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Ontario Industries, Bureau of  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1888.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

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TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES DRURY, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the seventh annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of :

- I. The Weather and the Crops ;
- II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary ;
- III. Values, Rents and Farm Wages ;
- IV. Labor, Wages and Cost of Living ;
- V. Loan and Investment Companies ; and
- VI. Municipal Statistics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, Secretary.

TORONTO.





# PART I.

## THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

### THE WEATHER.

The necessity of heat, moisture and sunlight as essentials to the successful development of plant life gives an importance to the proportion of each or all of these influences prevailing at particular periods. An excess or a decrease in the temperature, precipitation or sunshine at certain times of the year may disappoint the expectation and render of comparatively little account the best endeavors of the agriculturist, for in every year there will be found a close accord between the character of the seasons as distinguished by heat, moisture and sunlight, and the general condition of the crops. Each season, and even each month, like each human countenance, has features and expressions peculiarly its own, thus giving distinguishing characteristics to the year, the effects of which are left upon both the yield and the quality of the products of the field, the orchard and the garden. These variations of the weather afford an interesting study, and the following tables have been prepared for the purpose of comparison.

TEMPERATURE.—The six months beginning with April and ending with September constitute the growing season for most of the crops of the province, and the temperature of that period decides to a considerable degree the general character of the products of the soil. During the six years 1882-7, the tables of temperature as published in the reports of the Bureau were prepared from returns made at ten stations, nine of which were known as High School stations, viz., Windsor, Goderich, Simcoe, Stratford, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Cornwall and Pembroke. At the tenth place, Toronto, the returns were made by the Observatory. A Government grant had been given to these High School stations for meteorological purposes, under an arrangement with the Education Department made some years ago, but owing to the recent withdrawal of the grant no returns were made from these points to the Meteorological Office at Toronto in 1888, the result being that nine new stations were selected, the names of which appear in the following table:

Months.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province averages.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
April. { 1888	35.8	39.2	38.9	39.9	41.2	38.9	36.8	34.9	37.2	33.9	37.7
{ 1882-8	38.0	41.6	41.8	41.0	41.3	40.0	38.3	36.7	38.4	35.8	39.3
May .. { 1888	48.0	53.2	52.9	52.6	50.3	50.6	51.4	50.9	55.2	51.9	51.7
{ 1882-8	49.4	54.6	54.6	53.5	53.0	51.9	52.5	51.8	55.6	51.0	52.8
June .. { 1888	61.1	64.6	64.8	65.8	67.3	64.4	65.5	64.7	68.0	65.0	65.1
{ 1882-8	59.6	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.4	62.7	63.0	62.5	65.9	61.0	63.1
July .. { 1888	62.7	66.2	69.1	68.4	68.3	66.2	65.7	66.1	70.3	64.5	66.7
{ 1882-8	63.3	67.8	68.3	68.1	69.8	67.3	66.3	66.0	68.9	64.5	67.0
August { 1888	62.0	66.0	68.4	62.9	70.1	66.0	64.6	64.7	66.5	60.9	65.2
{ 1882-8	62.6	64.6	64.5	64.6	67.6	65.4	63.6	63.3	65.5	61.6	64.3
Sept'r. { 1888	58.4	56.6	57.7	56.0	57.9	56.5	53.6	54.8	55.7	50.9	55.8
{ 1882-8	56.3	59.4	58.0	58.1	60.5	58.2	55.7	55.7	56.6	53.2	57.2
Av. for { 1888	54.7	57.6	58.6	57.6	59.2	57.1	56.3	56.0	58.8	54.5	57.0
6 m'ths. { 1882-8	54.9	58.6	58.6	58.3	59.5	57.6	56.6	56.0	58.5	54.5	57.3

This change in the stations has had the effect of lowering the annual average of the temperature of the province during the six months by  $1.7^{\circ}$ , the stations enumerated in table showing an average for the six years 1882-7 of  $57.3^{\circ}$ , while that of the high school stations for the same period was  $59^{\circ}$ . The average temperature of the province for the six months in 1888 was  $57^{\circ}$ , or  $.3^{\circ}$  below that of the annual average for the same period for the seven years. At Ottawa the season's average was  $.3^{\circ}$  higher than in the seven years for the same station, and at London, Gravenhurst and Rockliffe the averages for 1888 were identical with the seven years' averages at the same stations. At the other stations the variations in the figures of 1888 from the annual averages were very slight, the greatest being observed at Birnam (in the county of Lambton) where the average for the season of 1888 fell  $1^{\circ}$  below that of the seven years' period. But while the average for the full growing season of 1888 shows but a slight change compared with that of the seven years 1882-8, considerable variations are recorded at some stations during particular months, as for instance at Saugeen, where the thermometer registered  $2.2^{\circ}$  lower in April and  $2.1^{\circ}$  higher in September than in the corresponding months of the seven years period. The temperature of April for the province was  $37.7^{\circ}$ , or  $1.6^{\circ}$  below the annual average of the month, a fact that tallies with the reports of correspondents of this Bureau, who stated that a good deal of injury was done to fall wheat by frosts in April. In May the temperature was lower by  $1.1^{\circ}$  than the annual average for the same month, and this, with the low temperature of the preceding month, accounts for the backward spring and rather late harvest. The temperature in June registered  $2^{\circ}$  higher than the annual average for that month, but in July (the warmest month) it fell  $.3^{\circ}$  below that month's annual average. August was  $.9^{\circ}$  higher than its average, while September was  $1.4^{\circ}$  below its record for 1882-8.

PRECIPITATION.—The matter of snowfall is of great importance in this province, from an agricultural standpoint, for a large acreage of fall wheat is annually sown, and the young fields of clover depend considerably upon the friendly shelter of snow to prevent "heaving" and general injury from frost in winter and early spring. In the following table the precipitation of rain and snow is given by districts for the five months of 1887-8 generally marked by snow or wintry weather, the average of each month for the seven years 1882-8, and the average of the province for the various periods:

Months.	West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.		
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	
November .. {	1887	2.50	5.6	1.54	18.4	2.35	6.3	1.51	8.7	1.98	9.8
	1886	2.31	7.9	1.93	16.0	2.26	6.6	1.77	14.3	2.07	11.2
	1882-7	2.21	7.0	2.01	16.1	2.02	5.9	1.71	10.2	1.99	9.8
December... {	1887	2.16	13.9	1.55	18.9	2.09	15.4	1.47	11.1	1.82	14.8
	1886	0.70	26.2	0.29	22.0	0.49	16.1	0.53	15.6	0.50	20.0
	1882-7	1.25	18.1	1.08	25.5	1.22	14.7	0.96	17.3	1.13	18.9
January..... {	1888	0.86	15.5	0.27	21.5	0.95	15.6	0.22	15.2	0.57	16.9
	1887	1.08	26.6	1.72	29.3	1.00	23.0	1.52	27.0	1.33	26.5
	1882-8	1.03	18.6	1.02	30.8	1.10	19.5	0.83	23.7	0.99	23.2
February .... {	1888	1.11	5.1	0.53	14.3	0.83	5.9	0.59	11.7	0.77	9.3
	1887	4.01	10.2	1.23	28.2	2.50	20.1	1.26	29.6	2.25	22.0
	1882-8	1.85	10.8	0.79	21.5	1.40	11.4	0.80	18.1	1.21	15.5
March ..... {	1888	2.07	10.6	1.36	20.4	1.92	8.5	1.38	14.2	1.68	13.4
	1887	0.85	6.4	0.12	11.1	0.60	7.3	0.50	15.6	0.52	10.1
	1882-8	1.42	11.3	1.01	15.1	1.28	10.1	0.99	15.7	1.17	13.0
Totals..... {	1888	8.70	50.7	5.25	93.5	8.14	51.7	5.17	65.9	6.82	64.2
	1887	8.95	77.3	5.29	106.6	6.85	73.1	5.58	102.1	6.67	89.8
	1882-8	7.76	65.8	5.91	109.0	7.02	61.6	5.29	85.0	6.49	80.4

The rainfall for the province was slightly above the average for the seven years, but the precipitation of snow was only 64.2 inches, compared with 80.4 inches in 1882-8, a decrease of about 20 per cent. The fall of both snow and rain in November was normal, but in December the down-pour of rain was over 60 per cent. above the average for that month, while the fall of snow was over four inches less than usual. In January there was a light precipitation, the rainfall being only .57 inch compared with .99 inch in 1882-8, while there were but 16.9 inches of snow, or 6.3 inches below the average fall. The fall of rain and snow in February was also small, there being only .77 inch of rain, against an average of 1.21 inch for the month, and but 9.3 inches of snow compared with an average of 15.5 inches. The rainfall of March was nearly half as much again as that of the annual average for the month, but there was very little difference in the fall of snow compared with the average. In the three months of December, January and February there was a decrease from the average in the precipitation of snow of 16.6 inches, and it is not surprising that correspondents report considerable winter-killing of fall wheat and serious injury to clover from exposure through absence of snow at times between the fall and spring. The greatest rainfall was observed in the west and south-west district, that portion of the province lying more directly between lakes Huron and Erie, a region that led in this respect in the average for the seven years. The smallest rainfall occurred in the east and north-east district, at the opposite extreme of the province, and this district also shows the least rainfall for the seven years' period. The snowfall was greatest in the west and the north-west district, which kept up its record for the deepest snow, but although 93.5 inches were measured, or 29.3 inches more than the average of the province for the year, the precipitation was less by 15.5 inches than the average of the same district for the seven years 1882-8. The least snowfall was returned from the west and south-west district, and a light fall of snow was also experienced in the centre district. As one inch of rain is the equivalent of ten inches of snow, the total precipitation was largest in the north and north-west district, being equal to 14.60 inches of rain, or 1.36 inch more than the average of the province, and it was smallest in the east and north-east district, where it was equal to 11.26 inches of rain, or 1.98 inch less than the average for the province.

The absence or frequency of rain, however, is of more particular importance during the season of growth, as, with the exception of roots and some of the later vegetables, nearly all the field products of the province are matured by the end of September. The following table shows the rainfall by districts and the province for the six growing months of 1888, and the averages for the seven years 1882-8 :

Months.	West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
April .....	1.75	2.01	1.63	1.76	1.37	1.87	1.89	1.97	1.66	1.90
May .....	1.75	3.04	2.21	2.49	1.29	2.54	1.40	2.40	1.66	2.62
June .....	3.31	3.26	1.45	2.74	3.05	2.96	1.84	2.69	2.41	2.91
July .....	2.44	2.72	1.05	2.34	1.39	2.31	1.08	2.77	1.49	2.54
August .....	2.51	2.95	3.39	2.62	2.74	2.43	3.87	2.64	3.13	2.66
September.	2.27	2.48	2.57	3.04	2.68	2.59	3.15	2.70	2.67	2.70
Totals .....	14.03	16.46	12.30	14.99	12.52	14.70	13.23	15.17	13.02	15.33

NOTE.—The weather districts given in these tables are those of the Meteorological Office. The Centre is a circular district whose centre is a point in lake Ontario, about midway between Toronto and the mouth of the Niagara river, and embracing the counties of Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton and Peel, and portions of York, Ontario and Durham. A line drawn from the circumference of the circle through Guelph to Goderich is the limit between the West and South-west and the North-west and North districts, and a line from lake Scugog to Rockliffe, on the Ottawa river, is the limit between the North-west and North and the East and North-east districts.



The season was a dry one, the total rainfall for the six months being but 13.02 inches, as against an average of 15.33 inches for the same period in the seven years 1882-8. Compared with the previous year of drouth, when only 10.16 inches was recorded, the year 1888 shows an increase of 2.86 inches; but taking the four months, April to July, which is essentially the grain-growing period, the rainfall of 1888 was but 7.22 inches, against 7.41 inches in 1887, while the seven years' average of the province in the same four months was 9.97 inches. The driest month of the six was July, when only 1.49 inch fell, while August was the wettest, with a record of 3.13 inches. In fact August was the only month that exceeded its average for the seven years 1882-8. May was an exceedingly dry month, only 1.66 inch of rain being observed against an average for that month of 2.62 inches. Taking the province by districts it will be seen that the greatest rainfall occurred in the west and south-west, where 14.03 inches were recorded, and the least was reported in the north-west and north, where but 12.30 inches fell. The greatest rainfall for any month occurred in the east and north-east in August, amounting to 3.87 inches, and the least was in the north-west and north in July, being but 1.05 inch. Applying the record given above to its probable effect upon the crops, it will be seen that there is a perfect agreement between it and the statements of correspondents regarding the condition of the crops. The season was dry as well as cold and backward; fall wheat and other grains as well as hay and clover suffered from the drouth, and the exceedingly dry weather of July thinned the recently sown fields of turnips and other roots. The rainy days of August discolored the barley, and delayed harvesting, but, on the other hand, they revived the pastures and enabled the root crops to get a fair start after their set-back by July's drouth. September being an average month for rain, the crops in the ground continued to make fair progress.

**SUNSHINE.**—The table following gives the record of sunshine during the growing season April–September for the six years 1883-8, except in the case of Woodstock and Toronto, which stations have furnished returns for seven years. For the Niagara peninsula the record is for five years; in the first two years the observations were taken at St. Catharines, and in the latter three years at Niagara Falls South:

Months.	Woodstock.	Niagara Falls, S.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province averages.	
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	
April....	{ 1888 ....	194.5	198.7	229.1	216.4	217.2	206.2	210.4
	{ 1887 ....	176.7	171.6	178.0	125.5	191.6	211.3	175.8
	{ 1883-8 ..	193.0	161.4	192.7	164.9	201.8	188.5	183.7
May ....	{ 1888 ....	183.0	208.8	189.7	158.1	195.9	212.5	191.3
	{ 1887 ....	263.2	272.8	290.7	253.1	284.7	260.7	270.9
	{ 1883-8 ..	206.2	209.9	228.3	203.1	229.4	222.3	216.5
June....	{ 1888 ....	256.6	271.0	289.1	270.1	306.5	286.2	279.9
	{ 1887 ....	238.8	230.7	232.4	217.5	235.2	243.9	233.1
	{ 1883-8 ..	247.4	251.7	274.6	243.4	272.3	251.1	256.8
July ....	{ 1888 ....	269.5	291.4	282.4	252.5	279.7	315.7	281.9
	{ 1887 ....	300.6	286.1	310.0	280.6	305.2	295.5	296.3
	{ 1883-8 ..	264.2	262.6	285.4	255.3	279.4	264.8	268.6
August..	{ 1888 ....	245.8	255.3	258.5	243.0	227.7	245.3	245.9
	{ 1887 ....	236.6	277.0	267.1	188.9	251.1	282.3	250.5
	{ 1883-8 ..	227.7	247.5	257.7	213.9	237.7	254.6	239.8
Sept....	{ 1888 ....	219.8	199.7	227.7	189.1	206.2	213.6	209.4
	{ 1887 ....	177.0	167.8	190.4	138.1	167.2	172.9	168.9
	{ 1883-8 ..	199.7	188.4	214.1	159.6	205.4	203.9	195.2
Totals...	{ 1888 ....	1,369.2	1,424.9	1,476.5	1,329.2	1,433.2	1,479.5	1,418.8
	{ 1887 ....	1,392.9	1,406.0	1,468.6	1,203.7	1,435.0	1,466.6	1,395.5
	{ 1883-8 ..	1,338.2	1,321.5	1,452.8	1,240.2	1,426.0	1,385.2	1,360.6

The hours of sun above the horizon (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) in April was 406.4; in May, 461.1; in June, 465.7; in July, 470.9; in August, 434.5, and in September, 376.3, there being 2614.9 hours of possible sunshine in the six months. The table of sunshine for 1887, presented in last year's report, was made up from the returns made by ten stations; but, for the reason given before, there are no returns this year from Windsor, Stratford, Cornwall or Pembroke, and this reduction in the number of stations has increased the average of sunshine of the province for the five years 1883-7 from 1,333.0 to 1,348.2 hours—a very small percentage, however. The actual sunshine of the province in 1888 was 1,418.8 hours, or over 54 per cent. of the possible. The mean sunshine of 1887 for the same stations was 1,395.5 hours, showing an increase in 1888 of 23.3 hours; and there is an increase of 58.2 hours, compared with the annual average of the growing season. July was the brightest month, there being 281.9 hours of sunshine, or nearly 60 per cent. of the possible. June came next with 279.9 hours; but while the number of hours were less the proportion of possible sunshine was slightly higher. April was unusually bright for that time of year, there being an increase of 26.7 hours over its average for the six years 1883-8, while May was the reverse, with a decrease of 25.2 hours, the latter month showing the least sunshine of the six. In fact, May was the only month in which the record of sunshine fell below that of its annual average, a decided increase being observed in every other month. Taking the stations, Woodstock had less sunshine than in 1887, but more than it averaged in the seven years 1882-8. There was a small increase in Niagara Falls South over the previous year, but 103.4 hours more than the annual average of that station. There were 7.9 hours more of sunshine in Toronto in 1888 than in 1887, but the average record of sunshine for that station was exceeded by 23.7 hours. Lindsay showed but slight variations compared with the previous periods; but there was a marked increase of sunshine in Barrie. This station, however, had less sunshine than any other. Kingston enjoyed more sunshine in 1888 by 12.9 hours than in the previous year, and 94.3 hours more than in the years 1883-8, and it also led the other stations in total sunshine, Toronto coming next.

## FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

RURAL AREAS ASSESSED.—The statistics of farm lands (in municipally organized townships only) showing the areas assessed as resident and non-resident, the acreage cleared, wood land, swamps, marsh and waste lands are compiled from assessors' returns and are tabulated by county municipalities in table ix. The following summary is by groups of counties for 1888, and shows the progress made by groups in acres cleared compared with 1887; also, the revised figures of 1887 for the province:

Districts.	Acres Assessed.			Acres Cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	1888.	1887.			
Lake Erie .....	2,262,759	75,630	2,338,389	1,334,460	1,313,365	887,642	116,287	57.1
Lake Huron .....	2,198,229	72,445	2,270,674	1,258,315	1,207,861	822,676	189,683	55.4
Georgian Bay....	1,917,070	93,728	2,010,798	1,008,510	990,349	805,450	196,838	50.2
West Midland...	3,205,417	47,104	3,252,521	2,234,655	2,215,649	694,861	323,005	68.7
Lake Ontario....	3,006,674	44,653	3,051,327	2,281,082	2,266,314	551,143	219,102	74.8
St. Law. & Ottawa	4,966,588	275,204	5,241,792	2,245,912	2,208,925	2,233,923	761,957	42.8
East Midland....	2,143,935	489,285	2,633,220	826,626	796,668	1,495,671	310,923	31.4
North'n Districts.	1,122,754	136,804	1,259,558	125,165	120,386	1,021,374	113,019	9.9
The Province { 1888..	20,823,426	1,234,853	22,058,279	11,314,725	.....	8,512,740	2,230,814	51.3
{ 1887..	21,026,636	951,907	21,978,543	.....	11,119,517	8,705,613	2,153,413	50.6



The area of lands assessed as occupied in 1887 as shown above, exceeds that published in the last report by 179,526 acres (of which 11,169 acres are cleared), being the total areas assessed in the townships of Himsworth, Billings, Cockburn Island, Hilton, Bonfield, Ferris, Mattawan, Papineau, Springer and Widdifield. No returns had been received from those recently organized townships at the time of compilation of the former report. The acreage does not appear on the assessment rolls of Keewatin, (organized in 1888) Neebing and Rat Portage. The increase in lands assessed in the Northern Districts over 1887 is due to the incorporation in 1888 of the township of Perry (40,454 acres), while the balance of the increase in lands assessed is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, the other five groups of counties each showing a small decrease. The large increase of non-resident lands in the East Midland group is due to the presence of over 335,000 acres of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company's lands in Haliburton, which were formerly assessed as resident. The cancellation of lands to the extent of 15,000 acres in the townships of Lindsay and Bury St. Edmunds, county of Bruce, and the placing upon the resident rolls of 18,000 acres of Canada Company's lands in the township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton, formerly assessed as non-resident, chiefly contribute to the large decrease of non-resident land in the Lake Huron group. As naturally to be expected there has been an increase in the cleared land in every group, the average for the province exceeding that of the year 1887 by .7 per 100 acres occupied. An increase is noticeable in the acreage of swamp, marsh or waste lands, but as in a large number of townships in the newer districts not an acre appears upon the assessment rolls, it is probable the figures are yet below the mark. The area, therefore, stated to be in woodland includes a portion which properly belongs to waste lands.

**AREA IN CROPS.**—The following table shows the number of acres under staple field crops in each of the seven years from 1882 to 1888, together with the averages for the period :

Field Crops.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-8.
Fall Wheat....	826,537	897,743	886,402	875,136	864,740	1,097,210	1,188,520	948,041
Spring Wheat.	367,850	434,821	577,465	799,463	721,647	586,410	586,817	589,210
Barley .....	895,432	767,346	735,778	597,873	700,472	757,156	848,617	757,525
Oats .....	1,849,868	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,481,828	1,418,309	1,387,487	1,569,371
Rye .....	84,087	68,362	67,779	78,293	103,416	188,111	185,276	110,761
Pease .....	696,653	726,756	703,936	646,081	570,928	542,771	560,770	635,414
Corn .....	222,971	163,893	156,494	167,831	174,560	214,237	206,755	186,677
Buckwheat ....	57,528	64,143	70,792	61,776	65,836	67,802	50,035	62,559
Beans .....	22,700	20,275	21,072	24,651	24,878	25,907	19,787	22,753
Potatoes .....	153,915	140,283	140,143	159,741	168,757	166,823	160,700	155,766
Man'l-wurzels .	21,459	17,924	18,170	16,435	18,341	17,219	15,791	17,906
Carrots.....	11,524	9,110	9,267	9,024	10,987	11,270	9,955	10,162
Turnips .....	113,188	105,322	98,931	102,803	104,199	98,429	78,823	100,171
Hay and Clover	2,292,633	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,193,369	2,350,969	1,825,890	2,215,250
Totals.....	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,381,566

Corresponding to the increase in cleared land in the province we find an excess in acres under these staple crops over 1887 of 187,266 acres, or more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Only four crops, fall wheat, spring wheat, pease and buckwheat, show a diminished area compared with 1887, and the areas in fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, buckwheat, beans and potatoes are below the annual averages devoted to these crops. Fall wheat and spring

wheat have reached the lowest acreages recorded for these crops since the establishment of the Bureau, while the acreages in barley, oats, corn, mangels, carrots and turnips have reached the highest point.

The area devoted to the same crops as enumerated in the preceding table, is presented in the following table by groups of counties for the seven years, with the annual average for the period :

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-8.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lake Erie.....	958,486	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	914,386
Lake Huron ..	801,218	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	765,987
Georgian Bay..	690,243	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	654,134
West Midland.	1,489,263	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,445,863
Lake Ontario..	1,635,315	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,599,224
St. L. & Ottawa	1,402,502	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,369,913
East Midland..	551,102	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,160
North'n Districts	88,221	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	80,899
The Province..	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,381,566

It will be observed that there is a general increase in every group compared with 1887, while only the East Midland group falls slightly below the annual average.

**AREA IN PASTURE.**—The acreage of cleared land devoted to pasture is shown by county groups in the following table, together with the rate per 1,000 acres in 1888. In the figures for the three years 1884-6 is included a portion of "bush" pasture, while the schedule of 1887 and 1888 was amended so as to include cleared land only.

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1888.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake Erie .....	239,330	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	179.3
Lake Huron .....	307,879	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	244.7
Georgian Bay .....	213,925	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	212.1
West Midland .....	504,840	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	225.9
Lake Ontario.....	406,620	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	178.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	665,139	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	296.2
East Midland .....	179,823	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	217.5
Northern Districts .....	18,048	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	153.1
The Province .....	2,535,604	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	224.2

It will thus appear that, though decreases are observable in several groups as compared with 1887, there is for the province a slight increase in pasturage. The highest rate devoted to grazing is reached in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, where it is nearly thirty per cent. of the cleared land. Naturally the rate is lowest in the Northern Districts, where it is a little above fifteen per cent.



PROPORTIONAL AREA IN CROPS.—The rate per 1,000 acres of cleared land may be taken as the measure of density to enable us to ascertain the distribution of the various crop areas. The following table shows this rate by groups of counties and the province for the staple field crops in 1887 and 1888, with the annual average for the seven years 1882-8:

Districts.		Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Lake Erie...	1888	164.7	4.4	30.3	137.2	10.3	52.8	81.2	6.9	11.7	203.1	11.5	1.3	.7	2.2	718.3
	1887	168.8	8.3	27.2	130.9	8.1	60.5	66.3	7.7	11.1	206.2	11.3	1.0	.6	1.7	709.7
	1882-8	178.3	9.2	29.6	125.7	9.1	44.5	74.4	7.9	11.5	211.1	13.1	1.0	.5	1.6	717.5
Lake Huron..	1888	106.5	8.9	55.5	167.6	.8	69.9	9.5	.6	.4	193.3	10.3	2.1	.8	10.5	636.7
	1887	124.3	23.2	50.4	149.7	.5	73.9	6.3	.8	.5	195.2	9.6	1.8	.7	10.4	647.3
	1882-8	132.8	34.9	51.7	145.6	.8	65.5	8.3	.8	.5	192.9	11.2	1.9	.9	10.7	658.5
Georgian Bay	1888	72.5	49.7	62.6	181.3	2.8	82.5	1.9	.5	.2	201.9	13.6	.8	1.0	13.1	684.4
	1887	73.8	66.2	58.6	159.4	1.9	79.1	1.2	.8	.2	193.1	12.2	1.0	1.0	13.1	662.6
	1882-8	85.2	82.3	56.1	150.1	2.9	78.7	1.2	.7	.2	194.4	14.3	1.0	1.2	12.5	679.8
West Midland	1888	105.8	13.2	70.8	175.3	2.5	68.1	15.0	.8	.3	181.9	11.8	3.3	1.1	16.5	666.4
	1887	120.1	26.8	59.7	157.8	1.9	67.3	10.3	1.2	.3	181.5	10.9	2.7	.9	15.6	657.0
	1882-8	125.6	39.9	59.9	148.8	2.3	59.3	12.8	1.1	.6	186.4	12.5	2.6	1.0	15.9	668.7
Lake Ontario.	1888	57.5	48.5	160.9	138.5	12.5	72.0	15.5	7.9	.8	170.0	14.3	2.5	1.4	14.6	716.9
	1887	67.6	61.5	136.9	127.9	9.7	78.0	11.1	7.5	.6	180.3	12.7	1.9	1.0	13.7	710.4
	1882-8	75.1	75.5	131.2	123.4	15.1	65.3	13.0	6.7	1.0	181.9	14.2	2.2	1.3	12.6	718.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1888	3.6	44.8	44.1	185.6	8.4	36.0	10.2	10.0	1.4	260.2	16.7	.7	.8	2.0	624.5
	1887	4.1	51.7	39.3	178.5	7.3	40.9	6.6	11.9	1.1	260.5	15.9	.7	.6	1.7	620.8
	1882-8	8.5	55.4	45.5	173.6	17.1	44.7	8.2	13.0	1.5	252.4	18.2	.8	.7	1.7	641.3
East Midland	1888	28.2	65.4	116.3	154.3	15.4	59.1	10.3	5.4	.7	184.9	15.1	1.8	1.2	8.6	666.7
	1887	30.1	76.6	102.7	150.4	15.5	69.9	6.7	7.3	.5	193.4	13.7	1.6	1.0	7.7	677.1
	1882-8	34.7	96.4	108.4	142.1	24.6	64.2	8.5	6.6	.7	191.4	15.4	1.3	1.0	6.8	702.1
Northern Districts...	1888	7.6	50.2	12.6	178.7	7.6	74.0	3.4	3.0	.9	365.9	25.2	.6	1.2	17.4	748.3
	1887	4.7	59.6	14.2	168.7	4.5	72.5	2.2	3.5	.2	381.2	25.4	1.8	1.3	18.7	758.5
	1882-8	4.8	92.0	17.6	164.3	9.3	73.0	3.3	4.8	.6	380.3	26.7	.9	1.3	20.1	799.0
The Province.	1888	73.2	32.5	79.2	163.6	7.4	61.6	19.7	5.1	2.0	202.8	13.6	1.9	1.0	10.0	673.6
	1887	80.8	43.6	69.1	151.5	6.2	65.4	14.7	5.8	1.9	205.3	12.6	1.6	.8	9.5	668.8
	1882-8	87.7	54.5	70.1	145.2	10.2	58.8	17.3	5.8	2.1	204.9	14.4	1.6	.9	9.3	682.8

We find that for the province in 1888, out of each 1,000 acres cleared, 673.6 are under the crops indicated above, the highest proportion being reached in the Northern Districts, where we found the rate of pasture the least, and the lowest proportion in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, where the rate of pasture was the greatest. Hay and clover forms the largest item in any group, while oats comes next in every group except the Lake Erie counties, where the rate of fall wheat exceeds it by twenty per cent. The Lake Erie group holds first place in the rates of fall wheat, corn and beans, but is lowest in spring wheat, oats and carrots. The Lake Huron group comes second in fall wheat, fourth in pease and last in rye and potatoes. The Georgian Bay group is first in pease, second in oats, third in spring wheat, fourth in fall wheat, barley and turnips, and lowest in corn, buckwheat and beans. The West Midland group is first in mangels, second in turnips, third in fall wheat and barley, and fourth in oats. The Lake Ontario group comes first in barley and carrots, second in rye, corn, buckwheat and mangels, third in pease and turnips, and equalled the province average of fall and spring wheat conjointly.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is first in oats and buckwheat, second in potatoes, and lowest in fall wheat and turnips. The East Midland group comes first in spring wheat and rye, and second in barley. The Northern Districts come first in potatoes and turnips, second in spring wheat and pease, third in oats and lowest in barley. Of the 673.6 acres in crop, 202.8 acres, or thirty per cent., is in hay. If we include the rate in pasture (224.2) and in orchard (16.0) we will have in crop 913.8 acres, leaving a balance of 86.2 acres per 1,000 cleared as a margin for summer fallows, minor crops, etc.

### FALL WHEAT.

The area of fall wheat in the province in 1888 was 71,206 acres less than that of the previous year. The acreage is now below that devoted to barley, and less than half of that given to oats. The outlook for fall wheat in the spring was very unpromising. The very dry summer of 1887 was followed by a dry autumn, and the little rain that fell in time to in any way promote the growth of crops was so quickly absorbed by the parched ground that its good effects were scarcely noticeable. In so far as concerned fall wheat, the cold weather came upon it while the plant was still small and delicate, and in every way ill-fitted to contend with the trials of the winter and spring seasons. Had the spring opened at all favorably the crop would likely have been a good one, despite the bad start in the fall. But the season was very untoward. April, instead of being made up of successive days of warm showers and bright sunshine, was, with the exception of a few days, cold, dry and bright. Chilling winds from the west and north-west made sad havoc with the wheat, which in most localities had come through the winter very promisingly. Wherever sheltered by timber the field invariably turned out well, and especially so on fallowed land. It was not till after fall wheat was out in head, in the month of June, that it experienced any rainfall and growing, sunny weather worth speaking of. The relief came too late to undo all the damage that had been done, and the crop, in most cases, grew up thin on the ground and headed out unevenly. This was particularly the case on poor and dry soils, and in exposed situations. These conditions were favorable to rust, which was complained of in a good many localities. Harvesting was generally about ten days later than the previous year. Except in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups the crop did not reach an average in any part of the province, but the ripening season was so favorable that the grain matured well in respect of quality. It was plump and hard, and generally exceeded the standard weight. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups, and for the province in the years 1887 and 1888:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	221,748	3,545,985	16.0
Lake Huron.....	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	150,098	2,233,535	14.9
Georgian Bay.....	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	73,045	1,244,817	17.0
West Midland.....	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	266,054	4,196,280	15.6
Lake Ontario.....	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	153,217	2,671,074	17.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	8,036	151,412	18.8	9,088	131,469	14.5
East Midland.....	23,304	479,113	20.6	23,975	404,861	16.9
Northern Districts.....	899	13,231	14.7	518	12,590	24.3
Totals.....	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	897,743	14,440,611	16.1

The acreage of 1888 was the smallest in the seven years of which there is a record, and was 121,504 below that of the annual average. This decrease was divided between

the districts as follows: Lake Erie, 7,357; Lake Huron, 20,488; Georgian Bay, 8,901; West Midland, 35,121; Lake Ontario, 36,083; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 10,023; East Midland, 3,944. In the northern districts, however, a new and thinly settled portion of the province, where there is a trifling amount of fall wheat grown, the acreage of 1888 was greater than in past years. There was an increase of 35 acres in the Georgian Bay group compared with the previous year, but no other group of the older counties equalled its own figures for 1887. The total yield of fall wheat in 1888 was 13,830,787 bushels, being 609,824 less than in the previous year and 4,947,872 bushels below the average for the seven years 1882-8. The average yield per acre for the province was 16.7 bushels, which, although higher by .6 bushel than the average of 1887, fell 3.1 bushels below that of the seven years 1882-8. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland were the only groups that equalled or exceeded their averages for the term of years. The poorest yield was in the Lake Ontario counties, where it was 6.1 bushels per acre less than its annual average. In the Northern Districts the yield was very small, being only 14.7 bushels, and the West Midland group was the third to go below the average of the province for the year.

**LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.**—Fall wheat did not turn out a full crop in this group of counties. The greatest injury resulted from unfavorable weather in winter and early spring. In several localities the ground was packed by snow in March, and in April the cold, unsettled weather caused alternate thawing and freezing, which thinned the fields at an alarming rate, especially on sandy soils. However, very little was reported as plowed up. In this connection several correspondents speak of the benefits of shelter for fall wheat, both as regards yield and quality, as well-manured, sheltered fields invariably came out in good condition. The wire-worm did a little damage in Elgin and Norfolk, and the Hessian fly was observed in Welland, but, generally speaking, the injury from insect pests was very slight. Though short in yield the crop was good in quality, the berry being plump and well up to the standard, except in a few cases noted in Essex and Haldimand, where some late sown wheat was somewhat rusted. There was a slight falling off in the acreage, and the average yield per acre was 17.1 bushels, or 1.7 bushel below the annual average for the group.

**LAKE HURON COUNTIES.**—The crop was reported as wintering well in Lambton and Bruce, but in Huron the plant is said to have entered the winter in a rather weak condition, owing to the dry fall. In all these counties the crop suffered from spring frosts, which caused heaving and consequent loss. A considerable acreage was plowed up, and much more would have been turned under were it not that many fields were "seeded down" with grass. The weather was favorable at cutting, and the grain was generally well housed, except in Bruce, where a rain coming before the crop could be got under shelter injured the straw to a considerable extent. A Lambton correspondent spoke of the Clawson variety as rusting badly, and rust was also reported in Huron. The wire-worm was at work in Bruce, and the Hessian fly made its appearance in Lambton and Huron. Threshing showed that the grain was of good quality, the berry being described as plump and bright. The area was 16,118 acres below that of the previous year, and the average yield per acre was 17 bushels, or 2.8 bushels below the annual average of the group.

**GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.**—Correspondents in this group speak of the trying effects of the spring upon the crop. There was rather less growth than usual in the fall in Simcoe, which left some fields rather "patchy," and in both counties there was much damage done, especially on heavy clay soils, by April frosts heaving out the plants. Notwithstanding these drawbacks there does not appear to have been much plowed up. Fall wheat seems to have been remarkably free from insect pests in both Grey and Simcoe, an occasional mention of rust is made only in the first-named county. In short, the two



great factors in reducing the yield were the frosts of spring and the succeeding drouth. The grain threshed out exceedingly well for the amount of straw, and the sample was fully up to the standard in weight and in general quality. The acreage was almost identical with that of 1887, and the yield was 19.6 bushels per acre, or 1.4 bushel below the annual average of the group.

**WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.**—There was a good deal of injury to fall wheat from winter killing in this group. Ice in winter and heavy, heaving frosts in spring left many bare spots in the fields, although there was very little mention made of any being plowed up. A Middlesex correspondent points a moral when he states that the crop "appears to have stood the winter and spring best on summer fallows, and fresh lands well under-drained." A heavy frost in May did much injury in Dufferin to what were regarded as promising fields. On some fields, more particularly in Perth, the drouth was very trying early in the summer. There was not much mention made of injury by insects; the Hessian fly appeared in Brant, but very little harm was done by it. Some fields in Middlesex, Oxford and Wellington were visited by rust, and there was some shrunken grain in consequence. However, most of the fall wheat proved to be of good quality at threshing, often running over weight. Owing to the general drouth the straw was rather on the short side. Cutting began on the 18th of July, but the bulk of the crop was harvested during the last week of the month, with the exception of Dufferin, which was about a week behind in the operation. There were harvested 29,715 acres less than in 1887. The yield per acre was only 16.2 bushels, being 19 per cent. less than the annual average for group, and half a bushel less than the average for the province for the year.

**LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.**—Winter-killing was very general in these counties. The season was most severe towards its close, as most of the damage was done by dry, frosty weather in March and April, and in several counties some very bare fields were plowed up. The greater part of the injury to the crop appears to have resulted from these spring frosts, as there was scarcely any mention of insect pests. In Halton and Peel some complaints were made of rust, but the injury from that cause was not general. As a rule the straw was short. The harvest was favorable, and the crop was housed in good condition, although the quality was uneven and the yield unsatisfactory in most cases. In Wentworth the sample was reported as very poor, while in Peel it was classed as A 1. In the other counties, as in fact in those already named, much depended upon the character of the soil and the shelter afforded. The question of shelter for fall wheat has been forcing itself upon agriculturists through the experience of the past few winters. It has been pointed out by correspondents that in exposed situations the crop this year was not only smaller in yield, but the sample was much poorer in quality. In the eastern half of this group, where but a small proportion of fall wheat is grown, the yield and general character of the grain was much better than in the western half, where a wide acreage is given to the crop. The average yield per acre was only 14.3 bushels on an acreage less by one-seventh than that reaped in 1887.

**ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.**—The acreage of fall wheat in these counties is comparatively small, hardly amounting to one-fourth of the area given to the crop in the average western Ontario county. Winter-killing has been the bane of the crop in the river counties, and this year made no exception, although the experience of the group was no worse than that of some districts where fall wheat is the staple crop. The drouth also told upon the crop, but there was no mention of rust or injurious insects. The straw was short, but the quality of the grain was good, the sample being plump and very presentable. Where the crop escaped winter-killing it turned out much better than spring wheat, and it is likely that the acreage of fall wheat will be increased in the future. The acreage was 1,052 acres less than in 1887. The average yield per acre for the group was 18.8 bushels, or .8 bushel above the annual average.

**EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.**—Winter-killing was general in these counties, and a considerable quantity was plowed up in Victoria, although sheltered fields in that county were reported as looking well. The drouth had the effect of shortening the straw on the already well-thinned fields, but no injury from rust or insects was reported. The cut was secured in good condition, and the condition of the grain ranged from second class to first quality. In Hastings the fall wheat harvest was described as a very satisfactory one, and taking the group as a whole the crop was better spoken of after threshing than at any other time of the year. This district gave the largest yield for the year, averaging 20.6 bushels per acre, and slightly exceeding its annual average.

**NORTHERN DISTRICTS.**—The amount of fall wheat grown in the Northern Districts was insignificant. It was reported as of fair quality, but not equal to last year's crop. However, the experience with this grain has been such as to induce some to give it an increased acreage.

#### FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Coulter, Mersea, Essex : Fall wheat is looking fair, but suffered from late cold winds. It did not suffer much by heaving, but the ground was too much packed by snow in the latter part of March. I have not heard of any being plowed up.

J. Wright, Dover, Kent : Wheat is in fair condition at present, although it has suffered from frosts and cold dry weather in April, especially on sandy or light soils. Owing to deep frost in the winter, and several heavy rains while the ground was frozen, several spots were filled with water, and ice was formed which killed out the wheat. Very little is plowed up.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin : Fall wheat in this locality looks very poor. It looked well in March when the snow left, but the cold weather in April destroyed more than half in many fields. Highly manured and sheltered pieces are pretty good in all kinds of soil. None was injured by insects except by wire-worm in the fall, but some spots were totally killed by ice. I have only noticed one field plowed up, although there are many that ought to be.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland : Wheat is looking pretty fair. It is best on black muck and gravelly soil. It was injured about one-fourth by ice and dry, cold winds this spring, but very little by insects. There has been none plowed up, nor is there likely to be any.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Fall wheat wintered fairly well. There was no injury from frost or snow up to the middle of April, but it got badly thinned out since on account of continuous cold, dry weather, which damaged it one-third at least. Considerable has been plowed up and sown into barley. The wire-worm injured some fields badly.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Owing to the extreme drouth of last fall the plant was very weakly set in. The winter being favorable it came out all right in the spring, but the freezing and thawing and cold weather up to the last week of April left the plant very weak indeed. On low land where the water lay in the spring the plant seems to be in the best condition. Wheat suffered no injury from snow, ice or rain, but a great deal of damage was done by frost in spring. There was no damage by worms or insects. There was a great deal of plowing up done in early spring, and quite a number are now sorry for doing so as the plant is in a better condition than they expected to see it.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : The fall wheat in this section is looking very sickly on low muck and undrained lands, but is fair on high clay lands. The wheat had not been injured during the winter and looked well when the snow went off, but continued frost and cold weather heaved it. Very little was plowed up, as a great many fields had been seeded to grass and clover.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey : The cold spell the latter part of April was very hard on fall wheat. It is best on light land well summer fallowed and manured. A considerable quantity of it was heaved up and perished, especially on heavy clay soils, owing to the severe night frosts in April. Very little has been plowed up.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe : There are a few good crops on fallow, but they are the exceptions. It is generally patchy, and on stubble land is very backward, on account of getting so little growth last fall. Not much has been killed except around the fences where the drifts have been deep.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : Fall wheat stood the winter fine, but the cold spring and hard frosts have done great damage, so much so as to spoil a great many fields that promised well in the early spring. It appears to have stood the winter and spring best on summer fallows and fresh land well underdrained. It was injured chiefly by spring frosts and suffered from want of rain.

John Henderson, Nissouri E., Oxford : Fall wheat looked well when the snow went off, but the cold winds in April and frosts have hurt it badly. The half of it looks very patchy, but with fine growing weather it may be a fair crop yet. No worms or insects have hurt it, and there is very little of plowed up.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : The general condition of fall wheat is very poor. The cold, backward spring, along with the ice, has made the wheat fields very spotted, with the bare spots the largest on the kinds of soils. There has been no injury by insects, nor has any been plowed up, as the farmers believe a half crop is better than none.



Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Fall wheat as a general thing is at present looking very poor. The best wheat is found on low or bottom lands with belts of forest for protection. The wheat seemed to come through the winter all right, and at the time the snow went off looked well, although a light top on account of dry weather last fall. It was injured to a great extent by freezing this spring, and by the month of April being too dry. Some wheat has been plowed up and resown with spring grain.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : I never saw the fall wheat look much worse than it does at present. It came out from under the snow, or rather ice, all right, but the cold dry weather and frosty nights of March and April did the mischief. Under the most favorable circumstances we can expect only a small crop.

D. James, Markham, York : The condition of fall wheat is from fair to good. It was somewhat injured on low lands, or lands principally adapted for barley and oats, but was good on sharp clayey soil. The cold dry weather of spring, with the unusually hard frosts, would injure it one-fifth; not that one-fifth will be plowed up, but portions of a field will be but one-half and other portions three-fourths of a crop. Only a small quantity has been plowed up.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario : In exposed places fall wheat was winter-killed, but it looks very fair where at all sheltered. It looks best in moderately light soil. I have not heard of any injury from worms or insects. On north and western slopes some fall wheat has been plowed up; but the fact is only a small quantity is now sown compared with what was put in a few years ago.

H. A. Baker, Camden, Lennox and Addington : Fall wheat looks very bad. It has been badly winter-killed, and the continual dry weather is injuring it still further. Not much is sown however, and as farmers generally seed down with what was not likely be much plowed up.

Ferguson Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria : More than half the fall wheat is being plowed up and put into spring wheat and barley. It was much injured by continued cold north and west winds and frost after the snow melted. Sheltered fields which were well summer-fallowed look well, but clover fields sowed to fall wheat were too dry, and so are all a failure.

Alex. Smith, Dummer, Peterborough : Fall wheat, where the ground is drained naturally or artificially, looks well; where it is low and damp it is thin and of small growth. On high and exposed parts it has suffered badly from frosty winds, but nowhere by snow, ice or insects. I do not know of any wheat having been plowed up.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex : Cutting began about the middle of July, and the crop was harvested in good condition. Wherever the wheat was sheltered it was a good crop, but in exposed situations it was no more than half a crop.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Cutting began about the 15th of July. In the early part of the season the drouth hurt the crop, but about the beginning of June we had a fine rain with continuous showers, which improved it wonderfully, so that it will be about a two-thirds crop in this township. It was harvested in good shape and is of good quality.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Harvesting fall wheat was unusually late this season, as it was not commenced till the 23rd of July, and is not yet (August 9th) housed by some. The spring and early part of the summer being cold and dry told materially against this crop. The wire-worm damaged some fields, but with all its drawbacks the yield will be a two-thirds crop, secured in good condition and of good quality.

George W. Newman, Walsingham, Norfolk : Fall wheat suffered from spring frosts. Cutting commenced about the 15th of July, and was secured generally in good condition. The berry is plump, and the yield is better than was expected earlier in the year.

Frederick Mehlenbacher, Rainham, Haldimand : Cutting began about the 25th of July. The crop suffered very much from drouth. That which came to maturity is a fair sample, but the late wheat was struck by rust and is shrunken in consequence.

H. H. Beam, Willoughby, Welland : Some began cutting on July 13th, but the bulk of the crop was cut in the week beginning July 16th. The crop was injured to a great extent by the extremely dry weather of May and early June. Some few pieces were slightly injured by the Hessian fly. It was secured in good condition and was of fair quality.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Fall wheat cutting began on the 20th. It suffered severely in the spring from cold and drouth, and also from rust. We had favorable harvest weather, and it was secured in good condition. It is of fair quality.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Cutting began on the 19th of July. There was very little injury from drouth. The Hessian fly cut the straw near the ground, but the grain is very little injured. Late sown wheat was very much injured by rust. It was secured in the best possible condition. The quality of early sown is good, but late sown is shrunken in the berry.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : Cutting commenced about the 23rd of July. The drouth hastened the maturity of the fall wheat, by which it suffered in the filling. The Hessian fly and the rust also damaged the crop. The crop as a whole has been housed in fair order, but owing to a heavy rain on the 3rd August the straw is pretty badly damaged.

R. Dunlop, Euphrasia, Grey : Cutting commenced about the 1st of August, but in some cases about two or three days sooner. The crop suffered a little from drouth, but I believe it was free from insect pests. It was secured in excellent condition and is of good quality.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : Cutting began about the 21st of July. It may have suffered a little from drouth, but certainly only a very little, but from nothing else except the cold spring. The quality is good, and it was secured in fine order as we had no rain at the time.



Wm. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex : We commenced to cut fall wheat on the 20th of July, and barley was ready to be cut about the same time. Some wheat suffered from being winter-killed or heaved with frost. Rust also caused some damage. The crop is not more than an average, but is in medium condition. Scott and Democrat wheat did best. Mediterranean and Clawson rusted badly.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford : Fall wheat cutting began from the 15th to the 20th of July. The crop did not suffer much from drouth or insects. It has been secured in good condition for the most part. Late fields suffered from too much rain. The quality around this neighborhood is No. 1.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Cutting began about the 18th of July, and soon became pretty general. It did not suffer much from drouth since the 1st of June. The dry, cold weather of May hurt it a good deal. The Hessian fly appeared in a few places, and the straw was badly crinkled down where thin and short. It was harvested in very fair order, and is up to the average in quality.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Cutting commenced on the 23rd of July, and became general on the 25th. The crop suffered considerably from drouth in the early part of the season, but there was no damage of any sort from insect pests. Most of it was secured in fair condition. The quality is good, and the yield will be 15 or 18 bushels per acre.

C. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington : Fall wheat was harvested during the last week of July. There were no insect pests; the crop was injured more by rust than anything else. Here and there there is a good field. There was splendid harvest weather, and the quality of the grain is medium.

Richard Blain, Dumfries N., Waterloo : Cutting was general about the 23rd of July. Fall wheat suffered very little from drouth or insect pests; the deficiency in the yield is chiefly from winter-killing and cold weather in April and May. The crop was well secured, and the sample is good.

Robt. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin : Cutting began about the 6th of August. The crop has suffered from drouth. The spring cleared up cold and dry. There was a heavy frost about the 15th of May, and the fields never recovered after that date. The crop was secured in good condition. The straw is light, but the grain is good.

A. Spears, Caistor, Lincoln : Cutting began about the 20th of July. The crop suffered from drouth in April and May, with cold north and north-west winds. It was secured in good order. The quality is good only in isolated sections.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Cutting began about the 25th of July. The crop suffered badly from the drouth of the spring. It has been secured in good condition. The quality, however, is very poor.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : Cutting began about the 25th of July. The wheat suffered very little from drouth or insects, but very much from frost : not half a crop is left. It was very well secured, and the grain is good where it escaped winter-killing, but poor on exposed places.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel : Cutting began on the 20th of July. The crop suffered very much from drouth during the early part of the season, and also from extreme cold in April and May. On low lands there was considerable rust, but no insect pests were observed. It was fairly well secured, although some was taken in damp. The quality is A 1.

Thos. Ramage, Etobicoke, York : Cutting commenced about the 25th of July. It suffered from drouth, but there was little or no injury from insects. The chief trouble was the cold spring and the late frosts. It was secured in good condition, and the quality is good.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : The cutting of fall wheat began about the 18th of July. It has not suffered from drouth or insects, and was harvested in good condition. The quality is very good, but owing to winter-killing the acreage is limited.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Fall wheat cutting commenced about the 20th of July. It stood the dry weather very well, and has not been injured by rust or insects. It has been housed in good condition. The quality of the grain is good, but the yield per acre will not be large. There is not much fall wheat grown in this township.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland : Cutting started about the 20th of July. Fall wheat did not suffer from drouth or from insects. It was secured in very good condition, and is of very good quality. Very little is grown in this section.

Wm. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : It has been very dry here, but fall wheat has suffered the least of any crop from the drouth. Insects have done no damage. The crop was well secured. The straw is short but the quality of the grain is good. Very little is grown here.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : Cutting commenced on July 12th. The crop suffered by drouth. The straw was short and very thin on the ground. It was saved in good condition, and the sample is fairly good.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac : Cutting commenced about July 20th. The crop suffered some from drouth, but no rust or insects injured it. The straw is short, but the berry is large and plump, and the crop was secured in good condition.

John Bennett, Roxborough, Stormont : Very little fall wheat is sown in this section, but what there is, is very good. The drouth did not seem to hurt it. It will yield from 25 to 30 bushels an acre.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry : I am not aware of any fall wheat in this township. Some was grown here at one time, but it became so subject to winter-killing that its cultivation has been almost wholly discontinued. Where it survived the winter it was generally a better yield than spring wheat.

Edmond Byrne, Burgess, Lanark : Cutting began on the 20th July. The crop is very good, but very little has been sown in this township for the past two or three years on account of former failures.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : Wheat was cut on the 20th of July. It suffered from drouth, and the straw is light and fine on this limestone soil. The crop was secured in excellent condition. The grain is rather bright and plump, but smaller than usual.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : Fall wheat cutting began about the 15th of July. It has suffered considerably, especially on high lands. It was secured in good condition. The quality is about second.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Cutting began about the middle of July. The crop was not injured by insects, but suffered from the drouth, especially on high land. It was quite thin on the ground and short in the straw. It was well secured, and the quality was excellent.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Fall wheat generally is of good quality, although some late pieces are slightly shrunken from rust.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Fall wheat is fully up to the standard in quality, weighing at our delivery point or tested scales from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Some varieties are very good, but the Clawson is badly rusted around here.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron : Fall wheat is bright and plump in grain, but there is not much of it.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : Fall wheat has turned out better than was expected. The grain is plump and good.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Fall wheat is of very good quality, being plump and full.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : The quality of fall wheat is good, and there is a large amount of grain considering the small quantity of straw.

Peter Stewart, Williams W., Middlesex : Fall wheat is not so good as last year. The first that ripened is good, but the late got caught with the rust and is shrunken.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford : Fall wheat in general is of good quality, though in some places shrunken from rust.

H. Chisholm, Brantford, Brant : The quality of fall wheat is good, and as a general rule is over weight. My own weighs 64½ pounds per bushel ; it is the hybrid Mediterranean.

Archibald Dawson, Oakland, Brant : Fall wheat is shrunken and all straw is short. The army-worm did considerable damage in parts of the township, and so did the rose-bug. This is likely to prove the worst pest of any, as nothing seems to kill it.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Fall wheat is not a uniform crop. While some is plump and good, ranging from 60 to 62 pounds per bushel, in other cases the grain is very much shrunken.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : A large quantity of the fall wheat is very good, but some fields were rusted.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Fall wheat has turned out better than we expected. Some fields have yielded 30 bushels to the acre, weighing 62 pounds per bushel. On some late sown fields, however, it was badly winter-killed, and yielded only 15 bushels per acre of poor quality.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin : Fall wheat is good in quality, but it was considerably winter-killed, which makes the yield rather light.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton : The greater part of the fall wheat is fully up to the average in quality. Some was badly winter-killed and rusted, and some of it is badly shrunken.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : The quality of fall wheat is generally good, but the quantity is short on account of winter-killing and freezing out in the spring.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Fall wheat has been a fair crop wherever sown, but is not raised to any extent in this township.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland : The quality of fall wheat is fairly good, though not as good as that of 1887, the berry being smaller and not so good in color.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Fall wheat was plump and sound in quality.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fall wheat was very little sown last year, but what survived the winter was a very fair sample.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Fall wheat was very little sown ; but it was a fair crop and of good quality.

James Dermott, Carden, Victoria : Fall wheat is a first-class sample, although some was winter-killed.

Thos. J. Thompson, Rawdon, Hastings : Fall wheat is a good sample as a rule, and a very satisfactory crop throughout.



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 THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.
 

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Reports regarding the new sowing of fall wheat were very encouraging. In the western section of the province, where the crop is chiefly grown, about the usual acreage was sown, and as a rule the ground was in a good condition for the reception of seed, although in some cases rather on the dry side. Owing to the late harvest and drouth the seed was put in somewhat later than usual, and although rains came generously in the latter part of the fall the weather was so cold that there was hardly the average growth, and consequently some fields were looking thin and backward. In some western counties, more especially in the West Midland group, damage by the wire-worm, the white grub and the Hessian fly was reported, although not to any serious extent. In the eastern half of the province, where fall wheat has been but little grown, a very decided increase in the acreage is reported by many correspondents. The cold wet weather of October retarded the growth to a considerable extent; but while the crop was light of top it was almost always reported as very healthy and much more promising than that of the previous year.

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 FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.
 

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James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: The acreage of new fall wheat is less than this year's crop. The condition of the ground at sowing was very unfavorable, as it was too dry to germinate the seed. A few fields that were sown just before the rain came look very well, but on the whole the crop is in a very backward state on account of the dry, cold weather.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: There is a larger acreage of fall wheat. It was very dry early in the fall, and both plowing and seeding were delayed in consequence. There were copious rains at intervals later on, but fully one-fourth was put in later than usual. The crop is now looking splendid.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground generally was in good condition, but on account of the dry, cold weather it is very backward, and is not looking very promising.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: There is about as much wheat sown as last season. The ground was in good condition except on hard clay, which was rough at seeding time. The crop looks well; there is no injury by fly or other insect.

Guye Culver, Rainham, Haldimand: About the same amount of fall wheat has been sown as last season. The ground was in good condition at seeding time, and wheat never came up better. It looks well, although October has been almost too wet for low lands.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground was in good condition at seeding time, and the present appearance is good. No Hessian fly or other insect has been reported.

Robt. Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground was in good order when sown, and the prospects are excellent at present. There has been no injury by Hessian fly or other insect.

John C. Morrison, McKillop, Huron: There is about the same acreage as last fall, but the ground was in better condition, being mostly summer-fallowed on pea-ground. The wheat looks well at present, but is not so thick as in some years.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: About the usual acreage of fall wheat has been put in. What was sown on summer fallow looks good, but pea-ground is backward, owing to the dryness of the ground at seeding time and the cold weather since.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: There is a greater breadth of fall wheat sown this year than last—perhaps 10 per cent. more. Most of it was put in in good shape, but some of it was too late. Where sown early it looks well, and has made good growth, but late sown is scarcely up yet.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: A large area of fall wheat has been sown—considerably more than last fall. The ground was in good condition for seeding, although rather dry. The early sown looks very fair but the growth was long in starting, and was checked afterwards by cold weather.

Thos. Nangle, Biddulph, Middlesex: The acreage is about equal to last season. The ground was very hard and dry at the time of sowing. The growth has been slow, and the present appearance is backward. The wire-worm and the white grub have done a large amount of damage.

Stephen Hall, Blenheim, Oxford: About the usual area of fall wheat has been sown. The ground was very dry at seeding time, and the result is a small top. Portions of fields have been slightly injured by Hessian fly.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: I think we may safely say there is at least 20 per cent. less acreage sown than last year. The ground at the usual time of sowing was very dry, and this was the cause of many sowing at a later date than they otherwise would have done; but some fine rains came on later, and the crop has made a good start and is looking healthy.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: I think the acreage is rather less than last fall. At the time of sowing the ground was dry and hard and lumpy for the most part, but well prepared summer fallows went in in good order. The plants are not large, and there has been some injury done by the Hessian fly as well as by the common white grub.



Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington : There is about the same area as last fall in wheat. The ground was dry, but was worked up better than last year. The crop looks better than last year, there having been enough rain to keep it growing pretty well.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo : The ground was in fine condition at seeding, and the weather was quite favorable, but the plant has not made the same growth as in some former seasons, although it is healthy in appearance.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin : A little more fall wheat has been sown than last season, the fall growth being somewhat more favorable. Summer fallows were in great order this year. The crop is not so forward as we would wish, as on account of cold weather there has been very slow growth.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : The fall wheat looks well at present, but there is not quite so much sown as last year. The ground was a little dry for early sowing, but the rain came in time to get it in soon enough. There is no appearance of Hessian fly yet.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The ground was in splendid condition, and timely rains brought the plant up. The mild weather has caused it to make good progress. A frost occurred about the 20th of September, which prevented the Hessian fly from putting in an appearance.

W. A. McCartney, Trafalgar, Halton : The ground was in good condition at sowing, and at present the crop has a good top and a good appearance generally.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Fall wheat looks remarkably well. In fact, I never saw it looking better. The ground was in a fine tillable condition when seeded, and the weather has been favorable for rapid growth. A larger area is sown this year than last.

Simpson Rennie, Scarborough, York : The moist condition of the ground at seeding time was favorable, and the fields are looking well.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : The ground was in fine condition at the time of seeding, and fall wheat now looks as well as usual. That sown early is in best condition.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : The acreage of fall wheat sown in this township is small, although larger than last year. The condition of the soil was far more favorable this year than last, there being plenty of rain to produce a good growth, and it looks very well. The kind sowed is chiefly Clawson.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland : I should think that fully one-third more acreage is sown in this township this fall. The condition of the soil at seeding was all that could be desired. The present appearance is fairly good, although there has been no great growth.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : The acreage of fall wheat is somewhat in excess of last year. The soil was generally in good condition for seed, and the crop looks well at present.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Fall wheat occupies a greater area this year than last, and as it was put in in good condition its present appearance gives indications of an abundant crop.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fall wheat has been more extensively sown than usual, and at present looks remarkably well. There was an abundance of moisture to give it a start immediately after sowing, and much was on summer fallow.

J. Maitland, Montague, Lanark : More fall wheat has been sown this year than last. The ground was in good condition at seeding, and the crop has a fine appearance.

John Dermott, Carden, Victoria : About the same area of fall wheat is sown as last year. The ground was in first-class condition, and the present appearance is more forward than at the same time last year.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : More fall wheat has been sown this year than last. The land was in fine condition for a seed bed. What was sown in the first week of September was good, but what was put in later was backward, as October was a cold month.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : At least 25 per cent. more fall wheat has been sown. In most cases the land was in good condition at sowing, and the fields look well now.

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## SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of spring wheat in 1888 was more favorable than it has been for several years, and several correspondents voice the regret prevailing among farmers that there was not an increase in the acreage instead of a decrease of nearly one-fourth. The favorable condition of the soil at the time of seeding gave the young plant a good start, and the crop was almost entirely free from those fungus growths of smut and rust which are more likely to appear if the seeding season has been wet and backward. Very little injury was done by insects, the midge only having been mentioned, and that rarely. In the central and eastern portions of Ontario, where the bulk of the spring wheat area of the province is found, and where, too, the drouth was severest, the crop was reported as being much better than for many years. In the Lake Ontario group it was harvested in good condition, but in the river counties reports are general as to injury by frequent rains during harvesting. Like other cereals, spring wheat was affected by the summer drouth, but this was shown more in the shortness of straw than in the yield or quality of grain. In fact the sample was a good one, the berry

as a rule being plump and very marketable. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888 :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	5,822	102,558	17.6	10,841	114,438	10.6
Lake Huron.....	11,210	173,648	15.5	28,013	232,171	8.3
Georgian Bay.....	50,128	837,469	16.7	65,549	668,123	10.2
West Midland.....	29,478	485,812	16.5	59,411	537,955	9.1
Lake Ontario.....	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	139,339	1,675,723	12.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	100,624	1,804,316	17.9	114,130	1,599,293	14.0
East Midland.....	54,092	741,597	13.7	61,031	687,347	11.3
Northern Districts.....	5,916	104,640	17.7	6,507	118,067	18.1
Totals.....	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	484,821	5,633,117	11.6

For the past three years there has been a rapid decrease in the acreage of spring wheat, so much so that the area given to the crop in 1888 was not one-half of that of 1885. The average yield per acre in 1887 was only 11.6 bushels, and in consequence the acreage shrank from 484,821 in that year to 367,850 in 1888. The greatest decrease in the area of spring wheat was observed in the west, as in the first four groups comprising the table the acreage fell from 163,814 in 1887 to 96,638 in 1888, a reduction of about 41 per cent. In none of the districts did the acreage exceed that of the previous year. The average yield of the province was 17.5 bushels per acre, compared with 15.7 bushels in the seven years 1882-8; and notwithstanding the decrease in the acreage the total yield exceeded that of 1887 by 820,442 bushels, although it falls short by 2,794,560 bushels of the annual average yield for the seven years 1882-8. The largest average yield per acre was reported in the Lake Ontario counties, being 19.9 bushels, or 2.4 bushels above average of the province, and 3.3 bushels above the annual average of the group. The Lake Erie counties, the Northern Districts, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group also exceeded the average of the province. The lowest average yield was in the East Midland group, being only 13.7 bushels, which is 1.1 bushel below its annual average.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Very little spring wheat is raised in this township; what we have is pretty fair, with the exception of rust in some fields, caused by cool nights in low-lying lands. Spring wheat is not a profitable crop in Essex.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Spring wheat is in fair condition, and we are commencing to cut. White Russian gives the best promise. There was no injury from drouth, and very little from insects, but the crop was slightly rusted.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: I never saw spring wheat look better. The Russian variety takes the lead, but all kinds look well. There is no progress towards harvesting yet. There has been no injury, except that the straw is rusted in a few places.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Spring wheat is said to be good—in better condition than for several years back—but very little has been sown, owing to the failure that has attended it for some time. I have heard some complaints of rust, and of lodged grain.

John Burges, Turnberry, Huron: Spring wheat is in good condition. Very little is grown, but of the three or four varieties sown Blue Stem and White Russian promise best, though all look well. Cutting is just beginning. The only damage is from drouth.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: What little spring wheat is grown looks well. The only variety sown in this locality is the Colorado. At this date (Aug. 9), the crop is about half cut. It was injured about 25 per cent. by drouth; no perceptible injury from rust or insects.

R. Dunlop, Euphrasia, Grey: On good rich land there will be pretty fair grain, with short straw. Redfern appears to withstand the drouth well, but upon heavy clay or poor land all kinds will be light. The first sowing is now ready for harvesting. There has been great injury from drouth, but I believe the crop has been pretty free from rust or insects.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: The quality of spring wheat is tolerably good. Defiance, White Fife and White Russian all do well. The drouth has reduced the quantity one-half, but there was no injury from rust or insects.

Wm. Watcher, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Spring wheat is a fair crop. It is all cut, but not housed. California Defiance is the leading variety in this section. It was injured somewhat by rust on low ground.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: The appearance of spring wheat is very good. The crop stands heavy, and, but for rust, would give a large yield. The French Imperial is chiefly grown here. None has yet been cut. There was no injury save from rust which hurt the crop badly.

Thos. Steele, Downie, Perth: Spring wheat has been cut, but is not all in yet. It will be a fine crop, and the sample is very fair. Redfern is most largely sown here. There was very little midge, but rust struck it before it was fairly ripe.

Geo. Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: The condition of spring wheat is very good. The drouth has hurt it to some extent, but there has been but little injury from insects. The Goose is the principal kind sown in this section.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Spring wheat is a better crop this year than for years. The principal sort grown in this locality is the Scotch variety or Fife. The straw is somewhat rusted, but there are no complaints of insect pests.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Spring wheat is short in the straw, and thin on the ground. A bearded variety, known as Michigan Amber, is the favorite variety here. The crop has suffered greatly from drouth on all high land.

J. Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: Spring wheat is in good condition. White Russian and Goose wheat are the only kinds grown here that I am aware of, and I think the White Russian is the better. There has been no injury of any account.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Spring wheat looks very promising. The Wild Goose variety is chiefly grown here. I got two bushels of South Sea Island wheat four years ago from Iowa, U.S., which has done well wherever sown. It generally yields about 20 bushels an acre, and it has been sown by a good many here for the last two years.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Spring wheat is an excellent crop. Wild Goose yields the best, but it is inferior in quality. The White Russian seems to be the best. Some fields have been damaged by the rust, but otherwise the crop has been uninjured.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Spring wheat is a light crop, but the sample is good. There was very little rust. I think the acreage was considerably reduced from last year. White Russian, Club, and White Fife promise best. Harvesting is well under way, and with favorable weather all will be housed by the 20th of August. The drouth caused light straw, but there was no damage by insects.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Spring wheat, I think, is the best crop of the season. It looks to be a nice, even crop, although the straw is somewhat short. Cutting has just about commenced (Aug. 10), but there has been far less sown than usual. White Russian and Colorado seem to be the varieties mostly sown here. I have seen some fields of Golden Drop that looked very fine.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: The straw is very short 'owing to the drouth, but the heads are well filled. The bearded varieties have done best, as they grow a little more straw. The crop was very much injured by the drouth, but there was no injury by rust or insects. A lot of the straw is so short that it cannot be bound.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Spring wheat is almost a complete failure, only a few very early lots were worth harvesting. The drouth was the principal cause of complaint. Redfern and Fife wheat did better than could be expected after the continual dry season. Very many farmers do not sow any spring wheat now.

Wm. J. Hinchey, Sheffield, Addington: Spring wheat is of average quality. White Russian and Fife are most sown. There will be only about half an average crop on account of the drouth.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Spring wheat is of a good quality and an average crop for what has been sown, but there is very little grown here now. The crop has not been doing well here the last few years. Although this was once a good wheat section, there is just enough grown now for home consumption.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Not much spring wheat is grown in this township, although here and there a piece has been secured in good condition. Scotch and Manitoba varieties are principally sown. The grain is all harvested. It has not been damaged materially either by rust or insect. The drouth affected it on high lands. The straw will be short, and it ripened too soon.

Jas. Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Spring wheat is well filled, but not very heavy on the ground. The drouth did injury, but the crop was not hurt by any other cause. Some pieces were damaged by a hail storm on the first of July.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Spring wheat is in very good condition. White Russian gives the best promise in this township. The drouth has done but little injury to spring wheat.



Wm. Allison, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : The straw is short but well headed and well filled. Red fern and White Russian are most in favor here. Some commenced cutting on the 6th of August, but the bulk of the crop will not be fit to cut before the 15th. There has been no rust or injury from insects. The straw is short in the early sown on account of drouth.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell : Spring wheat is very good. It would have been a splendid crop but for the extremely dry weather.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Spring wheat is very short in the straw, and on light land badly injured by drouth ; on low land it will be a fair crop. White Russian and Scotch wheat are about the best. There has been no injury except from drouth.

Wm. Hawkins, Stafford, Renfrew : The straw is short, but the head is plump and well filled, although the crop is rather thin. White Fife and Russian wheat are the most successful varieties here. The dry summer will give us a very small quantity of straw.

Gavin Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark : Spring wheat is excellent on good land, but on light dry soils it is almost a failure. All varieties give fair promise, but Scotch has the preference. There has been no injury from rust or insects. The grain is large and plump, and the straw clear and clean. However, the drouth has injured the crop, and the yield will be reduced in consequence.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria : The condition of spring wheat is the best in many years. Colorado and Fife wheat are the kinds chiefly sown here. The crop is slightly rusted in low lying fields.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough : The crop is in fair condition. The straw is very short, but the heads are medium and the grain is fairly plump. Colorado is about a week earlier than White Russian or Manitoba. Fife is longer in the straw and is not apt to rust, but it is very open in the head and shells badly. The drouth has caused the crop to be rather thin.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Previous to the rains a week ago spring wheat was suffering from drouth and was ripening in spots. Showers, however, have made it fill, and it now promises to be a good crop. Russian and White Fife are the only varieties grown here. There is no word of rust or insect injury.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Spring wheat is a very light crop, thin on the ground, short in straw, and small in the heads, but the grain is of good quality. White Russian, Fife and Lost Nation are the kinds principally sown. There was much injury from drouth, but none from rust or insects.

H. W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka : The straw is short and well headed. White Russian gives the best promise here. In some parts the crop was injured by drouth.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand : Spring wheat is better than it has been for several years, but very little has been sown.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : Spring wheat on new land was a fair crop ; on old land, unless where well cultivated, it was rather poor.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Spring wheat grew very well, and is the best crop we have had for many years. It ripened nicely, and is a good, plump sample. There was very little sown in this township owing to failure in the past four years.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Spring wheat is a pretty fair crop, slightly injured by rust.

Arch. Brown, Keppel, Grey : Spring wheat was light owing to the poor weather in the spring and the extremely dry summer, but the quality was good and the yield moderate.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : The quality of spring wheat is good, but there is very little grain and not much straw.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Spring wheat is a good average sample, but is not much grown in these parts.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : What little spring wheat is raised here is not very good, except Goose, which did pretty well. But Goose wheat is—Goose wheat.

Albert Fyfe, Minto, Wellington : The yield is the best we have had for a great number of years, and I expect to see more of it sown next year.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Spring wheat is the best we have had for three or four years.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : Spring wheat is above the average both in quantity and quality, but little is raised in the township.

Wm. Spence, Reach, Ontario : In some parts of the township extra good yields are reported—in some localities as high as 35 bushels to the acre.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Spring wheat has been a very good crop, but there was not as much sown this year as usual. White Fife, White Russian and Colorado are the kinds chiefly sown here.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Spring wheat is very short in the straw, but the grain is of good quality, and threshed out better than was at one time expected.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Spring wheat is fully up to the average in sample, but is poor in yield.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Spring wheat was of very good quality, but the straw was short on account of continued drouth in the early part of the season.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : The yield of spring wheat is light, but the quality is generally good, although variable.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Spring wheat was a very good yield, somewhat damaged by the wet harvest.

P. H. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont : Spring wheat is good, excepting some late fields which were injured by rain, although not to a large extent.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott : Spring wheat is very good, but it was injured to some extent at harvesting by the unusual rain fall.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Spring wheat is a good crop and the grain is first class where saved, but it was somewhat injured by rain when in the stook.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew : Spring wheat is good in grain, but the yield is very light, not being half an average crop.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : Spring wheat is good in quality and fair in quantity, but owing to heavy rains in the last half of the harvest it was slightly damaged.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : The berry is plump, but the straw is short and the crop is light.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton : Spring wheat is about an average yield but of good quality.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : Spring wheat was very light on account of midge, but whatever was grown was good.

### BARLEY.

Reports were very uniform from all parts of the province that barley was about an average in yield and quality, and where in early situations the crop was secured before rain came the sample was all that could be desired. Not many farmers, however, were fortunate enough to forestall the rainy season with their barley harvest, and a large proportion of the crop, in consequence, had to run the gauntlet of the "catching" weather which set in early in August. This was more or less colored; some of it but slightly, where it was protected in the shock and the exposure was not prolonged, and that which was injured the most is expected in most cases to grade not worse than No. 2 on account of the otherwise good quality of the grain. Individual yields are reported as high as 50 bushels per acre, and reports of 35 to 40 bushels are not uncommon. The crop was heavier and was better saved in the western peninsula than in the group of counties bordering on Lake Ontario, where the principal barley area is situated. The dry weather during the growing season caused barley generally to be short in the straw, and the harvesting of it in a loose condition in consequence was more tedious than otherwise. The grain threshed out better in yield than was expected at harvesting, and was plump and of first-class quality in every other respect than that of color—the greatest factor in determining the marketable value of barley. A great deal of barley will be fed during the winter, owing to the shortage of the fodder crops, and as the grain is in many cases overweight it will be splendid for that purpose. In the following table the acreage and yield for 1887 and 1888 are compared by county groups:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie . . . . .	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	35,742	719,372	20.1
Lake Huron . . . . .	69,855	2,026,067	29.0	60,932	1,425,914	23.4
Georgian Bay . . . . .	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	58,050	1,308,045	22.5
West Midland . . . . .	158,314	4,832,267	30.5	132,247	3,148,152	23.8
Lake Ontario . . . . .	367,101	9,647,764	26.3	310,215	6,997,828	22.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa . .	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	86,740	1,875,608	21.6
East Midland . . . . .	96,162	2,009,730	20.9	81,873	1,623,751	19.8
Northern Districts . . . . .	1,480	33,915	22.9	1,547	36,160	23.4
Totals . . . . .	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	767,346	17,134,830	22.3



The area given to the cultivation of barley now exceeds that of fall wheat by 68,895 acres. There were 895,432 acres sown to barley in 1888, being 128,086 more than in the previous year, and 137,907 more than the average for the seven years 1882-8. Compared with 1887 there was an increase in every group except the Northern Districts, where the acreage is merely nominal. The average yield per acre was 26.1 bushels, which, while 3.8 bushels more than that of the previous year was identical with the average for the seven years 1882-8. The Lake Erie counties led with an average yield of 30.8 bushels, the West Midland came next with 30.5 bushels, the Lake Huron group reported 29 bushels, and the Lake Ontario counties slightly exceeded the average for the year. The poorest yield was experienced in the East Midland counties, and the remaining three groups were considerably below the average. The total yield was larger than that of the previous year by 6,231,739 bushels, and exceeded the annual average yield of the seven years by 3,600,133 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Barley was not sown in large quantities, but what there is is good and heavy, with the exception that the color was darkened by occasional showers.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Barley is a good average yield; mine threshed 45 bushels to the acre. It was damaged by showers in many places before it was cut, otherwise the grain is good. As we generally feed our barley to the stock, the matter of color does not affect it much.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: There is a good yield of barley. That harvested in this locality before the heavy rains is bright, but the remainder is somewhat discolored. It has been harvested in good condition as a rule.

Wm. Parker, Walpole, Haldimand: The yield is over an average, but it is stained, very little being bright. A good deal of it is still in the shock, and the frequent rains we are having will make it dark. The general condition in which it was harvested may be said to be good.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Barley is a heavy crop, full-headed and of good sized grain, and will yield above an average. The color will likely be fair, as a great part of it was harvested without rain, although some got caught. Barley will be fed quite extensively unless the price goes up.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: This crop has come out pretty fair as to yield, but excepting small quantities it has been discolored by the rain which came at an inopportune time. However, it has been harvested generally in good condition.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: There is a poor yield of barley, owing to continued dry weather. The color is poor as a general thing, as the rain came on just as harvesting had commenced, and showery weather has interfered with the harvesting, but the bulk of the crop will be put in in good condition.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey: Barley so far as harvested is very short in the straw, bright in color, and will yield a little under the average of good heavy grain—probably 20 bushels to the acre, except on hard clay ground where the crop is very poor.

Chas. Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: Barley is very short in the straw, and rather thin on the ground, but fairly well filled. The color is not so good as last year. It ripened so irregularly that some was too ripe before the field was fit to cut. It has been harvested in good condition.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Barley is a good crop. I think it will average 30 bushels to the acre in this locality. The color is a little off; it is not so bright as last year, but the grain is larger and heavier. It was harvested in fair condition generally, although some of the late fields have been subjected to quite a few showers.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: The yield is far above the average of other years. The color will not be good, as we had very heavy rains, and it will all color very badly. It was harvested in a very fair condition.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Barley is about an average—say 25 bushels to the acre. The color is not very bad, but not quite as good as last year. Some will be pretty bad from heavy rains on the 3rd and 4th instant. Most of it has been harvested in fair order, although there is a good deal to get in yet. More barley has been sown in this section this year than usual.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Barley is a fair crop on the whole. In some instances it was secured in good order, but the bulk was exposed to the heavy rains. It has been materially injured in color.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: There are many contradictory reports of the barley crop. Some is real good, and some is very poor. On the whole we think the average will be from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The early barley will be bright, but the late has been discolored by rain. It was harvested in good condition.

Thos. Mitchell, Dumfries North, Waterloo: Barley is expected to yield well, but the great bulk of the crop is discolored. It is mostly harvested in good condition, but a lot got caught in the big storm we had on the night of the 3rd August.

Matthew Varcoe, Anarauth, Dufferin: We have only commenced to cut. The color will be dark, but the grain will be plump.



Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : Barley is a good crop, but considerably discolored. It was not in fair condition, and will yield about 35 bushels an acre.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : The yield will be from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. The color is somewhat darker than last year, caused by a shower and a few nights of heavy dew when ripe. Most of it was saved in a good condition.

John Russell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Barley is an average crop, and has been harvested in fine condition. The color is bright, but the bulk of it will grade good No. 2. It will yield about 22 bushels an acre.

Thos. Teasdale, Vaughan, York : Barley will yield middling well, although short in straw. A good deal of it will be discolored. However, it has been harvested in fairly good condition, and will be plump and heavy in the grain.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : The yield of barley will be from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the amount of cultivation used by the farmers. About 50 per cent. was housed without rain, and will be a very fine sample. The acreage is very large this year.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Barley is rather short in the straw, but is generally of very good lump grain. The color is bright. Early barley is in good condition, and late is a little discolored.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland : Barley is a very light crop, owing to the drouth. There is not as much straw as usual. Some of the grain is plump and heavy, but there will be a lot of light barley in it. Some heads have no grain in them ; they seem to be blighted by the hot weather. Most of it has been harvested without rain, and the color will be good.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward. A large acreage has been sown, but on the whole here will not be a greater crop. Many fields are a complete failure, and the best gave a very poor yield. All will be bright in color, will have good weight, and was harvested in good condition. Barley is the staple crop of Sophiasburg, and the failure will be felt very much here.

Robt. Metzler, Ernestown, Lennox and Addington : Barley will not be more than half a crop. It suffered much from drouth. The grain is light, but it has a good color.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : The yield generally is very poor, but the color is bright and good. It was saved in first-class condition, and is splendid where the soil is suitable, but on high clay land it is hardly worth cutting, and will be a very small return for the acreage.

John B. Wilson, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds & Grenville : All grain is No. 1, except some barley that was colored by rain. However, most of it was saved before the rain came. I never saw grain so heavy as it is this year. I have seen some six-rowed barley weigh 54 pounds per bushel.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : The yield will be slightly under that of average years, but color is bright, and it was harvested in good condition, owing to the season being so very dry.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry : There is a fair yield of barley of good color, and it must have been well harvested, as there was scarcely any rain during July or the first week of August. However, there is some late barley to cut yet.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton : Barley made a good start, but the drouth started it too soon, and the grain will be light. It was harvested in good condition.

Thos. Jackson, Lanark, Lanark : The heads are very poorly filled and the grain is very light. The color is good, however, and the grain has been harvested in good condition.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : Barley has been and is being harvested in prime condition. The color is first-class, but the yield will be small, as the straw was short and thin.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : Barley has not been more than half an average crop. The berry will be a fair sample and the color will be extra bright. It was harvested in first-class condition, as the season was very dry during harvesting.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : The yield is very poor on account of the drouth. The color will be very good. It was harvested in good condition. Barley is the principal grain crop of this township.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Barley sown was short and light, and was discolored with rain. Late barley promises to be good, but is not ripe yet.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Barley was not secured in good condition in this locality. The growth was rank, and nearly the whole crop was lodged, rendering it difficult to gather. It was much discolored by the wet weather during harvest.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Barley is a good crop. The grain is plump, but in some cases slightly colored.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Barley is heavy in weight, but somewhat colored.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Barley turned out pretty well to the acre, but more or less discolored.

John Kernighan, Colborne, Huron : Barley is a good crop, but most of it is slightly discolored. Drouth injured the straw about one-fifth, but the yield of grain was not affected.

M. L. Martin, Bruce, Bruce : Barley is a good crop, but it is badly colored.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey : Barley is a good sample, but some is badly colored by heavy rain during harvest.

Thos. Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe : Barley is good in weight, but somewhat discolored.

Alex. Smith, McGillivray, Middlesex: There was a large yield of barley, but part of it got rain and it is dark, but will make good feed.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Barley is a good average crop, but most of it has been discolored by the wet weather.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: Barley is a fair crop, although it was injured by the drouth. It was somewhat colored owing to some light showers after it was ripe.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: The quality of early barley that was drawn in before the rain was bright and good, but most of the crop had some rain and was dark, and late barley was badly shrunk.

Albert Fyfe, Minto, Wellington: Barley is very good. It is a little darker than last year, but heavier.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Barley is one of the best crops in this locality, and has been mostly all secured without much rain; consequently the quality is very good.

Geo. Bailey, Malancthon, Dufferin: Barley is a good crop, but dark in color.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverly, Wentworth: Barley was heavy in the grain, but considerably colored.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton: Barley is good in weight, and about two-thirds of it is good in color.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Barley is a good, plump sample, but in some localities it is considerably stained.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: Barley is very plump and heavy, but dark.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario: Barley is heavy in berry, but is slightly discolored. Not very much is first-class in color.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Barley was very short in the straw, but yielded better than was anticipated at harvest. The color along the front near the lake shore is dark, but further back the color is bright, and passes mostly for No. 1.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Barley is of medium quality. Much of it was darkened by waters during harvest.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Barley is of good weight, and good color, and exceeds last year's crop.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburg S., Lennox & Addington: Barley, which is our main crop, received a serious check during the dry summer, and, although the yield is small, it is plump and bright.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Barley is a light crop generally, but it will be bright and good in quality.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is of a good quality in general, although some of it is discolored.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Very little barley is sown in this county, but what was grown would be called a fair crop.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Barley is a good crop and bright, where early sown, but some is rather small in the grain on account of drouth in the early part of the summer.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Barley is good in grain, but considerably damaged by rain in harvesting.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: The most of the barley was good as to yield and weight, but only about No. 2 in color.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Barley is short in straw, and the grain is small and light, but most of it is well colored.

Thomas J. Thompson, Rawdon, Hastings: Barley is a good sample, but a very poor yield.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Very little barley has been sown, but it is of excellent quality.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: Barley is a fair crop generally, but is poor on light soil.

## OATS.

The yield of oats is about an average, and the bulk of the crop is up to the mark in weight and quality. In some of the counties of the Lake Erie group and in Lambton, "lodging" was reported, owing to excessive growth, but in other sections of the province the opposite condition was the rule, and complaints were frequent of the shortness of the straw. Rust was general in the western half of the province, although in most cases the straw was only slightly attacked. In the counties of Perth, Wellington and Waterloo there was a good deal of smut, and reports concerning this pest also come from Peel and one or two other counties further east. In several of the river

counties the grasshopper greedily attacked the standing oats, and only a modicum was left for the farmer to thresh; but even where this insect did not put in an appearance, the yield was uneven, and, as a rule, much below the average of the western counties. In Muskoka and Parry Sound rains about harvest time caused a sort of second growth, and as a consequence a good deal of the oat crop was cut in a rather green condition. In Dufferin, Renfrew, and in some places in the Northern Districts early frost did injury to the crop, and some fields had to be cut for fodder. A number of extraordinary yields were reported, in some cases running as high as 80 bushels per acre, and taking everything into consideration the crop may be classed as fully up to the average. The acreage and yield for 1887 and 1888 are given in the following table by county groups :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	171,977	5,346,520	31.1
Lake Huron.....	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	180,795	5,934,446	32.8
Georgian Bay.....	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	157,822	4,513,089	28.6
West Midland.....	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	349,528	11,267,375	32.2
Lake Ontario .....	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	289,874	8,395,202	29.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	394,250	10,792,952	27.4
East Midland .....	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	119,789	3,018,376	25.2
Northern Districts. ....	21,069	612,668	29.1	18,428	580,141	31.5
Totals.....	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6

The acreage of oats has increased every year since 1882, but in no year has it made such advance as in 1888, when 167,405 acres were added to the area of the previous year. The number of acres devoted to oats in 1888 was more than double that of either barley or fall wheat, and the increased area was pretty fairly divided between the various groups. The average yield of the province in 1888 was 35.4 bushels, and though 6.1 bushels above the light yield of 1887 was slightly below that of the seven years period. The average for 1882-8 was exceeded by four groups, the remarkable yield of 43.2 bushels per acre being averaged in the Lake Erie counties. Of the four groups failing to reach the average of the province the East Midland gave the least return, the average yield per acre being only 25.8 bushels. The total yield for 1888 was 15,618,810 bushels more than in the previous year, and 9,469,486 more than the annual average yield for the seven years 1882-8.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Buckland, Gosfield N., Essex : There is a great yield of oats, and the quality is good, although some pieces have rust. We are just in the midst of the harvest with plenty of rain.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Oats are a good crop both in yield and quality. The straw is slightly rusted, but the kernel is good. I threshed two loads, and they yielded 50 bushels to the load. We have drawn eleven loads off eight acres, and there are four loads yet in the field.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Oats ripened very unevenly, but the yield will be the best for some years. Late oats are slightly rusted and lodged with the heavy rain and wind storm of the 3rd inst. Cutting began on the 7th of August.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : This seems to be a year set apart by nature to show what it can do. The crop is a magnificent one, and there has been no injury by rust or insects.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : There is a large yield, and it is generally of good quality. There was no injury of any account except a slight rust in some places. We are busy cutting at present.



W. T. House, Bertie, Welland : The yield is large and the quality is excellent. The straw is rusted in some localities, but it has not injured the yield or quality of the grain.

Jas. Osborne, Plympton, Lambton : The yield is very large and the quality is good. The only injury will be by "lodging"—from excessive growth.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Oats will yield well to the quantity of straw—about 35 bushels to the acre. The quality will be excellent. I have never seen a better crop on low land or land inclined to be wet, but on high and dry land the drouth affected the crop badly.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : Oats may be put down as an average. The straw is generally short, but the grain is good. There was some rust. Many fields will have to be carried in loose, as the straw was so short that the binders could not tie it.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey : Oats are very short in the straw, but are well filled. There has been no injury from rust or any other cause except drouth, which has injured the heavy clay and gravelly lands.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe : Oats are short in the straw, but the quality is good. The timely rain we had two weeks ago has saved the crop, keeping it back and filling it well. The quality is plump and good.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Oats are a splendid crop, but there is some rust. The black varieties seem to have suffered most. There is also considerable smut, but after all it is a splendid crop.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford : The yield will be large, and the quality of early sown good. Late sown will be slightly rusted.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Oats promise exceedingly well. They will be heavy and of good quality. The straw is bright and clean.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Oats are a very heavy crop. There is considerable smut, but I do not think it will seriously injure the crop.

C. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington : The straw is on the short side, but the grain will be good. I hear little about rust, but a great deal about smut, especially in the Black Tartar, which has not been so bad for years.

A. Kaufman, Wilmot, Waterloo : Oats generally will be a large yield, but the crop will be damaged by smut.

George Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin : Oats look well, only short in straw.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Oats may be considered a very fair crop. There will be a good yield of oats of good quality. There has been a little rust.

Wm. A. McCartney, Trafalgar, Halton : Oats will be better than last year in both quantity and quality. The crop will yield from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, and there has been nothing to hurt.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel : Oats are a little above the average yield, being 35 to 50 bushels to the acre. The quality is very good, although in some places the yield has been reduced by smut and rust. On some farms the standing grain is literally alive with a species of small, pale green louse, although no injury is perceptible.

A. Forster, Markham, York : The yield will be fully up to the average and the quality is good, particularly in the case of the early sown varieties. Some has been injured by rust in low lying ground.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Oats have mended well from the recent showers and will be a good sample—short in straw but of good quality. There has been no damage unless a little by the recent thunder storm in lying down.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Oats are in general very short in straw, but the heads appear to be well filled and will yield almost an average crop. The dry weather of June and July injured the crop somewhat.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland. The late rains have materially improved the oat crop, so that the yield is likely to be a fair average. Early sown was injured somewhat by the drouth.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : The crop is poor, although what is sown has stood the drouth better than wheat or barley. It will be about half a crop. No rust is reported.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : The oat crop is very short, both in quantity and quality. It has been injured by the severe drouth.

Thomas Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac : I think this crop may be called a good average, certainly better than last year. There has been no injury from rust or from anything else but the lack of rain.

George Sanderson, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville : On moist, rich soil that is well tilled oats are a good crop both as to yield and quality, but on light land they are very poor. The fields have been injured by grasshoppers.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : The yield and quality of oats will be very good. There is no rust but in some localities the grasshopper has done a good deal of harm. A good many farmers have cut the crop green.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont : Oats have been injured by drouth. The straw is short, as is ripened too fast.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry : The yield will be fair and the quality good. There has been no injury by rust, but it has not stood out much, owing to the dry season. Hence it is a thin crop.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : The continued dry weather all through the month of July has had the effect of shortening the straw of the early sown oats. The late sown (with favorable weather for filling), may be above the average. There is no rust yet.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew : The yield will be light in both quantity and quality. The drouth prevented a healthy and vigorous growth of vegetation, and when the pastures got burned up grasshoppers turned upon the grain and injured some fields to so great an extent that the cattle were turned in to eat the balance.

Peter D. Campbell, Drummond, Lanark : The oat crop, like that of other grains, is very irregular. Some pieces on damp land are very good, but others on high ground are scarcely worth cutting. No rust nor any insects except grasshoppers, which are very thick at present.

John Campbell, Mariposa, Victoria : There is a light yield of oats. In sections favored by timely showers the crop is fair. The grain is good and plump. There was no injury other than that caused by drouth.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : Oats will not be 50 per cent. of an average crop. The berry will be light. There has been no damage from rust, but owing to the dry season it is the shortest crop ever produced in this neighborhood.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Oats are a poor crop. The crop has been hurt by the drouth. I notice more smut among the oats this year than usual.

J. Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : There are some good fields of oats, but they are the exception and not the rule. Late sown oats may now catch up, as we are having a little rain.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James MacFarlane, Dover, Kent : Oats are large in bulk, but inferior in quality, and there is very much smut.

Guye Culver, Rainham, Haldimand : Oats are a splendid crop, and a good sample.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland : Oats are good in quality, and the weight from 36 to 38 pounds per bushel.

Robt. Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton : Oats are a splendid crop. The grain is good, and the yield is the best for many years.

M. McDonald, Wananosh W., Huron : Oats are a fair crop, although short in the straw and rather small in the grain.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Oats take a very wide range in yield. On rich, low lands they were excellent, while on high, poor soils they were in some instances not worth cutting.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : Oats were very good, but the straw was short and there was a good deal of second growth caused by the late rains.

James Robertson, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : Oats took a kind of second growth after the rains came on, and the green oats did not ripen so well.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Oats are a great crop and the quality is excellent. In many instances from 60 to 80 bushels have been threshed per acre. One end of this township is poor land, and the average is cut down on that account.

H. Chisholm, Brantford, Brant : Oats have not yielded as well as expected, but there are some varieties which have done better than others. My White Egyptian variety yielded 60 bushels per acre of good oats, 42 pounds to the measured bushel.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo : Oats are an excellent crop and of good quality. There was not much rust, and there was enough rain in season for grain generally.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin : Oats are an extra crop and of good quality. Some late fields were injured by frost.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Oats are plentiful and heavy, weighing 40 pounds per bushel.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Early sown oats are No. 1, but late sown was injured slightly by dry rust.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton : Oats are about average in quantity, and in quality inclined to be light.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York : Oats are above the average. The white oats especially are heavy.

S. Beall, Whitby, Ontario : Oats are good, but the straw is short.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Oats are very short in straw, but there is as much grain as usual.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : Oats are short in the straw, but well filled, and the quality is good.

H. Welbanks, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Oats are short in straw but well filled.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden E., Lennox and Addington : Oats are of good quality, but the yield is a little below the average.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas : Oats are good, where not destroyed by grasshoppers and crickets. In a few cases the oats were not worth cutting, as nothing was left but the naked stalk.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Oats are very thin and short in many places. There is not much off the acre, but the grain is good according to the bulk of straw.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Oats are an average crop. The straw is short in some parts, but the head is good, although it suffered from rain in harvest.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Oats varied in quality according to the soil. On some light, sandy soil it did not exceed five bushels an acre, but on heavy clay soil it yielded upwards of fifty bushels per acre.

John Dunlop, Head, Renfrew : Oats are of good quality, but owing to the drouth there is a poor yield.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : Oats are a fair crop, and the grain is pump and heavy,

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Oats are very irregular. Some are very fair, while others are very poor in quality and quantity, which makes the average yield small.

F. Brenton, Thurlow, Hastings : Some oats are very good on low lands, but the crop is poor on uplands.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Oats range from bad to good. The straw is from six inches to four feet in height, and the yield runs from 12 to 40 bushels per acre. It was badly frozen in places.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound : On moist land oats were very good. On light land they got stunted by the drouth. When we got some rain they started a second growth, and before they came to maturity the frost caught them, leaving little else but hulls.

## RYE.

It would seem from the remarks of some correspondents, and the fact that the acreage of rye in the province had increased about 23 per cent. compared with the previous year, that this crop is likely to regain favor to a certain degree. However, the area devoted to rye was only about one-tenth of that given to fall wheat or barley, and it is at the best a rather insignificant crop. Much of its value comes from the fact that it is used for green feed in the spring and fall, and it is often plowed under for manure, but where allowed to come to a head this year it gave nearly an average crop, while the sample was much above the ordinary in quality. The straw of this crop was long, and of much better quality comparatively than that of the other grains. The following table affords a comparison of the crop for the years 1887 and 1888 by county groups :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per. acre.
Lake Erie.....	13,694	241,768	17.7	10,675	133,503	12.5
Lake Huron.....	1,008	20,470	20.3	619	10,215	16.5
Georgian Bay.....	2,826	47,851	16.9	1,889	31,670	16.8
West Midland.....	5,597	107,691	19.2	4,300	59,238	13.8
Lake Ontario.....	28,380	412,476	14.5	22,020	266,154	12.1
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	18,986	270,337	14.2	16,032	227,114	14.2
East Midland.....	12,697	180,530	14.2	12,339	158,807	12.9
Northern Districts.....	899	14,179	15.8	488	8,186	16.8
Totals.....	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	68,362	894,887	13.1



The acreage of rye was 15,725 acres more than in the previous year, and is the largest since 1884, although it is 26,674 acres below the average of the seven years. The average yield per acre was 2.3 bushels more than in 1887, but fell short of that of the seven years 1882-8 by 1 bushel.

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FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

- Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk : Rye is in excellent condition, and it was cut in good order.
- James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey : Very little rye is grown here, but what there is was a good crop this year, and was saved in prime condition.
- Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex : Rye is very little sown but for a green crop. Sown in the early fall, it will cut in May, when the winter feed is generally about used up. What is not required for green feed can be made into hay, and the ground may be plowed and sown to millet, Hungarian grass or corn.
- Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Many farmers cut their rye while green for feed, as there was very little grain in the heads owing to drouth. My straw was as long as in any year, but the grain was a half crop. It was secured in splendid condition.
- C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Rye is well secured, but very poorly loaded as a general thing. Rye in this township is usually sown on light land.
- Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Rye was harvested in good condition, and was well secured.
- Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton : Rye is very light in straw, but the grain is plump and well filled, and secured in good condition.
- Robt. McLean, Horton, Renfrew : Being an early crop, rye did not suffer from the drouth to the same extent as spring crops. The yield will be light, but it was secured in good condition.
- Alex. Brown, Burleigh, Peterborough : Rye is a good crop, and well secured. There has not been much rye sown for two year past.
- W. H. Chapman, Huntingdon, Hastings : Rye was a fair crop, and was secured in good condition. It is not much grown in this locality.

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FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

- John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk : Rye is the best we have had for some years.
- Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Rye is of very good quality, and there was more grown than in former years. It is coming into favor little by little.
- P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Rye was thin on the ground, and was not well filled in the ear.
- T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Rye is a good crop, and the grain is of excellent quality.
- F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough : Rye is a fair crop, but the grain is rather small.
- Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings : Rye is good, but not up to the average crop.

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PEASE.

Pease, of all the crops that come into general cultivation in Ontario, seems to have endured the adversities of the season best. Wherever it was sown in reasonable time this crop, from its leafy nature, quickly shaded the ground, and the effects of the drouth was not so severe as upon the outstanding crops. This is especially the case in good soils, and in naturally moist situations. The effects of the drouth were more noticeable in the eastern than in the western portion of the province, and consequently the yield was much lighter in the East Midland group and in the river counties than in the western groups. Attention was made of the bug in several counties, more particularly in those comprising the Lake Erie and West Midland groups, but happily this pest did but little damage compared with past years, although its presence was more apparent this year than in 1887. While a decrease of 30,103 acres is noted in the area compared with that of the previous year, there is an increase in the total yield of 2,096,531 bushels, owing to the average yield per acre being 20.5 bushels in 1888 against 16.8 bushels the year before. The

yield, however, falls .2 bushel below that of the seven years 1882-8. In the following table the acreage and yield is given by county groups for the years 1887 and 1888:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	79,461	969,539	12.2
Lake Huron.....	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	89,254	1,858,891	20.8
Georgian Bay.....	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	78,354	1,509,630	19.3
West Midland.....	152,082	3,818,156	25.1	149,023	2,784,218	18.7
Lake Ontario.....	164,308	3,279,080	20.0	176,734	2,580,318	14.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	90,324	1,481,519	16.4
East Midland.....	48,909	600,731	12.3	55,682	782,732	14.1
Northern Districts.....	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,924	206,485	26.1
Totals.....	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	726,756	12,173,332	16.8

The best average yield per acre was reported in the West Midland group, being 25.1 bushels, the Lake Erie counties followed with 23.9 bushels, the Northern Districts came next with 22.8 bushels, and the Lake Huron group was fourth with 22.3 bushels. In the East Midland group only 12.3 bushels were realised, and the yield was also unusually light in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Georgian Bay counties. Notwithstanding the decrease in the acreage of the province generally, there was an increase in the Georgian Bay and West Midland groups, and in the Northern Districts.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Pease have been damaged by bugs, and have so suffered for the past twenty years. They will have to be fed early on that account. The growth has been very moderate, but the yield is good.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: The crop is good, although there are some bugs. Several of the neighbors have threshed, and say the yield is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Pease are an excellent crop here. They have not been injured by bugs or the drouth; but, like other crops, they have not ripened evenly this year. I saw one field cut the latter part of July, but very little has been harvested yet.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: Pease are an extra good crop—the best I have ever seen. There was no bug, and the weather was favorable.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Pease are more extensively sown than for years. There is a great amount of vine, and there will be a heavy crop.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Pease are a very good crop, as there has been no damage from any cause whatever. The bug has emigrated to some other part of the continent.

W. J. Martin, Wawanosh E., Huron: Pease will be rather a light crop, but they appear to be free from the bug. The drouth has caused the straw to be short and thin on the ground, and the pods to be short. The worms are very bad in them.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: The crop is not nearly so good as last year. There has been no damage by the bug. The drouth has forced them too quickly, and they are not well-filled.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey: Pease are rather thin on the ground. There was no damage from bug, but drouth has made the pods short, and the yield will be below the average.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: The pease harvest is just on. There is a light crop on account of drouth but no complaint of bugs.

Malcolm Cameron, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Pease are a very heavy crop. There are no bugs, but a little mildew is observed on low ground.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Pease are a first-class crop in every respect. There was no bugs hurt them.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Pease are unusually heavy. I never knew the crop to be so exempt from bugs or any other drawbacks.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington : Pease look the best of any crop. I have not heard of any damage from the bug. Pease have suffered most from the drouth on high lands, but on low lands the crop was good.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Pease will be a fair average crop in this locality. The lower pods on the vines are well filled, while those on the top are smaller. They were in need of rain while in bloom.

J. Husband, Trafalgar, Halton : There has been no bugs, and the crop is excellent.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel : Peas are an abundant crop and will yield well. I cannot see any fields that you would call a failure.

R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, York : Pease are good ; in fact I never saw them better podded than they are this year. If the weather continues fine the straw will be in first-class condition.

Thos. Allen, Reach, Ontario : The dry weather reduced the yield of early varieties, such as those grown for seedsmen. The late varieties are a fair crop. There are no bugs or weevil.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : Pease will be a fair crop. The straw is somewhat short, but the vines are well loaded. The season is rather dry for this crop. There is no appearance of the bug.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland : Pease have been injured very much by the drouth, and some fields have been totally destroyed by a small greenish worm about an inch and a quarter long eating the tops off the vines about the latter part of June. Some fields were plowed up in the adjoining townships. Another batch of worms have just appeared and are eating the leaves and taking the juice out of the pods.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Pease are a total failure in some places. Many farmers will never get their seed as it was so hot and dry in the blossoming season. There was no damage by bugs. All the early varieties are harvested and are a failure, but some of the common late varieties are fairly good.

Wm. J. Hinchey, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : Early sown pease are hardly worth harvesting, but the late sorts are fair. There are no bugs now in this section, although they were very plenty some years ago. The crop generally has suffered from want of rain.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Pease will be a light crop generally. It was damaged while in blossom by the continued drouth.

John C. Stafford, Lansdowne, Leeds and Grenville : Pease are in excellent condition. There was no damage by bugs or drouth, as they stand drouth better than any other grain crop.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Pease seem to be in good condition and will be a fair crop.

F. N. Cadieux, Alfred, Prescott : Pease looked well until lately, but they have been injured by mildew and rain.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : Pease are not very heavy, owing to the drouth. They are mostly all harvested and in good condition.

Robt. McLean, Horton, Renfrew : Pease are short in straw and light in the pod. The pease this year appear to be clear of the little worm that used to infest them.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark : Pease have been hurt considerably by the drouth, and the crop is consequently light. The grain is small but well ripened, and is being harvested in good shape.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough : Fields that got a shower are middling fair. I hear of some of early sown that would not be a hat-full to the acre and was cut for fodder. There was no bug, but the drouth has injured them a great deal, especially on dry soil. The straw is not more than a foot in length, and the few pods are very short with two or three pease to the pod. On damp soil they are medium, and late sown are the best.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton : Pease are good ; they always are in this district. They have suffered a little from drouth, but that is all. The crop will be a little below an average.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : The straw is short and thin on the ground ; the pods are numerous and small, but the grain is good. It was damaged by drouth, but there were no bugs.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound : In some places pease have been almost burnt up with the long drouth ; but in places where they are on damp land they look very well. On the whole they will be far short of last year.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Pease are a good, fair growth both of straw and grain, and there were not as many bugs as were here a few years ago.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk : Early pease are very good, but the same cannot be said of late pease.

John Bradford, Dunn, Haldimand : Pease are excellent, both as regards quality and yield.

Calvin Boyd, Enniskillen, Lambton : Pease are a fair average both in yield and quality, though damaged by the pea weevil.

John Hinchley, Hullett, Huron : The sample is good, but the pods are short, caused by dry weather at the time of filling.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Pease are a light crop, but the sample is good.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : Pease are good, but small in grain and short in straw.



John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe : Pease are sound but rather small.

W. Dawson, Williams W., Middlesex : Pease are a good crop. I heard of a few bugs being found, but not enough to do much damage.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford : Pease were an excellent crop—from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. There were a few bugs amongst early sown.

H. Chisholm, Brantford, Brant : Pease have done remarkably well this season. At one time it was thought they would be a failure, owing to the worms ; but these were stopped by a heavy dash of rain—at least they disappeared immediately after it.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Pease are a fair average crop, and there is no bug.

Duncan Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : Pease are a fine crop, and are of good quality.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton : Pease are a good crop all around. The yield is fair, the quality is good and the straw is good also.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Pease are a good sample, but are not yielding very well.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York : Pease are very heavy in straw, and appear to yield well.

J. W. Caldwell, Hope, Durham : Pease are a very light crop, and were very much injured by drouth.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Pease were badly injured, and in some instances wholly destroyed, by a sort of caterpillar.

R. Lowey, Athol, Prince Edward : Pease were generally good in quality, but the yield was small on account of drouth.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington : Pease are middling on low ground, but not worth cutting on high land.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Pease will be a small crop generally, but the sample is good.

John Cattanaach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Pease are short and thin, but the grain is good. The return is small, owing to the dry summer.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Pease are not an average crop. On account of the wet, cold spring they were killed out to some extent, and then suffered from drouth in midsummer.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton : Pease are small but sound.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : Pease are a poor crop owing to drouth.

F. Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria : Pease are well filled, and are better than last year.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : Pease are a poor crop, and badly affected by the drouth.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton : Pease were injured on light land by want of rain early in the season.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Pease are rather a short crop but are of good quality. No bug or worm.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Pease were badly frozen, and the yield is from 0 to 20 bushels. The sample is good. A great quantity of pease and oats mixed were sown so as to cut with the reaper, and the quality and yield were good.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound : Pease are light in the straw, but I think will thresh well.

## INDIAN CORN.

In the Lake Erie group, where about half of the corn of the province is raised, the reports were very favorable, many correspondents employing such terms as "excellent," "splendid," "magnificent," to describe the crop. A number of remarkable yields were reported from these counties, some of which are quoted below. The greater part of the crop in that section was gathered in good condition, although a few late fields were touched by frost. In the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups corn was also a good crop, but in the more eastern portion of the province drouth early in the season and frost toward the close rendered the yield rather unsatisfactory. The crop was not altogether free from pests, the white grub and cut-worm doing considerable damage in several counties between Lambton and the St. Lawrence. However, it may be ranked as the best of the year, as the average yield per acre was 78.2 bushels, being an increase of 26.9 bushels over that of the previous year, and 10.7 bushels more than that of the six years period 1882-8. The area was increased by 59,078 acres, or over one-third more than that of the previous year ; and this increased acreage, coupled with the improved average yield, gives a total yield of corn in the ear more than double that of the year 1887. But some deduction must be made from this apparent total yield, as it is reasonable to suppose that a good share of the increased acreage of corn resulted not from a desire to grow more ears for husking, but from the necessity of getting fodder to supplement the poor pastures and

the greatly reduced hay crops of the past two years, and consequently much of the increased acreage was cut for feed before the ears were developed.

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	87,135	4,560,559	52.3
Lake Huron.....	11,975	949,259	79.3	7,548	405,309	53.7
Georgian Bay .....	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,193	37,627	31.5
West Midland.....	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	22,788	1,128,901	49.5
Lake Ontario.....	35,297	2,529,582	71.7	25,091	1,152,573	45.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	14,558	845,261	58.1
East Midland.....	8,480	497,165	58.6	5,341	262,216	49.1
Northern Districts.....	395	14,649	37.1	239	12,306	51.5
Totals.....	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	163,893	8,404,752	51.3

It will be seen that nearly half the acreage of corn grown in Ontario is to be found in the Lake Erie counties, while the average yield per acre in this group was 16.9 bushels more than the average for the rest of the province.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield S., Essex: Corn never was in better condition; in fact, it could not be. It is tall, has a large stalk, is earing well, and promises a bountiful harvest.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: There is the greatest growth of stalk I ever saw. The ears are well set, and if nothing unusual occurs we shall have a very heavy crop.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Early in the season corn suffered from cold, the grub and the wire-worm, and looked very poor. Now it has the promise of being the best crop grown for years.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Corn is looking splendid, and bids fair for a big crop. Some fields were hurt by grubs, but to no great extent.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Corn promises to be an abundant crop. We have had plenty of rain and corn is consequently large. Recent heavy rains have caused it to fall down, but it will recover itself.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Corn promises to be a good crop. A good deal that was planted on sod was destroyed by grubs, but on loose soil the corn was not affected by them, and is a promising crop.

Jesse Neff, Jr., Warwick, Lambton: Corn is at present thriving beyond all expectations. Although badly injured by the ordinary yellow worm and cut worm, it is bidding fair to yield a good crop.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Corn is a good crop and all that could be desired. The only drawback is from the white grub and cut worm on fields plowed from old pastures. Fields that are continuously tilled are free from these pests.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: This crop could not be better from present appearances. The stalks are very rank, and the ears are found in abundance. The corn has not been affected by drouth. There is some show of smut.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: This is not a great corn district, but considerably more is grown than formerly. As hay is scarce, corn is sown for fodder. There are good prospects for the crop as the drouth has not seriously affected it.

A. Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Corn promises to be a fine crop. It was not affected by drouth or other influences.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn is in excellent condition. It came up rather thin owing to cold weather, and some fields were destroyed by bugs, but these were generally replanted. Yet in spite of this bad start it will be an average crop at least.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The present condition of the corn crop is good. I do not think it has been affected by drouth. The grub had the effect of thinning the crop very much, and some fields were planted the third time. Still the crop will be good.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A large number are sowing sweet corn for the canning factories, and it looks very good so far. Field corn has been sown quite extensively for fodder. What corn was planted came up very unevenly, and will be only a half crop. Early planted has done best, although the grubs destroyed many hills.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: A good deal missed coming up after planting, as the ground was so dry. It is now growing well on suitable soil.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: The condition of corn is good at present, considering unfavorable weather. Grubs and the cold weather in the early part of the season affected it somewhat. The present outlook is very good, and it will be an average crop.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Corn was injured by a grub in the spring, and some farmers replanted two or three times, while others plowed up. The season otherwise was favorable, but the crop will probably be below the average.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings: At present corn looks fine and promises to be a good crop. It has been injured by drouth, but recent rains will, I think, bring it around all right. I believe it to be one of the most profitable crops we raise here.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Warnock, Tilbury W., Essex: Corn is the best crop I remember seeing in this section of the country. One man told me that he got 167 bushels per acre of good corn (in ear) from nine acres.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: Corn is a good crop—the best we have had for years.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The condition of the corn crop is excellent. There was no drawback to from planting to harvesting, and the season was most favorable. The crop was never equalled before in the history of this township.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Corn is an excellent crop, and turns out well.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: There is a heavy yield of stalks and a fair yield of grain on heavy planting.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: The corn crop is first quality, and was cut and saved in fine condition.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex: This has been a good year for corn. Some late-planted and badly tilled pieces got bitten with frost before being fully ripe.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford: Corn, where not hurt by the cut worm, is an excellent crop—the best for many years.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Corn is in very good condition, and yields 100 bushels per acre, hard and ripe.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Corn is a fair crop. It would have been very good, I think, if it had a few more showers while filling. Some was damaged a little by frost.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn was seldom better than it was this year, although where sown on sod it was badly eaten by grubs. It ripened well, but there was bad weather for husking.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Indian corn or maize is an excellent crop, but sweet corn, which is extensively grown, was injured by frost.

John Rabb, Elmsley S., Leeds and Grenville: Some complain of injury by frost, yet others have very good samples.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont: The dry weather kept corn back, and when the rain came it started and was green at the time the frost put in an appearance in September. The frost injured it to such an extent that it was not over half a crop.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Corn was very much injured by drouth and cold nights, which retarded its growth. Then we had a wet, cold fall, with frost at night, which injured a great many fields.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Corn is yet in the fields in many cases, as on account of excessive rains it has been unfit to take in.

### SORGHUM.

The growing of sorghum is confined almost entirely to the Lake Erie counties, and even there it is raised to a very limited extent. Late sown was caught by the frost, but that put in early was in good condition for cutting, and a yield of 150 to 160 gallons of syrup per acre is reported. It would seem that this crop, never popular, is steadily declining in favor.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Sorghum is grown to only a small extent. It was in fine condition where cut before the frost.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Sorghum is good, and the syrup is of excellent quality.

Robt. Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Sorghum is not an extra crop. The season was too cold.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Sorghum was a fair crop, yielding about 150 or 160 gallons per acre.



## BUCKWHEAT.

Never a popular crop, buckwheat appears to be further declining in favor. The yield promised unusually well in the west early in the season, but several correspondents report a loss of about a third by frost. In the St. Lawrence counties, where buckwheat is most largely grown, the drouth injured the fields, and wet weather about harvest time delayed cutting, and left the crop in a tender condition when the early frosts came. More than in any other year for a long period, buckwheat proved the friend of the apiary. It will be seen by referring to the remarks on honey, that the bees gathered nearly all their stores and surplus from buckwheat. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888 :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	9,243	190,411	20.6	10,072	156,823	15.6
Lake Huron.....	739	11,107	15.0	1,023	25,339	24.8
Georgian Bay.....	487	7,685	15.8	835	11,174	13.4
West Midland.....	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,649	31,998	12.1
Lake Ontario.....	18,037	445,646	24.7	17,032	315,619	18.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,361	384,938	14.6
East Midland.....	4,440	93,595	21.1	5,787	87,672	15.1
Northern Districts.....	352	5,992	17.0	384	11,790	30.7
Totals.....	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	64,143	1,025,353	16.0

There were 6,649 acres less in buckwheat in 1887 than in 1886, and in 1888 the area was further reduced by 6,615 acres. The average yield per acre was nearly one-third more than that of the poor yield of the previous year, but was one bushel less than the annual average. Nearly 60 per cent. of this crop is grown in the seven counties—Norfolk, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Leeds and Grenville, Carleton, Lanark and Hastings.

## FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

- A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Buckwheat is a fair crop, but it is not much grown in this township.
- Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent : The early frost spoiled the crop of buckwheat.
- B. Killmaster, Walsingham, Norfolk : Buckwheat was hurt by the frost, and will be about a two-thirds crop.
- John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Buckwheat is a good crop. The late was hurt slightly by frost.
- John V. Battram, Moore, Lambton : There is not much buckwheat cultivated. I had four acres, and got about 85 bushels of good grain.
- John Douglas, Arran, Bruce : There is a very small amount of buckwheat sown in this county. I sowed an acre of it for my bees, and it turned out very well.
- S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex : But little buckwheat was sown, and that was half destroyed by early frost.
- Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Buckwheat was injured by the early frost, and while some fields yield well, the total will be below the average per acre.
- George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Buckwheat is about two-thirds of a crop. It was blighted by hot, dry weather, and also injured by early frost.
- E. Lunan, Markham, York : Buckwheat is very little grown in this township, but what there is looks well.
- George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Buckwheat is a good crop, but hard to get dried with so much rain. Some late fields were nipped with early frost.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Buckwheat is well filled, and is the largest acreage for years. The grain is of superior quality.

Wm. J. Hinchey, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Buckwheat did not come up good when sown on account of the drouth, and the frost caught most of it before it was fully ripe.

Thos. Leonard, Portland, Frontenac: Buckwheat promised well, but the early frost hurt it.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Early buckwheat was secured in good condition, but the early frost damaged that which was late.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Buckwheat is a light crop. It was injured by drouth in the early part of the year, and also by an early frost at the ripening period.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Buckwheat was damaged about one-third by frost.

Thos. H. Blanchard, Sidney, Hastings: Buckwheat has been the most difficult crop to secure, as much of it was sown after the rains in the latter part of the summer, and the difficulty has been to get it dry.

## BEANS.

The bean crop last year was classed among the poorest, but this year it ranks with the best. Kent is the great bean-growing county of the province, 13,267 out of the 22,700 acres given to beans being found in that county. In that section favorable weather brought the crop to perfection. One correspondent reported a number of fields as yielding 40 bushels to the acre, and although along the St. Lawrence the drouth and early frost affected the crop, the yield per acre for the province is much above the average. The bulk of the crop matured well, however, and is of excellent quality. It will be seen from the following table that there has been an increase in the acreage as well as in the yield, compared with the previous year:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,534	178,182	12.3
Lake Huron.....	478	13,098	27.4	549	8,725	15.9
Georgian Bay.....	230	3,436	14.9	166	3,359	20.2
West Midland.....	692	17,481	25.3	590	9,992	16.9
Lake Ontario.....	1,882	43,576	23.2	1,446	23,047	15.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	3,129	66,860	21.4	2,571	46,764	18.2
East Midland.....	580	11,862	20.5	393	5,475	13.9
Northern Districts.....	109	1,796	16.5	26	431	16.6
Totals.....	22,700	534,526	23.5	20,275	275,975	13.6

The average yield per acre was 23.5 bushels, as against 13.6 bushels in 1887 and 20.9 bushels for the annual average for the period 1882-8. In the county of Kent the yield more than doubled that of the previous year, and was 4.5 bushels per acre above its annual average.

## FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield S., Essex: Beans are growing nicely, and there has been no injury to note. This crop is more extensively raised this year than heretofore.

W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham, Kent: Beans are splendid all over Kent. The oldest man in the county never saw finer growing weather.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Beans give promise of a splendid crop, and more than usual are planted.

J. E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Beans were a little backward this season on account of the drouth, but they are making up now and will be a good crop.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Beans did not come up regularly, and the cut-worm fairly slew them in some places. Some ground was planted the second time. A few pieces were sown to millet. The crop is growing nicely, and promises well.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln : Beans will be a good crop. At present they are doing well, and promise to be a heavy crop.

W. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : There are not many beans grown. The drouth affected them to so great an extent that not more than one-half the seed came up, and they have not filled well.

J. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville : Beans are looking well, and promise a good yield.

J. P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas : Beans were injured by drouth, but seem to be loading well.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Beans are in poor condition. They were somewhat injured by drouth and a slight frost on the 11th of July.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark : There will be little more than a half crop, but I think that what is gathered in will be good.

Wm. H. Chapman, Huntingdon, Hastings : There is not much grown in this section of the country. Like all other crops they have suffered from drouth, and some have been destroyed by woodchucks.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : We never had better beans. Lots of fields are turning out 40 bushels to the acre.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Beans matured well. They are a good crop, and of excellent quality.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : There are very few beans grown in this section, but they are of good quality this season.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Beans grew fairly and ripened well, but some were burst with rain. A few are badly injured, but the rest are prime.

James A. Glen, Westminster Middlesex ; Beans are good, although the later ones got caught with the frost.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton : Beans are a very fine crop, having ripened evenly, and the color is very white.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Beans are good, but there are not so many sown as formerly.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland : Beans are fairly good, although not largely sown.

R. Lowey, Athol, Prince Edward : Beans are generally a good yield, but are small on account of the drouth. There are not many raised in this district.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Beans have been a plentiful crop, but there will be a great deal of refuse owing to frost.

#### HAY AND CLOVER.

It was predicted early in the season that hay and clover would be a very light crop. In most localities the seed sown in 1887 was a failure on account of the drouth, which did far more damage than winter or spring frosts. Much of the clover spared by the drouth, however, was destroyed by late frosts heaving out the plants, especially on heavy and low-lying land, and many fields were plowed up. In the spring the remaining crop was reported as backward, owing to the lateness of the season. Old meadows were generally in better condition than those of the previous year's seeding. August reports showed that while mixed grasses did fairly in most counties, clover was a poor crop, owing partly to the trying effects of the steady drouth of the previous summer and fall, and partly to "heaving" in winter, which killed out many plants. The drouth of spring and early summer completed the difficulties against which the crop had to contend, and it is doubtful if so poor a cut has been the experience of the province for twenty years. The most favorable accounts of the yield of hay and clover and the prospects of clover seed came from Essex and Kent, while the most discouraging reports were received from those counties bordering on Lake Ontario. Correspondents, however, are almost unanimous in declaring that the crop was cut and placed in the mow in splendid condition. Estimates of the yield per acre run all the way from a quarter of a ton to two tons, but the average for the province is placed at 0.88 ton, against 1.36 in the pre-



vious year, and 1.33 for the period 1882-8. The following table, which gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888, shows that while there has been a small increase in the acreage the total yield for the province is barely two-thirds of the average annual product :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons. per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	270,972	263,322	0.97	270,779	357,716	1.32
Lake Huron.....	243,207	243,616	1.00	235,757	363,476	1.54
Georgian Bay.....	203,618	172,659	0.85	192,180	262,204	1.36
West Midland.....	406,550	425,435	1.05	402,129	576,109	1.43
Lake Ontario.....	387,871	264,906	0.68	408,562	522,060	1.28
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	584,413	498,935	0.85	575,494	778,743	1.35
East Midland.....	152,869	98,468	0.64	154,103	176,897	1.15
Northern Districts.....	43,138	41,676	0.97	41,639	56,405	1.35
Totals.....	2,292,638	2,009,017	0.88	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36

The failure was general. The West Midland district, where the largest yield for the year was noted, barely exceeded a ton to the acre; in the Lake Huron group the average was exactly a ton, while in every other district it was below that amount, .64 ton being reported for the East Midland group and .68 ton for the Lake Ontario counties.

**CLOVER SEED.**—The experience of clover this year was almost identical with that of 1887. The winter and spring were trying on fields already thinned by drouth, and the second dry summer left the crop in a very unsatisfactory condition, so far as any prospect of seed was concerned. The fall rains helped the growth of leaf and stalk, but the midge was almost everywhere, and while a few correspondents in the Lake Ontario counties spoke of a fair quality of seed, the majority of returns described the crop as a complete failure. Where any seed was obtained it was generally where fields were pastured until the middle of June, and the second growth then given a good start. The fall was so wet and cold that the ripening and curing of clover was difficult. While the drouth and the midge were injurious in nearly every section of the province, the former was most trying in the eastern and the latter in the western half. In some of the St. Lawrence counties clover was not only a failure as a seed crop, but it would appear that it is steadily dying out in the pastures.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex : Hay and clover was a medium crop. It was hurt to some extent by the early drouth, but was saved in good condition. The second crop of clover looks well.

James McFarlane, Dover, Kent : Hay and clover gave a full yield, and was secured in first rate condition. I cannot say yet what clover seed will be, but the second growth is much better than for some seasons past.

Samuel Williams, Southwold, Elgin : The hay crop is below the average. The first cutting is damaged by rain, but the bulk of the crop was housed in good condition.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Hay and clover were secured in excellent condition, but the crop was very light. The clover was mostly killed by the drouth last year and the spring frosts. The few fields that remain are good owing to the profuse rains.

Guye Culver, Rainham, Haldimand : The hay crop was very short when cut, and was mostly blow grass and timothy. Nearly all the clover was winter-killed. The prospects for clover seed are small.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland : Hay was saved in good condition, but it is the shortest crop ever harvested in this township. I don't think there will be a bushel of clover seed saved in Bertie.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton : Hay and clover was not a heavy crop, but it was harvested in good condition. The prospect is very poor for clover seed—in fact, it will be a failure.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron : Hay and clover was secured in splendid condition, but it is a light crop. Cutting began the first week of July. There is a poor prospect for clover seed.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : Hay and clover were both short, but what there was was saved in excellent condition. There is no growth as yet of clover for seed, but it may turn out good if showery weather continues.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey : Hay is of all degrees of quality, from good down to that that was not worth cutting. It was all saved in good condition. No clover seed will be saved here.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe : Hay was saved in first-class condition, but it is not more than half a crop on account of drouth.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex : The condition of hay and clover was very varied—very good in some fields and pretty poor in others. Ours was very heavy. Nearly all the crop was saved in good condition. There are many fields prepared for seed. The flowers do not look good enough for me to trust the crop, so I am cutting for feed.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford : The hay and clover crop was light as a rule. The continued drouth of 1887 seemed to have deadened a good many clover meadows, so that they gave a very small yield. The prospect for clover seed where the meadow was not killed is very fair, as the recent rains are pushing the second crop very rapidly. I do not think there will be much seed for shipment.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant : Hay and clover was the worst crop we have had. I have never known it to be so light, but it was all well saved. There is no prospect at all for clover seed. The clover has been unhealthy here for four or five years, because of some insect pest. The chief cause of failure in the hay crop was the drouth last fall. The new seeding was all pretty much killed before winter.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Hay and clover was on the whole a light crop, but was saved in excellent condition. Clover fed off until about the middle of June promises to give a fair yield of seed.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : Hay was saved in splendid condition. It is of fine quality, but is a light crop. There is not a good prospect for clover seed.

Alex. Rennie, Wellesley, Waterloo : Hay was a light crop, but was got in in good order, and is of fine quality. Clover is scarce, and I think there will be very little seed cut here.

Robt. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin : Hay is not half a crop, but it has been saved in good condition. There is no clover seed sown here.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Hay was well secured, but there was very little of it—scarcely a ton to the acre. The prospect for clover seed is not good.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : Hay was a very poor crop. The drouth of last year killed the clover plants and left only the natural grasses and weeds. There is no clover seed in these parts.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : The crop is very light, but is well saved. There is scarcely any clover this year, owing to last year's drouth, so the prospect for clover seed around here is very poor.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel : Hay and clover was well saved, but the crop is a failure as to yield. Half a ton to the acre is too high an estimate. There is no clover for seed here.

A. Forster, Markham, York : The crop was short and thin (particularly clover), but was generally well saved. There is very little prospect for clover seed. Most of the Alsike was plowed up in the spring.

Albert Orchard, Reach, Ontario : Hay suffered most of all crops from a cold spring and dry weather, and the crop is very light. It will not run a ton to the acre, but what there is was saved in splendid condition.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham : The hay and clover crop is very light—not more than half a crop. It was saved in prime condition. There is a very poor prospect for clover seed.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : The hay crop is the poorest ever known here. There is very little clover, but what there is has been saved in excellent condition.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Hay and clover was harvested in excellent condition, but the yield was small ; it would not average more than a quarter of a ton per acre.

Robt. Metzler, Ernestown, Lennox and Addington : Hay is not more than a third of a crop, and is saved in fine condition. There is no clover and consequently no seed.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac : Hay was secured in first-class condition. It was not much trouble to do it as there was not more than a third of a crop. There is no prospect whatever for clover seed, there being no clover.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : The hay and clover crop was never known so light in this locality, but it was secured in good condition. No clover seed is raised here.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : Hay was about an average crop, rather under than over. It was well saved, and the quality was excellent. We saved no clover seed here.

John Bennett, Roxborough, Stormont : The hay crop was saved in first-class condition, and there is a very good yield, although old meadows are rather thin.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry : Hay and clover was cut and saved in good condition, and will be an average crop notwithstanding the drouth, as the beginning of the season was favorable for the growth of the crop.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Hay and clover was good enough in rich land, while in poor land it was very small. It is too dry to expect a good crop of seed.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton : Hay and clover is in very good condition, as it was well saved, but the yield is light. No clover seed is saved in this locality.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew : The hay crop is light, but it was secured in prime condition. No clover seed was saved in this section.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark : The hay crop is very short, being from 30 to 70 per cent. of last season's cut. It was generally well saved, but will weigh light.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria : Hay and clover is very, very light—not half a crop—but saved in first-class condition. Very few fields of clover are kept for seed, and the prospects are unpromising.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterborough : Hay and clover has been the poorest crop ever produced here, although it has been saved in good condition. There will be no clover seed, as there is no clover to produce it.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton : Hay was a light crop owing to the dry weather, and was cut and dried in good condition. Wild hay in beaver meadows was a full crop, and will to a great extent make up for the light yield of tame hay.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Hay is almost a total failure. A large portion is not longer than one foot and is very thin, but it was saved in good condition otherwise. The prospect for clover seed is very discouraging.

John H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka : Hay was saved in good condition, but it will be short owing to the drouth.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound : Some fields of low land turned out good, but in most cases it was very bad, drying up. Many acres were hardly worth cutting. The crop was well saved.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound : The hay crop is light, but it was saved in excellent condition.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : The clover crop on the whole is in bad condition. A few fields where pastured until about the middle of June did well. There was no damage from drouth or frost. The midge almost destroyed the crop where the first crop was taken off for hay.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : Some pieces that were pastured were very good. There is not much of the second crop cut for seed, and what there was had very little seed in it. Most of it was cut for hay. The midge destroyed the seed.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Clover for seed is a failure. In many instances it will not pay to thresh it, owing to the ravages of the midge.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk : Clover has been a good catch generally. There is not much seed as the old crop was killed last year with drouth. The midge has been very destructive to clover seed.

Robt. Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand : Clover is poor. There will be little seed to thresh here, as last summer was too dry.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : The clover crop is an entire failure. No seed is raised in this township, as the midge has destroyed it all.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : The raising of clover seed has been almost abandoned, owing to the midge and drouth these last two years.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron : There is very little clover for seed as the season was too dry. I hear of no midge this year. The seed is good, although there is so little of it.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce : There is a very poor show for clover seed. The drouth caused it to be very backward in July and August. A few fields revived, but very early clover was almost entirely destroyed by midge.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey : There will be no clover seed saved here, as the dry weather after haying caused a very poor growth.

Jos. Ball, Tiny, Simcoe : Clover made very little growth after haying because of the dry weather ; consequently the clover crop will be a very short one. There has not been much midge.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Very few patches of clover are considered worth saving, and nearly all has been fed or cut down. The midge was very bad.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford : There is no clover around here that will be fit for seed. The midge is the chief pest to red clover.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : I have seen but two fields of clover for seed this year, and these were light.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : The drouth set in about the time of the first cutting of clover, so it was too late before it got a start. It was also injured by midge.

Robt. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington : There has been no second crop of clover this year. Pastures were never so poor.



Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : The failure of the catch of clover for the last year or two has left our meadows almost without that plant, and consequently there can be no seed. Some low patches may produce seed, but there will not be enough for our own use.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin : Farmers turned their stock on to their clover fields on account of short pasture, and consequently there was no seed.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The clover crop is the most complete failure that was ever known in this township.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton : No clover has been grown for seed. All will be imported from the west of Ontario or Michigan.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel : There is scarcely a bushel of clover seed grown in this township. The fields have been damaged by drouth.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : There is a very poor return of clover seed. It was damaged by the midge and the drouth.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario : This crop is almost a failure. I know of only three small fields saved for seed in the township. Clover was a poor catch owing to drouth, and the drouth this year finished it. There was some midge.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : I do not know of a single piece of red clover for seed. Clover has been badly winter-killed for two or three years past, and it is exceptional to see a fair crop of it.

Plat Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : The condition of clover is good, but very little has been saved for seed. The drouth prevented most of the crops of clover coming forward after haying.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : The crop is a very short one compared with previous years, but what there is seems to be well filled with an excellent quality of seed.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : There is very little clover, as last year's seeding was killed by drouth. The modicum was fair.

S. Going, Wolfe Island, Frontenac : Clover was killed out by frost two years ago, and as seeding did not catch in the spring of 1887 there is no clover to produce seed. Seeding has also been a failure this year.

John B. Wilson, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville : There is hardly any clover. The drouth has played havoc with the clover for the last two years. The latter part of summer and the fall have been favorable for the crop, but there was none in the ground to grow, having been killed by the early drouth.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont : There is no clover raised here just now. A few pounds are mixed with the timothy, and in a few years the clover is all gone.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton : We never raised much clover seed, but this year there is none.

Joseph Kinder, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew : The clover was so much damaged by drouth that the second crop was a complete failure.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : The clover crop is the worst this year we have seen for a long time. The drouth in the forepart of the summer made the new meadows almost bare, and that sown this year is nearly all gone too.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough : I know of but one field saved for seed in this township, and that was rendered almost worthless, first by drouth and then by the late rains.

Thos. J. Thompson, Rawdon, Hastings : There was not a field of clover cut for seed to my knowledge. The drouth caused it to be a failure.

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## FIELD ROOTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the drouth was severely felt in the eastern portion of the province, and in the counties bordering on lake Huron and the Georgian bay, all the root crops, except carrots, exceeded the annual average yield, and carrots were by no means a failure. In the Lake Erie group the yield and quality of roots were the surprise and delight of the old settlers, who have not seen such crops since the days when the soil was in its virginity. Owing to the late harvest, and the rainy weather during the fall, roots were not housed as early as usual.

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POTATOES.—The yield of potatoes is the best in many years. In some western counties there was an extraordinary growth of tubers, both as regards size and number. They were remarkably free from scab or other blemish, and several correspondents spoke of single potatoes weighing from two to three pounds. Rot was mentioned in but one or two places, and then on low, clay soils only. The almost incessant rains of October covered low-lying lands in several of the river counties for weeks, and considerable rot

was reported, together with general difficulty in digging and storing. The bug did not fail to put in an appearance, but the Canadian farmers have learned how to deal with that pest. The average yield of potatoes for the province was large, being nearly double that of last year, and 23.2 bushels per acre more than the average for the seven years 1882-8. The table below shows the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888 and the previous year :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	14,880	690,415	46.4
Lake Huron.....	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	11,569	849,304	73.4
Georgian Bay.....	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	12,136	963,314	79.4
West Midland.....	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	24,051	1,860,523	77.4
Lake Ontario.....	32,686	5,082,761	155.5	28,896	1,925,711	76.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	35,018	3,272,359	93.4
East Midland.....	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	10,963	764,638	69.7
Northern Districts.....	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,770	351,736	127.0
Totals.....	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	140,283	10,678,000	76.1

The acreage is slightly below the average for the seven years 1882-8, although it is decidedly larger than in 1887. The largest yield was returned from the West Midland counties, where 161.9 bushels per acre was the record. The Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie districts also went over 150 bushels per acre. The smallest yield was in the East Midland counties.

MANGEL-WURZELS—The fall proved just the season for this crop, the copious rains producing a remarkably large yield of sound roots. Some injury was reported by the white grub in Middlesex, and a caterpillar did damage in Brant, but taking the province over, the yield was a magnificent one. The crop was stored early, and as fodder generally was short it will be an important factor in the successful wintering of stock. The acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888 are as follows :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	1,764	797,932	452.3	1,324	340,660	257.3
Lake Huron.....	2,644	1,133,801	428.8	2,210	777,125	351.5
Georgian Bay ....	788	280,984	356.6	996	265,181	266.2
West Midland.....	7,342	3,681,673	501.5	5,947	2,216,396	372.7
Lake Ontario.....	5,754	2,947,341	512.2	4,343	1,327,918	305.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,610	518,005	321.7	1,657	414,947	250.4
East Midland.....	1,485	646,523	435.4	1,253	311,084	248.3
Northern Districts.....	72	14,400	200.0	194	42,450	218.8
Totals ..	21,459	10,020,659	467.0	17,924	5,695,761	317.8

There were more acres sown to mangel-wurzels in 1888 than in any of the previous years recorded by this Bureau. The total yield was larger than that of 1887 by 4,324,898 bushels, and exceeded the average of the province for the seven years 1882-8 by 2,194,443 bushels. While the average yield per acre was smaller than in 1886, it was larger than in 1887 by 149.2 bushels, and went 29.9 bushels over the annual average.

CARROTS.—This was the only root crop that fell below the average yield for the past seven years, although it came within five per cent. of the standard fixed by that period. It was more affected by the early drouth than any other of the roots, but its recovery during the fall was something remarkable. As in the case of turnips and mangel-wurzels, there was a decided increase in the acreage, and consequently the total yield is greatly in excess of that of the average year. The acreage and yield are given in the following table by county groups :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	932	295,100	316.6	748	139,513	186.5
Lake Huron.....	1,083	359,847	332.3	856	214,996	251.2
Georgian Bay.....	1,042	324,408	311.3	969	195,983	202.3
West Midland.....	2,437	857,836	352.0	1,973	537,486	272.4
Lake Ontario.....	3,224	1,281,328	397.4	2,175	530,363	243.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,702	418,532	245.9	1,435	298,293	207.9
East Midland .. .. .	961	331,553	345.0	807	157,513	195.2
Northern Districts.....	143	29,980	209.7	147	31,539	214.6
Totals .....	11,524	3,898,584	338.3	9,110	2,105,686	231.1

Compared with 1887 there was an increase in area of 2,414 acres. The average yield per acre was 107.2 bushels more than in the previous year, but it fell short of the annual average by 14.9 bushels. The largest yield was in the Lake Ontario group, where there was also the largest acreage, and the West Midland district came second in both respects. In fact, of the 300,086 acres devoted to root crops in 1888, nearly one-half is found in the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups, the former contributing 73,002 acres, and the latter 74,959 acres.

TURNIPS.—When the August reports were received the turnip crop did not appear very promising. Drouth prevailed at the time of sowing, and much of the seed failed to catch, while a considerable portion of the remainder came up very late. The crop was very bad in different parts of the province, and thinned out many fields already poor from drouth, especially in Bruce and Grey, where a good deal was plowed up. The grasshopper did injury in Dufferin, but more still in the north-eastern section of the province, while a worm was reported as doing considerable mischief in Northumberland. The fall rains, however, effected a wonderful change in the condition of turnips. The growth was somewhat marvellous. Shower after shower swelled the bulbs and increased the tops to such an extent that the meagre rows of August could not be recognized in the luxuriant fields of October. The average yield per acre for the province was over 40 per cent. more than the poor product of the previous year, and 26 bushels more than



the average for the seven years 1882-8. The acreage and yield are compared by county groups for 1888 and 1887 in the following table :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie.....	2,998	1,196,468	399.1	2,160	550,195	254.7
Lake Huron.....	13,197	5,161,444	391.1	12,610	3,882,525	307.9
Georgian Bay.....	13,270	4,867,595	366.8	13,000	3,601,160	277.0
West Midland.....	36,882	16,398,159	444.6	34,686	11,746,512	338.7
Lake Ontario.....	33,295	15,437,295	463.7	31,037	8,876,835	286.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	4,400	1,342,117	305.0	3,664	804,680	219.6
East Midland.....	7,091	2,643,262	372.8	6,124	1,440,199	235.2
Northern Districts.....	2,055	593,897	289.0	2,041	511,350	250.5
Totals.....	113,188	47,640,237	420.9	105,322	31,413,456	298.2

The acreage for 1888 was the largest yet given to turnips, and the total yield for the province was the greatest of any of the seven years recorded, not excepting 1886 when the extraordinary average yield of 475.7 bushels per acre was reported. An increase is observable in the acreage of every group. The greatest average yield per acre was in the Lake Ontario counties, where 463.7 bushels were reported, and the next best average yield was in the West Midland counties, being 444.6 bushels. Over 60 per cent of the turnip acreage is to be found in these two groups.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : Potatoes promise a splendid yield. I think I never saw finer anywhere. The weather so far has been very favorable to them.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich N., Elgin : If blight or rot does not injure the potato crop, it will be the best since the Colorado bug infested it. Mangels and carrots are growing splendidly this season, as it is just suitable for roots of all kinds.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk : Potatoes are a good crop in this part. They are turning out well. The bugs were very bad. Turnips are promising a good crop, and so are mangels and carrots.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : The potato crop never looked better. The potato bugs were very bad in the early part of the season. If rot does not trouble us, potatoes will be a bountiful yield.

W. J. Martin, Wawanosh E., Huron : Potatoes are small, but look much better since the late rain. Turnips are rather backward. They grew but slowly after sowing on account of the drouth, and, therefore fell an easy prey to the ravages of the fly. Many fields had to be sown over again, and then amounted to little.

Peter Torrance, Kinloss, Bruce : Potatoes will be a light crop, owing to the drouth. Turnips are small for the same reason, and the fly was very bad. Some had to plow turnips up. Mangels and carrots are better than turnips.

Joseph M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey : Potatoes are looking well. Many fields of turnips have been plowed up. Some patches of mangels and carrots are looking well.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Early-planted potatoes are a very poor crop, but late-planted promise to be a good yield. Turnips sown before the 5th of June came up well, were not troubled with the fly, and doing well now, and promise to be a fair crop. Later sown are a failure. Mangels and carrots will be a fair crop.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Roots are doing well. Potatoes are the best we have had for years. Turnips are good. Mangels did not start well. It was too dry, and the white grub did so much harm, but what there are are growing finely. Carrots were hurt by the dry weather in the spring, but are doing well now.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Potatoes are looking well, and promise a large yield. Turnips except on hard clay, were never better, although hurt by the dry weather. Mangels look well, and so do carrots.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Potatoes have every prospect of a fair crop. Early ones are good and dry. Turnips are rather backward, but the late heavy rains have given them a fresh start. Mangels and carrots will be a fair average crop.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington : Potatoes are in fair condition, although the bugs have been a great pest this season. The turnip crop was in poor condition, but is recovering since the rain came. Mangels are doing very well. Carrots have been very poor. It was too dry in the spring for them. The fly and the drouth have been the great drawbacks.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo : Potatoes are generally good. Turnips are somewhat backward, but in a healthy condition. Mangels and carrots are generally good, but they would have been the better of a little more moisture.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin : Potatoes are looking splendid, and bid fair for a large yield. Turnips that have outlived the drouth are doing well, although grasshoppers ate up much of the crop.

Isaac Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Potatoes are doing well where the bugs were kept off them.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth : The prospect is good for a heavy yield of potatoes. Turnips will be a heavy yield. Mangel-wurzels also look well, and carrots never looked better.

Colin Campbell, Nassagaweya, Halton : Potatoes are in excellent condition, they could not look much better. Turnips appear to be in good condition ; the leaves are healthy, and the ground is well covered. Mangel-wurzels are good, much better than last year. Carrots are fair, but not so good as they should be.

Wm. Rutledge, Caledon, Peel : Potatoes are magnificent, but the vines are blackening in some localities on low lands, showing signs of rot. The tubers are large, with a great many in the hill. The Early Rose showed the first signs of decaying vines. Turnips are doing splendidly at present. Mangels and carrots are also good, although they were long in coming up.

John Beasley, King, York : Potatoes are looking splendid, and are well rooted. Turnips were considerably injured by the fly, and many had to sow two or three times. Very little mangel seed germinated, on account of the drouth, but that which did take is looking well. Carrots are promising a good yield.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : Potatoes are doing well at present, but turnips are scarce owing to the drouth. Carrots are doing well, as also mangel-wurzels. All root crops suffered much until the recent rains, but are now doing well.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham : Potato plants are looking thrifty, and the tubers are dry. Turnips are promising a good crop. Mangels and carrots are fairly good, and from recent rains are growing rapidly.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Potatoes were checked considerably by the dry weather in July, but are greatly improved in appearance by the recent rains. Turnips are a partial failure from drouth, and many pieces are being stripped by the same worm that is attacking the pease. However, many pieces are thriving (although patchy) since the rain. Mangels have felt the dry weather, but will be a fair crop. Carrots appear to have withstood the drouth better than any other root crop, but they have been injured in some places by pismires cutting them off.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Potatoes give signs of being an abundant crop.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : Roots of all sorts have suffered from the dry weather, and if we do not get plenty of rain soon the root crop will be very poor.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Potatoes are looking well at present. They are holding their color, but are not likely to yield well unless timely rains come. Turnips, mangels and carrots have been badly affected by the drouth—in many instances they are a complete failure.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville : Early potatoes are somewhat small, but the rain that fell on the 13th of August will improve the late planted ones.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : Roots will be under the average, especially potatoes, which will not be more than half a crop throughout the township.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry : Potatoes suffered greatly from drouth. The tops are large, but the tubers are small and few. The late planted will pick up owing to the rains.

W. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Potatoes looked well until about the 28th of July, when the severe heat dried them up on high land. There will be a fair crop in low places.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell : Potatoes are small and few, but of good quality. Turnips are poor ; they were injured by the dry weather and the fly. Mangels and carrots are poor owing to drouth.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton : Potatoes are the poorest crop known for years. The failure is due to want of rain.

Joseph Kinder, Lynedoch, Renfrew : Potatoes look well, but there are not many in the hill owing to the long-continued dry weather. Since the rain fell many small ones are forming in the hills. Turnips, with the exception of very early sown, are a complete failure, owing to drouth and grasshoppers. There are no mangels grown, and carrots are a poor crop.

Edward Byrne, Burgess, Lanark : Potatoes look well, but other roots are poor.

Edward Stephens, Laxton, Victoria : Potatoes are very good. The grasshoppers ate nearly all the turnips and the drouth has also injured them.

Alex. Brown, Burleigh, Peterborough : All the root crops have suffered severely by the long-continued drouth. Turnips may gain later on.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton : Potatoes are growing rapidly. They are a fair size and are good for the table. The other root crops are doing well.



Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: Early planted potatoes seem fairly good, all things considered. Late will do well if rains come soon. Turnips suffered from the drouth and fly. Mangels are up to the average where the hoe and cultivator have been freely used. Carrots were much injured in the spring by an insect.

Edward Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: Potatoes are looking very well. Turnips are nearly a failure owing to dry weather at the time of sowing, and the damage from grasshoppers later on.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: The potato crop is a good one and it has been dug and saved in good shape. Roots are not grown to a great extent, but what were sown have done extremely well, being of a very large size.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: Potatoes are very good in every respect. There is no rot or anything else to hurt them. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good, but there are few raised here.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The potato crop is the extreme opposite of late year, as it is a superb yield of excellent quality and is well secured for the winter. My nephew, in digging, found an immense Late Rose potato which measured 25x22 inches in its circumferences.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Potatoes were a good crop around here, and there was no injury by rot. Turnips are a fair crop. There are not many mangels or carrots grown.

John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand: There is no rot or injury of any kind to potatoes, and the crop is very large. Mangels and carrots are extra good. They have been pretty well secured, but owing to excessive rains there was much difficulty in taking them up.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Potatoes are an excellent crop—the heaviest for many years. There is very little rot and that only on low clay soil. The weather has been rainy of late and retarded digging and other fall work. Turnips, mangels and carrots are excellent. On sandy soil the root crops have not been all taken up yet, and on clay soil not very many have been secured yet as it has been so wet.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Potatoes are of very good condition and quality, and are not injured from any cause. Turnips, mangels and carrots are a light crop but of good quality. Mangels were injured to some extent by cut worm and drouth.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: Potatoes are a good crop, and there is no rot. Some late plantings were excellent. What grew of the turnips were good, but on stiff clay soil there were many misses because the seed did not spring for lack of moisture at seeding. Mangels and carrots are good crops.

Robt. Russell, Greenock, Bruce: Potatoes are good and large and there is no rot. Turnips are good where they came up, but there are a great many misses. Mangels were an even crop, but not so large as in some years, as the rains did not come in time. Carrots are a good, large sample.

J. S. Black, Glenelg, Grey: Potatoes are an excellent crop. I have heard no complaint as to rot. Turnips are very good where there was a "catch," but a good deal of the seed failed to germinate. Mangels are good but the same cannot be said of carrots.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: Potatoes are a good crop of splendid quality, and are nearly all housed. Turnips are a good size but a light crop, as it was too dry at the first of the season. Mangels are a fair average crop, but carrots are a small yield.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: The quality of potatoes was never better, they were both large and dry. In fact all the root crops are splendid. Turnips, mangels and carrots cannot be excelled, and as a rule were saved in excellent order.

Robt. Leake, Oxford, E., Oxford: Potatoes are entirely free from rot, and are the grandest crop we have had for years. Turnips are fair, but mangels are a good crop. But few carrots are raised, yet they are very good.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope N., Perth: Potatoes are good to very good, but rot is unknown this year. There are some good fields of turnips, but generally the size is below the average, and so also is the yield. On moist, rich places mangels are extra large, but on the whole they are of small size. Carrots are good—better proportionally than either turnips or mangels.

Albert Fyfe, Minto, Wellington: The condition and quality of potatoes could not be better, and the yield is very large. On account of the dry weather in the early part of the season the late potatoes did not far the best. Turnips, mangels and carrots are a fair crop.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Potatoes have never been of better quality in my recollection there has been no rot or anything else to do them any injury. Turnips suffered from want of rain in the first part of the season, but lately they have been doing better and have turned out a very fair crop. Mangels and carrots (especially those got in early) are a very fair crop, and have been secured well.

Hugh McDougall, Luther E., Dufferin: Potatoes are in good condition. The quality is superior, and the yield was never before equalled in this section; no injury was done to them by rot or drouth. Turnips are of good quality and a fair yield, but would have been much better but they did not germinate so enough and were retarded in growth by the dry weather. The same may be said of mangels and carrots.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Potatoes are excellent in quality and quantity.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Potatoes are an excellent crop. There was no rot or injury of any kind. Turnips are a great crop where properly treated; mine will go a thousand bushels per acre. Mangels are a splendid crop. It is impossible to measure them by the bushel; we would have to do it the cord. Carrots are not so good.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Potatoes are a good crop. The quality is excellent, and there is no rot. Turnips are a good crop and so are mangels, but there are not many sown. Very few carrots have been put in.



James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel : Potatoes are an excellent crop ; there is no damage whatever. Turnips are rather below the average, as it was too dry at the time of sowing. There are not many mangels or carrots sown in this locality.

D. James, Markham, York : Potatoes are of good size and the quality is excellent. Turnips, mangels and carrots are the best and largest yield we have had for several years.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario : Potatoes are splendid. I never saw a better size and quality and there is no sign of rot. Turnips are good, and mangels and carrots are an average crop. The weather has been very unfavorable for harvesting.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Bugs were more than usually plentiful this year, yet potatoes are a good crop, without any signs of rot that I have heard of. Turnips are of an even size and large and will be a good crop. Mangels are very large, and carrots are also a good crop.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland : Potatoes are a good deal over an average crop, yielding from 150 to 200 bushels per acre, and they are of excellent quality. The other root crops are not so good.

G. N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Potatoes are good. I have only heard of one case of rot, and that was on very heavy clay soil.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : The potato crop is splendid in this section. Every man claiming that he has the largest potatoes. Many have been weighed in this neighborhood and turn the scales at 2½ pounds.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Potatoes are a good crop generally, both in quantity and quality. There was some damage by rot in low, wet places. Turnips, mangels and carrots will be a light crop, but generally are of good quality. The drouth caused the plants to come up very thinly and uneven in the drills.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Potatoes were injured by the drouth, and wet weather setting in made it bad digging but the yield was good in quality. Turnips and mangels are a medium crop, but carrots are not raised to a great extent.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas : Potatoes in various places lay in water and suffered by rot. However, the average yield will be 200 bushels per acre, of good quality.

P. H. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont : Potatoes are very good on high land. Some pieces on low land are injured by rot, but not to any great extent. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry : On high land potatoes are a very good crop, but on low land they were rotted with continuous rains at the time of maturing. There is not much raised in the way of other roots.

Robt. Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Potatoes were housed in good shape. There were not as many rotted as would be expected from the wet season. The crop is excellent, and so are turnips, mangels and carrots.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Potatoes are very varied as regards yield. Some farmers have a splendid crop and others have scarcely enough for themselves. They were not injured by rot to my knowledge, but were hurt somewhat by drouth. Turnips, mangels and carrots are all a good crop of splendid quality. Most of the roots have been safely stored for the winter.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : Notwithstanding the severe drouth early in the season potatoes held their own until the refreshing rains came, when they grew to be a large crop of A1 quality. Aberdeen turnips are above the average this year, but Swedes, which were sown earlier, suffered more from the drouth, yet they are an average crop. Mangels are heavier in yield than last year.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark : The crop is somewhat better than last year, although the drouth affected the crop in some localities. There is no complaint of rot. Turnips have grown at a remarkable rate during the month, but in many patches the young plants succumbed to the drouth of summer. Mangels and carrots are not given much acreage, but they were a good crop.

James Dermott, Carden, Victoria : Potatoes are extra large, but not numerous in the hill ; still they are a very good crop and no rot has been observed. Turnips and mangels are a fair crop, although they suffered from drouth.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough : Potatoes are a very good crop. In some places they were injured by the drouth, but I have not heard of any rot. The bug was plentiful, and lots of Paris green had to be used. Turnips have turned out a very fair crop—better than last year. The drouth stunted them in places, but they got a good growth in the months of September and October. Mangels and carrots were injured by the grub and drouth.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton : Potatoes are of good quality, and early planted are a good crop. The late were caught with frost and injured by drouth. There is no rot. Other roots are about a half crop owing to the drouth.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Potatoes were secured in good condition and the quality is excellent. There is no rot. Feed being exceedingly short, potatoes will be fed to cattle in many cases. Turnips suffered from the drouth and the fly, although late sown did very well. There are not many mangels sown here. I will have 1,000 bushels per acre. Carrots suffered from drouth.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka : Potatoes are of first-class quality and the yield is satisfactory on all well manured and well cultivated fields. Mangels and carrots are good, but turnips were injuriously affected by the drouth.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound : Potatoes are of good quality though poor on account of drouth, but there is no rot. Other roots are a failure.

## COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

**AGGREGATE YIELD OF CROPS.**—The past season completes the seventh year of the records by the Bureau of the agricultural productions of this province. In the table appended a comprehensive glance is afforded of the progress of total production of each crop for the seven years 1882-8, together with the annual average for the period. This mode of comparison depends upon the two variables, the acreage in crop and the yield per acre. The former has been dealt with in a previous chapter (page 7) and the latter will be noticed later.

Field Crops.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-8.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
Fall Wheat.....	13,830,787	14,440,611	18,071,142	21,478,281	20,717,631	11,656,957	31,277,018	18,778,659
Spring Wheat.	6,153,559	5,633,117	9,518,553	9,129,881	14,609,661	9,726,063	9,665,995	9,248,119
Barley .....	23,366,569	17,134,830	19,512,278	16,533,587	19,119,041	18,414,337	24,284,407	19,766,436
Oats .....	65,466,911	49,848,101	58,665,608	55,229,742	57,696,304	54,573,609	50,501,701	55,997,425
Rye.....	1,295,302	894,887	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,648,259	3,012,240	3,473,799	1,814,636
Pease ..	14,269,863	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,006,192	13,691,607	10,673,723	11,006,115	13,123,509
Corn (in ear) ..	17,436,780	8,404,752	10,805,309	10,741,391	12,935,889	.....	13,420,664	12,290,797
Buckwheat....	1,222,283	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,484,570	.....	1,262,973	1,367,427
Beans .....	534,526	275,975	482,072	496,564	592,044	.....	409,910	465,182
Potatoes .....	22,273,607	10,678,000	16,012,358	21,091,144	27,546,261	16,400,782	18,432,145	18,919,185
Mangel-wurzels	10,020,659	5,695,761	8,787,743	7,660,729	8,655,184	6,252,015	7,711,420	7,826,216
Carrots .....	3,898,584	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,462,319	4,197,200	3,984,436	4,009,975	3,590,993
Turnips . ....	47,640,237	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,137,735	44,406,363	29,879,354	35,359,331	39,556,790
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay & Clover..	2,009,017	3,093,610	2,994,446	3,252,155	3,044,912	4,115,535	2,090,626	2,942,900

Fall wheat and hay are the only crops in which the yield was less than in 1887. The past year was the poorest for hay of the seven, the drouth of 1888 proving even more disastrous to this crop than the spring frosts of 1882. The productions of oats, corn, mangels and turnips are the highest yet recorded. In only one year have the yields of fall wheat, spring wheat and buckwheat been less than in the past year, while the amounts produced of barley, pease, beans and potatoes have been exceeded only by a single year. Compared with the annual average, only five crops out of the fourteen are short, viz., fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, buckwheat and hay. In spring wheat alone is this result wholly due to diminution of acreage, and in hay alone is it wholly due to decrease of yield per acre. The production of wheat, though slightly higher than in 1887, is 7,742,432 bushels below the annual average, while barley shows an increase over the average of 3,600,133 bushels; oats, 9,469,486 bushels; pease, 1,146,354 bushels, and corn in the ear, 5,145,983 bushels. The crop of potatoes is more than double that of 1887, and 3,354,422 bushels more than the average. Carrots, mangels and turnips aggregate more in 1888 and less in 1887 than in any other year, the combined produce of the past year exceeding that of 1887 by 22,344,577 bushels, and showing an increase over the annual average yield of 10,585,471 bushels.

**RATIOS OF AGGREGATE YIELDS.**—In the following table the comparison of yields is simplified by representing the annual average yield for the seven years 1882-4 by 100 for each crop, and indicating the relation of the production of 1888 to the annual average by what may be known as a "per cent. ratio." These are shown in the fol

following table for the various crops by groups of counties and the province, each group being compared with its own average :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzel.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie .....	88	58	130	130	129	153	136	95	130	71	122	163	158	164
Lake Huron .....	75	31	124	125	136	114	159	57	106	82	123	116	101	107
Georgian Bay . . . . .	83	72	103	112	93	89	191	68	91	77	123	67	77	101
West Midland .....	71	38	131	128	129	133	144	74	72	72	131	138	102	115
Lake Ontario .....	55	79	126	121	82	112	154	131	95	49	141	132	120	137
St. Lawrence & Ottawa ..	47	90	92	100	41	71	142	69	87	71	96	87	95	111
East Midland .....	86	66	99	95	60	66	155	84	116	56	97	157	131	146
Northern Districts .....	136	61	80	115	77	116	120	52	136	93	88	65	94	96
The Province .....	74	70	118	117	71	109	142	89	115	68	118	128	109	120

Thus, taking the two variables into consideration, viz., acreage and yield per acre, fall wheat is 74 per cent. of an average crop in the province, ranging from 47 per cent. in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group to 136 per cent. in the Northern Districts. Corn has the highest ratio, or 42 per cent. above the average; while hay has the lowest ratio, or 32 per cent. below the average. The ratio of production of fall wheat (except in the Northern Districts), spring wheat, buckwheat (except in the Lake Ontario group) and hay are below the average in every group, while corn exceeds the average in every group, oats in every group except the East Midland, and turnips in every group except the Northern Districts. The number of crops exceeding the average is, in the Lake Erie group, 10; Lake Huron, 10; Georgian Bay, 5; West Midland, 9; Lake Ontario, 9; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 3; East Midland, 5; Northern Districts, 5; and the province, 9.

RATIOS OF YIELDS PER ACRE.—The per cent. ratios of the average yields per acre of the several crops in 1888 to the annual average of the seven years 1882-8, are shown in the following table by groups of counties (each group being compared to its own annual average) :

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzel.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie .....	91	117	121	114	109	123	118	102	120	70	132	114	112	111
Lake Huron .....	86	113	107	101	118	99	122	76	126	75	124	98	92	101
Georgian Bay .....	93	114	88	88	92	81	116	92	84	70	124	85	85	92
West Midland .....	81	112	107	105	115	113	113	87	120	72	134	107	93	107
Lake Ontario .....	70	120	100	105	98	99	119	111	104	51	136	115	105	116
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	105	106	90	89	79	84	107	83	88	65	99	87	80	94
East Midland .....	101	93	87	83	91	67	115	95	105	55	94	111	107	110
Northern Districts .....	74	97	96	91	81	98	93	66	79	84	80	78	84	95
The Province .....	84	112	100	99	94	99	116	96	112	66	119	107	96	107

Of the fourteen crops named in the table, one-half failed to attain the average, though oats and pease came within one per cent. of it. Hay showed the poorest results,



being only 66, ranging from 51 in Lake Ontario group to 84 in the Northern Districts. The best crop was potatoes, whose ratio reached 119, closely followed by corn (116), which failed an average crop only in the Northern Districts. Next come spring wheat and beans, each at 112, then mangels and turnips, each at 107, while barley just reached the average. In the Lake Erie counties only two crops fell below the standard of the group, fall wheat and hay, while in the Northern Districts not a single crop reached the annual average there recorded. The best showing is made in the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups, in each of which ten crops attained the average.

**YIELD PER ACRE.**—The following table gives the yield per acre of each crop by groups of counties in 1888, and for the province for the seven years 1882-8, together with the annual average for the period :

Districts.		Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn (in ear).	Buck- wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
		bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	tons.	bush	bush	bush	bush
Lake Erie.	1888..	17.1	17.6	30.8	43.2	17.7	23.9	86.9	20.6	24.1	.97	150.7	452.3	316.6	399.1
	1882-8	18.8	15.0	25.4	38.0	16.2	19.4	73.4	20.2	20.0	1.38	113.8	397.9	283.8	361.0
Lake Huron .....	1888..	17.0	15.5	29.0	36.8	20.3	22.3	79.3	15.0	27.4	1.00	145.5	428.8	332.3	391.1
	1882-8	19.8	13.7	27.2	36.6	17.2	22.5	64.9	19.8	21.7	1.33	117.7	439.2	361.6	388.2
Georgian Bay .....	1888..	19.6	16.7	22.2	29.1	16.9	17.2	62.4	15.8	14.9	.85	158.1	356.6	311.3	366.8
	1882-8	21.0	14.7	25.3	33.0	18.4	21.2	53.8	17.1	17.8	1.21	127.7	417.9	366.1	399.6
West Midland ..	1888..	16.2	16.5	30.5	40.7	19.2	25.1	76.8	19.0	25.3	1.05	161.9	501.5	352.0	444.6
	1882-8	20.0	14.7	28.4	38.7	16.7	22.3	68.1	19.6	21.0	1.46	120.5	469.6	378.2	414.1
Lake Ontario ..	1888..	14.3	19.9	26.3	39.1	14.5	20.0	71.7	24.7	23.2	.68	155.5	512.2	397.4	463.7
	1882-8	20.4	16.6	26.3	37.1	14.9	20.1	60.1	22.3	22.2	1.33	114.2	446.7	379.1	401.2
St. Lawr'nce & Ottawa.	1888..	18.8	17.9	21.9	29.5	14.2	16.0	58.3	19.3	21.4	.85	127.7	321.7	245.9	305.0
	1882-8	18.0	16.9	24.4	33.2	18.0	19.2	54.7	23.2	24.4	1.30	128.4	369.2	306.9	323.5
East Midland..	1888..	20.6	13.7	20.9	25.8	14.2	12.3	58.6	21.1	20.5	.64	115.1	435.4	345.0	372.8
	1882-8	20.4	14.8	24.0	31.0	15.6	18.2	50.9	22.2	19.5	1.16	122.3	393.3	322.5	340.3
Northern Districts..	1888..	14.7	17.7	22.9	29.1	15.8	22.8	37.1	17.0	16.5	.97	117.7	200.0	209.7	289.0
	1882-8	20.0	18.3	23.9	31.9	19.5	23.2	40.0	25.9	21.0	1.16	146.9	257.8	248.4	304.3
The Pro- vince ....	1888..	16.7	17.5	26.1	35.4	15.4	20.5	78.2	21.2	23.5	.88	144.7	467.0	338.3	420.9
	1887..	16.1	11.6	22.3	29.6	13.1	16.8	51.3	16.0	13.6	1.36	76.1	317.8	231.1	218.2
	1886..	20.4	16.5	26.5	36.2	16.3	22.8	69.0	23.7	22.9	1.35	114.3	483.6	375.4	475.7
	1885..	24.5	11.4	27.7	35.8	16.2	21.7	64.0	24.8	20.1	1.43	132.0	466.1	383.7	402.1
	1884..	24.0	20.2	27.3	38.9	15.9	24.0	74.1	22.5	23.8	1.39	163.2	471.9	382.0	426.2
	1883..	10.6	16.6	24.3	38.5	16.0	19.7	.....	.....	.....	1.75	98.3	363.1	353.4	393.6
	1882..	26.3	16.5	28.6	36.4	18.7	19.6	64.9	25.2	20.7	1.14	114.7	488.3	402.8	448.6
	1882-8	19.8	15.9	26.1	35.7	16.4	20.7	67.5	22.2	20.9	1.33	121.5	437.1	353.4	394.9

The yield per acre is greater than in 1887 in every crop except hay, and the annual average is attained by spring wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, mangels and turnips. In comparison with the yields of the seven years, corn holds first place; spring wheat, beans and potatoes have been excelled by a single year; pease, mangels and turnips come midway in the series, the averages of three years being above and three below that of 1888, while hay has touched its lowest point.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES.—A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union is presented in the following table for the seven years 1882-8:

Crops.		1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8.
Fall wheat ..	Ontario.....	16.7	16.1	20.4	24.5	24.0	10.6	26.3	19.8
	New York.....	14.1	15.2	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.8
	Pennsylvania..	13.5	9.7	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.3
	Ohio .....	10.8	13.1	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	12.8
	Michigan.....	14.6	13.3	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	15.7
	Indiana .....	10.4	13.5	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	12.7
	Illinois.....	13.7	15.2	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	12.9
	Missouri .....	12.0	16.2	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	11.8
	California .....	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	11.9
	Kansas ....	15.2	9.6	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	14.4
Spring wheat	Ontario.....	17.5	11.6	16.5	11.4	20.2	16.6	16.5	15.7
	Wisconsin ....	11.5	10.3	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.2
	Minnesota....	9.0	11.6	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.4
	Iowa.....	9.8	10.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.0
	Nebraska.....	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	11.8
	Dakota.....	9.7	14.3	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	13.5
Barley.....	Ontario ....	26.1	22.3	26.5	27.7	27.3	24.3	28.6	26.1
	New York.....	21.8	20.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	24.2	24.8	22.5
	Wisconsin ....	22.5	18.5	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	23.1
	Minnesota....	18.5	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	22.0
	Iowa.....	21.0	19.0	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	21.8
	Nebraska.....	22.5	21.0	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	22.1
Oats .....	California .....	20.0	20.5	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	19.6
	Ontario ....	35.4	29.6	36.2	35.8	38.9	38.5	36.4	35.7
	New York ....	28.1	23.5	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	28.5
	Pennsylvania..	26.5	25.5	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	27.5
	Ohio .....	31.8	30.0	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	31.4
	Michigan.....	33.2	29.6	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	32.5
	Indiana .....	26.5	27.0	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	28.2
	Illinois.....	35.8	29.5	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	34.2
	Wisconsin ....	29.4	24.2	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	29.9
	Minnesota ....	28.7	30.0	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	33.8
	Iowa.....	26.2	30.5	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	32.3
	Missouri .....	25.2	29.3	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	26.5
	Kansas.....	25.3	26.6	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	30.2
	Nebraska ..	25.8	27.5	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	30.6

The same states have been selected as heretofore, in which the four named grains are staple crops. The averages for these states have been computed from totals of acreage and product as given in the annual reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and like those of Ontario they are compiled from careful estimates and actual results of threshers. A glance will suffice to show that Ontario continues to hold its prestige as compared with the grain-growing states of our neighbors to the south and west. Fall wheat in Ontario in 1888, although 3.1 bushels below the annual average of the province, was 1.5 bushels above that of Kansas, which made the best record of any state. Michigan comes

nearest to the annual average of this province, but is 4.1 bushels below. The best crop in spring wheat was in Wisconsin, being 11.5 bushels, or six bushels below that of Ontario. The annual average, however of Dakota for the seven years comes within 2.2 bushels of that of Ontario. Wisconsin is also Ontario's nearest rival in barley, but is 3.6 bushels below in 1888, and three bushels below in the annual average. Illinois leads Ontario in oats in 1888 by a fraction of a bushel, and is the nearest approach to our annual average, but is 1.5 bushels below. Michigan and Ohio come next in order with yields of 2.2 and 3.6 bushels respectively below that of Ontario in 1888, and 3.2 and 4.3 bushels respectively below Ontario's annual average.

### FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Vegetation was rather later than usual, but notwithstanding the trying weather of early spring fruit trees came through with little or no damage from frost. On account of deep snow adverse reports might have been expected regarding the ravages of mice, but few complaints have been received.

In their midsummer report correspondents stated that the drouth had left its effect upon orchard and garden. Early apples were small in size. The borer and codlin-moth put in an appearance, and some of the fruit was wormy. Mention was made of pear blight in some parts of Kent. Stone fruits were all light in yield. Only a few correspondents in Lincoln spoke cheerfully of the peach; the majority of correspondents in the peach-growing counties regarded that fruit as a failure. Cherries and plums were reported as being rapidly destroyed by the black-knot, and where the plum escaped that enemy it was weakened by the curculio. In a few of the Lake Erie counties, however, a good yield of large cherries was reported. In the grape growing counties a magnificent yield was anticipated, but in Oxford and Brant the rose-bug attacked the vines as the grapes were budding, and wrought much injury. Other garden fruits were about an average, except strawberries which were hurt by the drouth of last summer and fall. In the county of Grey, where the huckleberry is regarded as a standard fruit, the crop was light.

The reports of the correspondents in the fall emphasised the statements made in the August report. A large yield of fall and winter apples was the rule, but the fruit was uneven in size and quality. In some sections the apples were described as clean and free from worms, but from many points complaints came of small sized, wormy fruit and heavy wind-falls. The codling-moth appeared in nearly every district, but owing to the large yield the injury done by this pest was not seriously felt. In fact so great was the yield in several of the western counties that branches were broken off by the weight of the fruit, and as it was impossible to find a market for fall apples thousands of bushels of good fruit were fed to stock to prevent waste. Pears turned out well. Correspondents again dwelt upon the fact that the curculio and the black-knot have all but exterminated the plum in many counties. The black-knot has been just as fatal in its assaults upon the cherry, and unless there is a more vigorous administration of the law regarding the treatment of this enemy there will be no end to the already monotonous complaints: "Plum trees nearly all gone," and "Not many cherry trees left." The late peaches were poor in yield and quality, and the "yellows" appeared in places. Grapes, as was predicted in August, were an immense yield, and the later small fruits were nearly an average.

Owing to the rains of August and September there was a great growth of new wood in orchard and garden, and fears were expressed by some correspondents that this unusually late growth might not be fully ripened by the time winter sets in. The area



in orchard and garden is given in the following table for a series of years, together with the rate per 1,000 acres cleared :

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared.	
	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8	1888.	1882-8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Lake Erie . . . . .	38,015	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	42,700	39,527	28.5	31.0
Lake Huron . . . . .	20,342	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	21,478	20,203	16.2	17.4
Georgian Bay . . . . .	11,620	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	14,347	11,936	11.5	12.4
West Midland . . . . .	36,524	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	44,987	40,320	16.3	18.6
Lake Ontario . . . . .	53,881	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	58,559	56,058	23.6	25.2
St. L. and Ottawa . . . . .	11,733	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	19,028	13,966	5.2	6.5
East Midland . . . . .	7,839	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	12,285	9,463	9.5	12.1
North'm Districts . . . . .	603	578	609	570	516	363	462	529	5.1	5.2
Totals . . . . .	180,557	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	213,846	192,002	16.0	17.8

In 1882 the statistics given were compiled from returns of farmers made to the Bureau direct. In the several years since the figures are taken from the assessors' rolls. It will be observed that there is an unbroken succession of decreases as shown by these returns year after year, but the decrease in 1888 from the previous year is very slight. With the large increase of interest taken in horticulture the past few years, these figures do not show a creditable record of progress. As, however, the area is made up from small plots in the majority of cases, the omission of fractions would soon amount to numerous acres. Possible errors in the addition of rolls where there has been no revision (for which there is no provision in the Act) may be another factor in this apparent diminution. It, however, has been the practice of the Bureau to enquire as to the accuracy of all apparent discrepancies. The decrease in 1888 can alone be accounted for in the townships of Ameliasburg and Grantham by assuming that errors have been made by the assessors. The combined area in orchard and garden in these townships the past few years has been returned at over 3,000 acres, or 60 per 1,000 cleared, while the rolls for 1888 show but 1,811 acres, a reduction of about 40 per cent.

#### FROM THE MAY REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex : Vegetation has just begun to make its appearance, although fruit trees have made no show as yet. The spring is about two weeks later than usual.

Chas. Chute, Malahide, Elgin : The season is backward. Apple trees look all right. Peach trees are scarce. The crop of plums in this locality go to the curculio, and the red cherry trees are mostly killed by black-knot. The law is a dead letter, and the trees are ruined in most orchards. I have saved my own so far by prompt action in cutting out the affected limbs and burning them.

V. Honsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand : Vegetation of all kinds is backward on account of cold, dry weather. The appearance of fruit trees is medium. Peach and cherry blossoms have been injured to a considerable extent by the cold of last winter. Apple trees have suffered but little from frost, but to some extent from the drouth of last summer. I find more dead limbs than usual, which I think we can attribute to the lack of moisture in the soil during last summer and fall.

Jesse Neff, jr., Warwick, Lambton : There is a fine prospect for the apple crop, but plums and cherries are suffering badly from black-knot. Peach trees have been damaged by hard frosts and over-bearing, so that only a small percentage of the fruit buds remain alive. Some of the more hardy sorts were not so much injured and are bidding fair to yield an ordinary crop. Small fruits have not been injured by the winter.

Geo. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron : The spring is very backward—fully two weeks later than last year. Apple and pear trees are looking well. No peaches and very few plums or cherries are now grown. The winter has not injured orchards.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce : Vegetation is rather backward owing to the cold winds which have prevailed for some time. Fruit trees appear to be all right. The buds are swelling fairly, and so far they have stood the winter very well.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : It has been an unusually cold and backward spring. Grass is just beginning to grow and forest trees to bud. There is neither blossom nor leaf yet on fruit trees, yet they are still alive and the winter does not appear to have affected them unfavorably.

Samuel H. Kerfoot, Tiny, Simcoe : Apple, plum and cherry trees appear healthy where looked after. No peaches are grown here. Judging by my own orchard of some 150 trees, fruit trees have wintered well.

William Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex : A good many apple trees are not in a healthy condition. No peaches are grown, and the plums are nearly all destroyed by black-knot. The cherries, I fear, are going to succumb to the same disease. As a rule the trees have stood the winter well.

Nicholas Smith, Oxford W., Oxford : The season is backward and there has been very slow growth. Apples appear to be all right. There are very few peach trees in this county. Plum and cherry trees have been nearly all destroyed by black-knot.

Chas. Masson, Eramosa, Wellington : Apple trees stood the winter well. The plums, however, are not doing well, and the cherry trees are nearly all gone with black-knot.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Apples, peaches and plums have a good appearance, and the two former make a good show of blossoms. Cherry trees are completely gone with black-knot, excepting a few sweet varieties.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Fruit trees have not been injured by the winter. Apple, plum and cherry trees show signs of a good yield of fruit, but cherry trees in many places have been neglected and are badly affected by black-knot.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : Apple and plum trees appear fairly well, but cherry trees have been much affected by black-knot. The trees were not much injured by winter.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas : Fruit trees look well, except the cherry. It is a rare thing to see a tree that is not poisoned with black-knot. The law is not enforced as it should be in this respect.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Geo. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Apples will be a fair crop. Peaches are not yielding heavily. Cherries were in abundance and of fine quality. Grapes are a heavy crop. The supply of fruit will more than meet home consumption.

S. T. Pettit, Dorchester S., Elgin : The apple crop is only medium; it is pretty badly affected by worms and a good many are falling. We have no plums or peaches, and nearly all the cherries are dead from black-knot. Grapes promise well and small fruits are fairly well.

Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk : The apple crop is most abundant, and trees look healthy. There are few plum, peach or cherry trees in this part of the county. Grape vines are well loaded with fruit, and currants and gooseberries are very good.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : Apples promise fairly; they will be better than last year. There are only a few plums and no peaches. Cherries have been destroyed by black-knot to a great extent, but some growers have had a large supply. Grapes promise a large yield. There is not much grown in the line of small fruits.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Apples and plums are an average crop, peaches are poor, but cherries are in abundance. Grapes promise to be a fine crop, and so do all small fruits, although strawberries were a partial failure.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Owing to the extreme drouth last year but few blossoms were formed, and at blossoming time this spring the weather was inclement. So there will be a light crop of apples and plums and no peaches. The yield of cherries was not quite up to the average. Grapes are doing well—beyond expectations. Currants and gooseberries were a fair crop, but raspberries, blackberries and strawberries were rather too light to meet home consumption.

Frank Morley, Osborne, Huron : Apples, plums and cherries blossomed well. Apples are a good crop, but are badly affected by the worm. Plums are scarce. Cherries were also a thin crop, and most of the trees have gone with the black-knot. Small fruits turned out extraordinarily well.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : Apples promise an abundant crop. The black-knot has killed off most of the plum trees. There are plenty of currants and raspberries but strawberries are a failure.

Thos. Abercrombie, Euphrasia, Grey : Apples will be plentiful enough for home use and a good many to ship. Plums are not plentiful, but what there are are good. Cherries have done well, and grapes promise to be first-class where they have been properly attended to. Small fruits have done middling, although the dry weather injured everything.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : There is a good crop of apples. The curculio has destroyed the plum crop, and our cherry trees are nearly all destroyed by the black-knot. The law in the case is never enforced. You may see trees in the farmers' gardens and orchards covered with it, and wild cherry trees on the road-side in the same state, no one interfering. Grapes promise well, but other small fruits have yielded a slim crop through the dry weather. The fruit crop will more than supply the local demand.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Early apples are plentiful and good, but winter apples are only a medium crop although the quality is good. Plums are scarce. The trees are young, as the old ones were killed off by black-knot. There are no peaches. Cherries were very good. If people cut out the black-knot and burn it they would save their trees; I have not lost one. Currants and berries have done well.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford : Apples are in plenty and of fine sample. Plums, peaches and cherries are a scarcity from black-knot and cold winters. Grapes were killed in the blow by a raid of rose bugs that seemed to take them off all at once, so that fruit will be light in yield. Currants were light. Berries were hardly up to the average in quantity but were excellent in quality.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Apples are better than for several years. There are very few plums as they have been hurt by insects, and there are no peaches. There are hardly any cherries, as most of the trees are dead. Grapes promise well, but currants and strawberries are a light crop. Raspberries are very fair.



Thos. Maguire, Wallace, Perth : Apples promise to be a full crop. There are no plums or peaches. Cherries have done very well, although the black-knot showed to a great extent. Only a few of the hardiest kinds of grapes will show here. Small fruits were only a medium crop owing to the rain.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington : Apples are heavily laden. Plums will be scarce ; black-knot is a great trouble. Cherries were small this year and yielded fairly, but lots of black-knot. Not many grapes grown. Currants and gooseberries were good, but raspberries rather scarce.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo : Apples appear to be a fair average crop. Pears are looking well. Plums are not so plentiful, as they were injured greatly by curculio. Cherries are nearly all killed with black-knot. Grapes are looking well and small fruits generally have done fairly.

Wm. M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin : Apples are a fair crop, though small through drouth, and the codlin moth hurt them much. It is an off year for plums, and they are a poor crop. Cherries are an excellent crop, especially the early Kent. There will be many apples for export.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Apples will be a good crop—nice, clean and smooth. Plums will be a light crop. Peaches and cherries are light. Grapes are extra good and small fruits generally have turned out well, with the exception of strawberries.

E. D. Smith, Salfleet, Wentworth : Apples are a very heavy crop and fine and smooth in quality. Plums are only a medium crop, and peaches and cherries are very light. Grapes are a fair crop.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel : Apples are a good average crop, although the codlin moth is on hand as usual. Plums are not so heavy a yield as last year. Black-knot has settled the cherries. Grapes are large, well developed and abundant. All small fruits have yielded plentifully and are of excellent quality.

A. Forster, Markham, York : Apples are fully up to the average in both quality and quantity. Plums are scarce and there are very few cherries. Grapes make a good show. Gooseberries were plentiful, but currants and other berries were scarce on account of the drouth.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario : The prospect is good for winter varieties of apples. Black-knot has ruined nearly all the plum trees, as only a few of the old hardy varieties are left. There was a fair crop of cherries, but the trees have been badly injured by black-knot. Grapes, currants and gooseberries are a fair crop, but are grown here only for local trade.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland : Apples blossomed well, but the crop will not be large. There will be a good crop of pears but few plums. Cherries gave a good yield where the trees were not destroyed by black-knot. Small fruits are an average crop.

G. N. Rose, Marysburg S., Prince Edward : I think the apple crop will be very nearly as good as last year. Plums are scarce and so are peaches and cherries. Grapes will give a prodigious yield. Currants and berries are a fair crop.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Apples are likely to be a poor crop. The trees blossomed to excess and were injured in consequence. There are very few plums. Small fruits are good.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas : Apples promise well, though late. Plums are fair, but black-knot has ruined the cherry trees. Grapes are abundant where grown. Other small fruits are about an average except raspberries, which were scarce.

Thos. McDonell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry : Apples are a bountiful crop, and so are cherries, but plums are not so good. Small fruits generally are a good crop.

Robt. Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Small fruits turned out well where properly cared for. Apples will be a fair average, but there are very few plums. There is a good prospect for grapes.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : Apples will be a big crop this year, but plums are not so good a crop as last season. Currants have done fairly well. Strawberries, on account of the cold spring weather, were not much. Raspberries, strange as it may appear, were very plentiful, even though the season was so dry.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark : There are not many fruit trees in this section. Grapes look well and promise a good crop, but strawberries have been almost a total failure. Currants and gooseberries were a good crop where well cared for, and sold at good prices. The supply of fruit generally is short here.

T. Beall, Lindsay, Victoria : Apples are above the average in yield, especially winter sorts, but plums are below an average. Cherries are but little grown here. Grapes give promise of being the best crop ever grown in this vicinity. Strawberries are a total failure. Raspberries—red and white—half a crop ; black would have been above the average but for the drouth. Berries are not much more than half their proper size.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : A great many apples have fallen off the trees, but enough are left for home consumption. Plums have nearly all fallen, though well loaded at first. The black-knot has killed all the cherry trees. There will be a fair yield of grapes, but other small fruits are short.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka : Apples are good on the few trees that are in this part of the country. Plum blossoms were injured by frost in May. Grapes are few but good. Other small fruits are below the average.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : The condition of fruit trees is much better this year than last. There was considerable injury by insect pests, but none by storms, blight or frost. The supply of fruit generally has been sufficient, and the quality is superior to last year.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent : Fruit trees are going into winter quarters in very good condition. The blight was not so bad after all. Apples are not of the best quality ; they are spotted and badly haped, yet there is a surplus of this fruit.



Ed. Heal, Yarmouth, Elgin : Fruit trees are to all appearance good and healthy. Plums are almost extinct and cherry trees are growing less yearly with the black-knot. A few peach trees are reported dead from the dryness of 1887. The grape crop was very good. Apples are a fair crop but somewhat wormy. Pears are a large yield and no disease is reported.

G. W. Newman, Walsingham, Norfolk : Many apple trees are gradually dying. The black-knot is very prevalent among plums and cherries, and some pear trees have suffered from blight. There has been a great surplus of apples.

Isaac Overholt, Cayuga S., Haldimand : Apples were considerably injured by the codlin moth, and plums were injured to about the same extent by curculio. With the exception of wormy apples the quality of fruit was good. There was a surplus of apples, pears and cherries.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : The condition of fruit trees is good. There was very little loss by insects or blight. All fruits were in abundance with the exception of strawberries, and the quality was good. There was a surplus of apples alone of over 6,000 or 7,000 barrels in this township.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton : Fruit trees were damaged by an early fall of snow which broke off many loaded branches. The supply of apples is large, but other fruits are under the average in yield. It was rather dry for fruit generally in the growing season.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron : Apple trees were broken down in many places by the load of fruit. Plums are nearly all dead from black-knot and other causes. A good many apples are wormy. There is a surplus of apples, and many will be shipped or fed to cattle.

Jacob Seegmiller, Brant, Bruce : Trees are in good condition, and there were less insects than usual. We never had so large a crop of apples. There are far too many fall apples grown, and thousands of bushels will be fed to cattle, or made into cider. Other fruits were sufficient for home consumption.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : The plum is gone, and the pear was a very small crop, but the apples yield well. They are the greatest crop I ever saw and of good quality, but there is no market. They are selling at 15 cents a bag, where a bag can be sold. Thousands of bushels are going to waste.

Peter Stewart, Williams W., Middlesex : A great many apple trees were destroyed by snow falling and being allowed to remain on leaves and branches. Some orchards were almost ruined from this cause. Otherwise the trees are in good condition. There is a surplus of apples and a great many are being shipped, but other fruits are scarce.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri E., Oxford : Apple trees are in good condition, and have given the largest yield in years. Cherry trees are nearly all dead with black-knot. Apples are so plentiful that thousands of barrels are fed to cattle and pigs, and thousands more are packed for export.

Archibald Dawson, Oakland, Brant : Fruit trees have been weakened by drouth, and the black-knot is finishing the cherries and plums. Plums have also been badly injured by curculio. There has been a surplus of apples, pears, currants and raspberries.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Fruit trees have been injured very much by storms of wind—apple trees especially, as they were heavily loaded with fruit. This fall we had a snow storm before the apples were picked, and owing to the weight of the snow and fruit large limbs were broken and in some cases trees were destroyed. There will be a large surplus of apples, but they will be rather small as they were so thick.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : There are a number of fruit trees dying. The black-knot on plum and cherry trees and the borer on apple trees have been doing much damage. The surplus of apples is very large and the quality is good.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : The yield of apples this year is the best we have had in many years. They are rather small, but are free from worms. Probably about 3,000 bushels have been packed for the English and Manitoba markets. Large quantities of apples have been fed to the cows and pigs owing to their abundance.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin : Fruit trees are looking fine. A good deal of damage has been done to fruit by insects. Apples are an excellent crop, but are so cheap that they are not worth taking to market.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Fruit trees are in good condition. Probably one-third of the apple crop will be considered second class, being stung by the codlin moth. There was a surplus of fruit, and the quality of all was good with the exception of peaches.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverly, Wentworth : Apple and pear trees are all right, only a good many broke down under the weight of fruit. The plum trees are nearly all dead. I think they exhausted themselves last year. A great many apples have been bored by the codlin moth. The supply is far more than the demand, and we will have to feed them to the cattle and pigs. The quality of fruit generally is very good, and there will be a surplus of apples and pears.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton : The condition of apple trees is healthy, and the yield is more than an average. Plums are a total failure. The quality of fruit has been good this year.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : The drouth has slightly injured fruit trees, and apples have been injured by the worm. There is plenty of fruit for home consumption and a surplus of apples.

D. James, Markham, York : The borer is making inroads in some apple orchards, and the blight or pear trees is serious in some localities. The quality of fruit is very good. There was a surplus of apples, pears, currants and raspberries.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Trees are in good condition. Apples are a little wormy, but we have had no wind storms to blow them off this year. There will be a surplus of apples and pears, and the quality is good.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Cherries are still badly affected by the black-knot. Plums are also slightly injured by the same, and the curculio has also done damage. Both these fruits are scarce. There is a surplus of apples and plums.

A. J. File, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Fruit trees have made a good, healthy growth. There was a deficiency of small fruits, but the quality was good. Apples are an unusually heavy crop, so much so that barrels cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers in which to pack them. There is a very large surplus.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : Fruit trees generally are in good condition. The black-knot in cherry, curculio in plum and borer in apple trees did some damage. The codlin moth also injured the apple. The quality of fruit is fair. There will be a surplus of apples only.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fruit trees are generally in good condition. Insect pests have done considerable damage, especially the codlin moth to the apple crop. The pears have been affected by blight. There will be plenty of fruit for home consumption, but the quality is only middling.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas : A number of trees were damaged by a hail storm which passed over this section early in the season, and many of the apples were injured from the same cause. There will be a surplus of apples.

G. E. Shaver, Osnabruck, Stormont : A good many apple trees were blown down by a storm. Apples and grapes are more than sufficient for local consumption, and they are of splendid quality.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Plum trees have been injured to some extent by black-knot. Apples are an abundant crop here. There is a large surplus, but no market.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton : It was a hard summer on fruit trees on account of the drouth and storms. Apples are chiefly raised and did fairly well after the rain came in August. There has been about sufficient fruit raised for local consumption.

Thos. Beall, Lindsay, Victoria : Fruit trees of all kinds are in an excellent condition, with the exception of the unprecedented spread of the oystershell bark-louse. The loss by this pest has been insignificant this year, but unless the proper remedy is vigorously applied next summer apple trees in this locality will be seriously injured. The loss by codlin moth has been less than in previous years. Summer apples were a very light crop, but those of autumn and winter varieties were unusually good. Pears have been a better crop and of better quality than were ever produced here before. The grape crop was injured by cold nights and changeable weather during August and September ; many failed to ripen before the frost set in.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough : The borer seems to be killing off a great many apple trees, and even maples six inches through have been killed. The black-knot is playing havoc with the cherry trees. There is a surplus of apples.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Fruit trees have withstood the trying ordeal of drouth and are looking well. A small percentage have been uprooted, and others have had limbs broken off by heavy winds. The fruit supply is sufficient for home use and to spare. The apples are a little under-sized yet sound and good. Apples and pears are most abundant.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : Trees are in a thrifty and satisfactory condition. A few were injured by a storm in June. Apples and grapes, which are the only fruits cultivated here, were of good quality and fair in quantity. We have no surplus fruit. Our huckleberry and strawberry crops this year were failures.

## FALL PLOWING.

Plowing was not as far advanced as usual when correspondents forwarded their reports for the November bulletin. This was owing chiefly to the late harvest, and the anxiety in some quarters to get the grain threshed and so be ready for any movement in the market. In some of the western counties the packing of apples, husking of corn and the attention to roots also proved pressing, while the showery weather which prevailed in October made plowing almost impossible for weeks together in portions of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. In a few of the Lake Ontario counties and in the West Midland group the work was well advanced, but taking the province over fall plowing was fully a week later than usual. In the eastern half of the province the area plowed was reported as much greater than usual, as many old meadows were plowed upon account of the failure of hay and clover during the past two or three years.

### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex : Very little plowing has been done yet. The care of corn in this part prevents much plowing being done in the early part of the fall.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : We have only just got fairly started, but plowing is easy now.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Plowing for spring crops is being well pushed, so that another week favorable weather will about complete it.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Plowing is progressing slowly, the ground being so very wet.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : Plowing is about half done. There has been so much rain that stubbled ground cannot be plowed. Sod on high land plows well, but it is mostly stubble land to be sowed.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland : Plowing is very backward on account of too much rain.

Silas Mills, Sarnia, Lambton : Considerable plowing has been done, and much more will be turned the farmers realize the importance of the work with regard to the next season's crop. The land is better order for plowing than it has been for seasons past.

John Anderson, Wawanosh E., Huron : Considerable plowing has been done, but most of it will be plowed next spring as the thistles are very bad here.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Quite a lot of plowing has been done, as the weather has been favorable.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey : Plowing may be considered backward. There is a great deal to do yet, as the wet and broken weather has retarded the work greatly.

Thos. Porter, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : The wet weather has delayed plowing greatly, especially on heavy land ; still there is a good deal done.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Fall plowing is very backward, as there is a great amount of corn husking, root and apple gathering, as well as hindering weather.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford : There has not been as much plowing done as usual at this season the year on account of the unsettled weather.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : Fall plowing is very backward owing to rainy weather, which has prevailed nearly every day for a month.

Douglas Martin, Downie, Perth : Most of the stubble land has been plowed. Root land and sod is being plowed yet.

John Rea, Eramosa, Wellington : Plowing is well advanced, and some are going over it the second time.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Not half of the plowing has been done yet, as nearly every farm has been threshing and marketing his grain in preference to turning the soil.

H. H. Pearson, Mulmur, Dufferin : The farmers here have not very much plowing done as yet, they have been threshing and teaming their grain.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : As the harvest was late and there was plenty of potatoes, corn, etc., to look after, plowing has been put back, but farmers are now getting a good start.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Not a great deal has been done, as people have been busy gathering apples, grapes, corn, roots, etc.

Wm. F. W. Fisher, Nelson, Halton : Hardly as far on as usual at this date, but farmers are all at work.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Fall plowing is progressing rapidly, and in a few more days will be completed.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York : Considerable plowing has been done but there is much to do yet. On account of wild oats, etc., farmers must use the gang-plow more, and this method keeps plowing late.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario : The plowing is not as far advanced as at this time last year.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Fall plowing is well ahead. Most people now try to plow the greater part of their tilled land twice over : for wheat, barley and oats.

Thos. Dodds, Monaghan S., Northumberland : Plowing is nearly all done. I never saw so much done before at this time of year.

H. Welbanks, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Farmers are nearly through with fall plowing. Another week will finish the most of this work.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : A larger breadth than usual has been sown this fall. The land worked fine.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac : Nearly double the amount of plowing has been done this year compared with previous years, on account of the meadows giving out.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Leeds and Grenville : Plowing has been stopped lately on low land owing to the wet. The high land intended for spring crops is nearly all plowed.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : Some plowing has been done, but not so much as in other years. It has been very wet, raining almost every day since the beginning of September.

John Taylor, Osnaburck, Stormont : There is little plowed except sod on high land. Some fields are flooded that cattle sink six or eight inches as they work and no plowing can be done.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Very little plowing is being done, as the ground is soaked with water.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : There will be a great extent plowed this fall, except where the land is very wet. Some began to plow immediately after harvest.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell : Farmers are well advanced with fall plowing and all kinds of fall work.

James Wallace, Gower N., Carleton : The soil is in good condition for plowing and the farmers are fitting up a good deal for spring seeding.

Charles Ross, Bromley, Renfrew : A large area of fall plowing has been done—more than ever before in this section.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark : A good quantity of fall work has been done, but the rain has hindered it considerably.

Fred. Train, Somerville, Victoria : A good deal of plowing has been done, and all are at work.

Wm. Gohm, Macaulay, Muskoka : There has been the largest amount of plowing done for spring crops I have ever seen.



## UNDER-DRAINING.

Under-drainage is steadily gaining in favor as its advantages become known, yet this department of farm improvement scarcely made average progress throughout the province during the season, owing to the succession of dry summers and the consequent light crops and lack of funds. The soil being in most cases hard and lumpy, many were deterred from undertaking a work which would require a large outlay at the time, yet the drouth enabled some to lay drains in the swampy portions of their farms where otherwise they could not have carried on the improvement. Tile, which is generally used, has not yet supplanted lumber and stone in some north-western and eastern counties. The supply of tile, on account of the limited demand, has always been reported sufficient, and no complaints are made as to its quality. Skilled labor seems to have been adequate with very few exceptions; in fact the scarcity seems rather of work than of workmen. Tile-draining machines are not yet in general use, and some report that they have not proved very profitable.

### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Very little has been done this year in under-draining. The supply of tile is quite sufficient, as was the supply of skilled labor. Tile-draining machines are in use in this neighborhood.

Robt. Wilkie, Harwich, Kent: Under-drainage is progressing here. Most of the farmers are doing as little as they can afford it. Tile is plentiful, but not cheap. Skilled ditchers are scarce.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: There has not been as much tile-draining done this season as last. There is plenty of tile and to spare and no lack of skilled labor. No machines are used.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Very little under-draining has been done this season. There is only one tile-draining machine in this section that I know of, and that has been used but very little since it was purchased.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Under-draining is working a revolution in farming around here. Large quantities of tile are being put in every year. Farmers generally are in favor of that kind of drainage, as there is plenty of tile at reasonable prices. Work is chiefly done by hand.

George Baird, sr., Stanley, Huron: A considerable amount of under-draining has been done. Lumber chiefly used. Tile can be got in the adjoining township. There are some tile-draining machines in this section, but there use is very limited on account of stony bottoms.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: More or less under-draining is being done every year, but nowhere on a large scale; a good many are still using lumber as tile is not plentiful. There are two or three draining machines in use with very satisfactory results.

Alex. Macpherson, Proton, Grey: Very little under-draining has been done, and wood and stones are mostly used as no tile can be procured within a reasonable distance.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: There has not been as much under-drainage done this year as usual. There is plenty of tile and sufficiency of skilled labor. There are a few tile-draining machines in use, but the drains are mostly made by hand labor.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford: A good deal of under-draining has been done during the past year. The supply of tile was equal to the demand. Skilled laborers for this work are scarce and wages high. Tile-drainage machines are not much used as they have not proved satisfactory.

Robt. Beatty, Blanshard, Perth: There has been a good deal of attention given to draining of late years, and the work has been going on about as usual this year. No tile-draining machines are used.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Farmers are taking advantage of the township grant for tiling, and more has been done this year than in the last three years together. There are no tiling machines in this section.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Under-draining seems to be done by fruit growers only in this township. There is plenty of tile and labor. People seem to favor the sub-soil plow to dig drains with.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Very little under-draining was done as the ground was dry and hard. Tile can be easily obtained. Machines are not used to any considerable extent. The work is mostly done by skilled ditchers.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: A good deal of under-draining has been done this summer. We cannot get any tile at all; stone is almost entirely used here.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Tile draining is not very extensively used in this township. Under-draining is generally done with stones as there is an abundance of that material on almost every farm. The supply of labor was generally sufficient. There are no tile machines in this district.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: There is not much tile draining; surface draining receives the attention. The Ditches and Watercourses Act of 1883, was just what farmers wanted for this section of the country.

James Wallace, Gower N., Carleton : There has not been much under-draining done here yet. Wh few drains have been made are piped with plank, as tiles are not yet in use here.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : A good deal of under-draining has been done of late, but not a tit of what should be done. Tile is plentiful, but there are no draining machines around here.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : Farmers are beginning to drain extensively. Owners farms and their hired help are getting to be expert at making drains and laying tile.

## THRESHING AND MARKETING.

At the time correspondents forwarded their reports (Oct. 27) threshing was well advanced generally, and in some localities it was nearly completed. In a few eastern counties some gave preference to plowing and other fall work, but more were influenced by the rise in the price of grain, and operations in threshing and marketing were very active in those groups where wheat and barley were most largely grown. Barley moved more freely than wheat, as the upward tendency of the price of the latter induced market to hold for an advance. Pease and oats were not marketed largely, as they were kept for feeding purposes to a greater extent than usual owing to the failure of the fodder crop but in those localities contiguous to lumber camps oats were sold early. The rain delayed operations to some extent in a few of the river counties, as it was very necessary to save the straw owing to the shortage of hay. In some districts bad roads, and in others fall plowing where the weather was fine, have retarded the marketing of products.

### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Israel Desjardins, Tilbury W., Essex : Threshing is pretty well all done, and there is a big rush market at present.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent : Threshing is nearly done and the best half of the wheat has been so. There is very little barley in the neighborhood. Beans are mostly sold but pease and oats are held for feed and for a rise in price.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin : Wheat is nearly all threshed and is being marketed quite lively. have heard of no other grains being marketed to any considerable extent, except pease, which were picked up as soon as threshed.

John McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk : The threshing of grain is pretty nearly done, but owing to the fall retarding farm work the bulk of it has not been marketed yet.

Robt. Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand : Most of the farmers have their threshing done and have been busy hauling the grain to market, but the wet weather has delayed progress somewhat.

W. E. Morrison, Brooke, Lambton : Wheat is mostly threshed and is being sold rapidly on account of good prices. Barley and other grains are mostly all threshed, but very little has been marketed.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron : Threshing is nearly all finished. A small quantity of wheat has been marketed. Barley and oats are marketed about as usual, and have been going into market very freely during the past few days.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : Threshing is nearly all done, but not much has been marketed yet as farmers are holding for advanced prices.

John McCallum, Bentinck, Grey : Threshing is pretty well finished. Considerable wheat and barley has been sold. Oats and pease will chiefly be consumed at home owing to the shortness of fodder.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe : Threshing of grain is about completed in this section, and much of it was done earlier in the season than in former years on account of the rise in wheat and barley. A good deal of barley has been teamed, but farmers are more inclined to hold on to their wheat.

Wm. Watcher, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Threshing is about done. Not much grain is marketed, as farmers are busy with their fall work and have an idea that wheat will be higher. Barley and oats, what the farmers are raising money on just now.

James, Malcolm, Zorra E., Oxford : Threshing is nearly done. A good deal of wheat has been so but the barley market is just opening. Very little of either oats or pease has been sold ; they will be kept for feeding cattle and hogs on the farm.

D. McCormick, Brantford, Brant : Threshing is nearly over, and wheat is nearly all marketed. About two-thirds of the other grains will be needed for feed on account of the scarcity of hay and straw.

Thos. Steele, Downie, Perth : Nearly everything is threshed, but not much wheat has been sold yet farmers are expecting higher prices. A good deal of barley has been sold.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington : Threshing is nearly all done, but marketing has only commenced. Barley is the only grain which has been largely sold as yet.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo : Threshing has been nearly completed in this locality. Barley has been sold at very fair prices. Wheat is very slow in moving as most farmers are busy securing their corn or roots.

Jonathan Varcoc, Amaranth, Dufferin : Very little wheat has been sold as there is not much to sell. Wheat is not now our staple. A good deal of barley has been sold, also a few oats and pease.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Threshing is nearly completed. The marketing of wheat was very light, although most of it was sold when it reached \$1 a bushel. Barley is about three-fourths marketed at date (Oct. 19).

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Threshing is nearly completed. Farmers are marketing pease and barley very rapidly.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton : Threshing is very nearly done. As for wheat there is very little to sell. Some barley has been sold, but there is still a good deal in the hands of the farmers.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel : Threshing is about finished. Only a small amount of wheat has been marketed as yet, but there is not much to sell. Barley is probably about half marketed. There is very little of any other grain to sell.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York : More threshing and marketing has been done this year than usual. Owing to the high price of wheat more than half the wheat remains in farmer's hands yet, but the bulk of the barley has been marketed.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : Threshing will be finished earlier than usual, but marketing is rather slow. Farmers are looking for an advance in prices.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Threshing is about completed. The machines did not appear to have as much to do this year as usual. Considerable barley has been put on the market, but there is not much moving at present.

George Kennedy, jr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Threshing is about through, but little wheat is going to market yet. Barley is moving freely.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward : Threshing is done, but there is very little wheat marketed—in fact, there is only a little for sale. Barley and the other grains are just beginning to move.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Threshing is about finished. Barley has not begun to move yet, though it is later than we generally ship.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : All grains are threshed, but very little is marketed, as farmers are not inclined to accept the prices offered.

James Moulton, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville : A large amount of wheat has been threshed, but not much sold. Good progress has been made in threshing and marketing barley. Very little other grain has been sold.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas : The fall has been too wet for general threshing. Farmers want to save the straw for feed and bedding.

G. E. Shaver, Osnabruk, Stormont : Very little wheat or barley has been threshed, but a large quantity of oats has been threshed and marketed.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : There has been very little grain threshed in this locality, owing in part to the state of the roads, which are almost impassable, and partly to farmers being late getting in their root crops.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Threshing is about over, but owing to the hurry of fall work and bad roads not much marketing has been done as yet. Some barley has been sold for export at railway stations.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : The threshing is pretty well over, and wheat is beginning to find its way to market. There will be no other grain to market in this section.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria : A considerable quantity of wheat has been threshed and marketed, but a larger proportion of barley has been disposed of. Oats and pease are still mostly unthreshed.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : Some have threshed and are selling wheat and barley; but in our neighborhood we do not do much in that line until winter, as it would interfere with the fall plowing. We would rather take a less price and sell in winter.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Wheat is all threshed, but there is very little for sale. Barley is the only grain for sale, and very little is sold.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The following are taken from the general remarks of correspondents :

### FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : I would like to have the experience of as many as possible of your correspondents on hedges for fencing, as they will have to take the place of rails very soon. Is Ossage range the best? Is it better to sow the seed in the fence rows, or raise the plants and set them out? Will do to sow seed in the fall?

Jasper Golden, Gosfield S., Essex : An impression largely prevails amongst farmers to sow less wheat and go more into corn to make pork and beef, as well as being a crop from which general support for man and beast can be derived. It is a very safe crop, and the fodder is excellent for horses and cattle. The obby in this locality this year is large horses.



S. T. Pettit, Dorchester S., Elgin : The thanks of the people are due to the Legislature of Ontario for the interest manifested in the preservation of the clumps, here and there, of forest trees remaining on the farms. It is a suicidal policy to denude the country of her natural forests.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : A number of farmers in this neighborhood are getting portable blast forges to do their own blacksmithing. I think it will pay, as a great deal of time is lost running to the blacksmith shop with small jobs, and farmers are beginning to learn that their time is valuable.

Silas Mills, Sarnia, Lambton : Considerable tile draining has been done this spring, and our township council are about passing a by-law to take advantage of the Tile Drainage Act, so as to assist farmers to drain their farms. For every \$100 borrowed an annual payment of \$7.36 pays off principal and interest with the privilege of paying principal off at any time.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton : There are too many inexperienced workmen coming out, to the injury of our best men. The only immigrants who can do well here are those with sufficient money to start farming. We are over-supplied with poor and incompetent immigrants.

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce : It was the best season for maple sugar that we had for the last eight years. It was the first year I ever saw ice on the trees the first day of May.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe : The farmers around here are taking quite an interest in the dairy business ; a large creamery and cheese factory has lately been built. This is taking a step in the right direction.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe : We are greatly in need of a reliable variety of spring wheat that would depend upon, like the old Fyfe.

Wm. Sutherland, Ekfrid, Middlesex : There is too much land plowed, and not sufficient sod for pasture. Fall wheat does not pay, yet the sowing of it reduces the hurry of spring work, and the feeding value of the grain on the farm is beginning to be seen.

Wm. Riddell, Nissouri W., Middlesex : The sugar-making season has been longer than usual, having extended over four weeks with a good flow. We tapped 235 trees and got 800 lb. of sugar.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford : If our Ontario farmers could be induced to set out more trees for wind breaks, winter wheat and clover would be much better.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : Spring wheat seems to be a thing of the past in this neighborhood, we have yet to hear of a field of this grain being sown. It has been a losing crop for years.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington : In the township of Eramosa we are raising very little wheat for sale, and going more into horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, which we feed with our pease, oats and barley. We find it better to feed the grain to the stock than to sell it.

D. James, Markham, York : The quantity of maple syrup made this season was quite large.

Wm. Spence, Reach, Ontario : I have lived in this county since 1851, and I think, with one exception I never saw the soil in a better shape to receive the several kinds of grain, etc. There has been considerable under-draining done, which accounts a good deal for the dryness of the soil.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas : The English sparrow is very injurious to the wheat crop while maturing. We cannot drive them off the fields, as they rise and light at, say, fifty to sixty feet above the grain again, and do not leave the field. The large, open drains, made according to the Act of 1883, are doing immense good, causing low lands to be cleared up fast. Wire fences are fast taking the place of the old, crooked rail ones.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell : The spring has been cold and dry, very little rain having fallen as yet. This has been the best season for making maple sugar that we have had in twenty years. At one time we feared for the safety of the trees, so prolonged and continuous was the flow of sap. Thousands of gallons of syrup have been made here.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton : The spring has been very favorable for farm work ; the ground is dry and the weather fine. Last year's seeding for meadows will have to be all plowed on account of the dry season.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : The past winter was remarkable for its cold, unbroken condition from beginning to end. The usual January thaw did not put in an appearance and the water supply was limited, some people being compelled to drive their cattle many miles to water.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice, Renfrew : Wheat growing is fast becoming a failure here, and there will be little sown in this township beyond enough for home consumption.

William Brownlie, Dalhousie, Lanark : Some farmers here have turned out from 1,000 to over 2,000 pounds of maple sugar. Sap commenced to flow on March 28th and continued until April 25th.

James Maitland, Montague, Lanark : Farmers are sowing less wheat and going more into dairying, the chief reason being that wheat can be produced so much cheaper in the Northwest. I think there will be more coarse grain sown this year than last.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro' : If we get a moderately moist summer the prospect is fair for the farmer, as the soil is friable and singularly exempt from excess of moisture in subsoil. Another season of dry and non-productive as last summer would bankrupt the majority of farmers in this section of the country.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Owing to the prevalence of north winds this is a much lazier spring with us than last. The ice on the lakes only went out on May 5th.

John B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings : The principal industry in this township is the manufacture of cheese. The early "make" at least will be very much below the average, owing to the condition which the cows were kept before turning out to pasture.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka : There is a falling off in sowing wheat. Flour is cheap, and we are liable to August frosts here that people find it more profitable to sow oats.

D. McFarlane, McDougall, Parry Sound : Snow was very deep and has lain long on the ground, the ground being white on May 1st. Cattle have been fed for seven months, but there is a prospect of a good season.

W. H. Green, Sinclair, Parry Sound : Your report on bees and minerals is likely to be of great service.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex : I think a great many farmers allow their grain to get too ripe before cutting. This affects the quality of the grain and straw, and causes a great loss by shelling.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex : If every farmer would plant a row of trees on the west side of his farm we could raise more wheat and fruit. I think I have never seen a season when the benefits of shelter was more noticeable than in the present year.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : We have had a few lectures from Agricultural College professors, which had a good effect, and if these able lecturers were to address agriculturists oftener it would be a great benefit.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton : There is one crop growing in this locality not enumerated in the above, and that is—Canada thistles. I think the self-binders are a curse to many farmers instead of a blessing, for some are getting so lazy they will not cut a thistle so long as the machine will bind them, and thus thistles are polluting the whole neighborhood.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : The only crop that is raised here not included in the above is flax, of which there is a considerable amount raised in this township ; but as it is all carried away from the land, root and branch, it must in time exhaust the already overtaxed soil.

Benj. Shirreff, Amabel, Bruce : There are some beautiful patches of flax around here. It seems to have done well this year.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : As a general thing more land has been plowed this year. Owing to the depression in the cattle trade of last season cattle are coming in favor. Dairying is on the increase, and hog raising follows as a matter of course. There is more tree planting both for food and shelter. If our wheat fields had been well sheltered last winter, we should have reaped the finest wheat crop that Ontario has ever seen.

Robert Forrest, Elma, Perth : The farmers in this part have started a joint stock company for the purpose of manufacturing their flax into dressed flax. The mill is now running full time and the crop is good.

Thos. Maguire, Wallace, Perth : There is considerable flax grown in this township. The fibre is shorter than usual this year. Mill men gave notice in the spring that the price paid would only be \$10 per ton, while heretofore it was \$12 per ton.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington : There is one thing should be urged very strongly upon our farmers, and that is the necessity of sowing more green feed, so that in a season like the present the cattle would have something to depend on besides the pastures. We have an excellent dairying country, only the season is too short. A great many do not feed their cows anything more than they can hunt for themselves.

A. Kaufman, Wilmet, Waterloo : The flax crop seems to be good both in seed and fibre, and is now being pulled. A good average was sown this season.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln ; Fodder corn is being more extensively grown than formerly and promises a most abundant crop, which will make up to a great extent for the shortage of hay. I think our farmers' institutes are doing a good work.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : A good deal of money is made in the twenty-five miles between Hamilton and Grimsby in growing garden stuff for canning and pickle factories. In my own neighborhood I can count 50 acres of sweet corn, 25 of tomatoes, 20 acres of marrowfat pease, 20 acres of cucumbers, besides acres of string beans, onions, etc.

Simpson Rennie, Scarborough, York : The spread of mustard, wild oats, wild tares, rag weed, couch grass and various other weeds is something alarming. Could anything be done in the way of appointing government inspectors whose duty it would be to go around among the farmers and destroy or cause to be destroyed any noxious weeds wherever found growing.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland : A good many are running into small fruits and hops, and some are raising tomatoes, pease and beans for the canning factory at Lakeport, which is the means of bringing quite an amount of money into the country.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : Many farmers are beginning to plant tomatoes and sweet corn for canning factories and say it pays them well, and helps to improve their land. If it were not for this I do not know what many poor people would do, as they now get employment in these factories and seed houses.

Wm. J. Hinchley, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : Most of the farmers in this section now sow a piece of western corn for their cows, which keeps up the milk flow when the pastures begin to fail and on through the fall. Cheese is the staple dairy product, and were it not for their cows many farmers would not make enough to live on this year.

W. J. McNaughton, Lancaster, Glengarry : Farmers are growing a considerable quantity of fodder corn for summer use. Farmers' institutes are doing good work.

## FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The prospect for the farmer, I am happy to say, is brightening. The season has been a most favorable one and with the advance of prices in nearly every article that the farmer of this section produces we have every reason to rejoice. I wish I could believe that every part of Ontario were as much favored as we have been.

John Gordon, Harwich, Kent: I think you could get a more complete return of all grain and seed by compelling every man who owns a threshing machine to take out a license, and make a return every two weeks.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Owing to the failure of grass seed the past two years, it will be necessary for farmers to sow corn or some other green crop next spring to supply the deficiency.

Amos Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Sparrows are increasing very rapidly, and are getting to be very destructive. They should be destroyed.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Each year shows us the need of shelter for our fields. Usually about one-half of the fall wheat and much of the grass is destroyed by winter exposure, and unless there is an effort made to arrest this by planting belts of timber the injury will become greater every year.

Archibald Thompson, Orillia, Simcoe: There have been some wonderful crops of fall wheat in this section this year. One farmer, of the township of Oro, had about 43 bushels to the acre, and grew about 30 acres of it.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The apple crop is the largest this section of country has ever known. About 15,000 barrels will be shipped by rail from Granton.

J. W. Whealy, Nissouri E., Oxford: Considerable flax is sown in this township. If it were not so exhausting on the land it would be one of the best paying crops. Millet, Hungarian grass and Western corn are largely sown to help the hay crop which has been light.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Farmers have no reason to complain this year that while wheat has not been a uniformly good crop all other crops have been bountiful, prices are fairly good and farmers are cheerful.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: There is a smile on the farmer's face that has not been there for some years. The reason is good crops and high prices. If the prices of the meat market are only kept up, we as farmers have good reason to be thankful and happy.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The hay crop has been one of the lightest we have had for years and spring crops have been the best that have been harvested in this section in twenty-five years. With present prices we will find ourselves in a good financial position at the end of the year.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: This season has been a very remarkable one. When the grain was being harvested it looked to be not half a crop of some years, but when it came to be threshed the wonder was where the grain came from, there was that much more than the most sanguine ever expected.

D. James, Markham, York: More attention should be given to poultry raising. The profits of the arm are sure to be increased by producing plenty of eggs and poultry.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: On the whole the season has been a disastrous one for this county, for although the root crop is good and the fall pasture splendid farmers sold off much of their stock at ruinous prices before the rains commenced,

L. U. Phelps, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: On account of the increased price of wheat many farmers are now fitting the ground for spring wheat, and there is a prospect of a large acreage being sown.

C. Robertson, Caldwell, Muskoka: We are at a loss for male animals of pure breeds to improve our stock.



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STATISTICS OF  
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

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## THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1888; also the annual mean for each station.

Temperature.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
January.	Highest .....	38.2	39.0	40.8	41.5	49.0	41.1	39.6	43.0	37.2	31.9
	Lowest .....	-10.0	-19.0	-16.5	-22.8	-6.0	-11.9	-30.6	-32.0	-23.6	-41.6
	Mean highest .....	21.9	21.7	21.9	21.6	.....	22.6	16.3	17.9	11.7	9.8
	Mean lowest .....	6.4	7.1	6.7	3.7	.....	6.9	3.8	-5.3	-5.3	-5.0
	Monthly mean .....	15.1	14.4	15.6	16.4	15.9	15.0	7.4	7.1	3.1	-0.8
February.	Highest .....	43.0	43.8	44.0	42.9	44.0	43.2	42.5	44.0	37.4	42.9
	Lowest .....	-16.1	-23.0	-15.6	-24.0	-12.0	-16.1	-29.8	-29.6	-32.9	-46.0
	Mean highest .....	25.4	27.9	29.5	28.6	.....	29.0	25.9	26.3	22.3	21.5
	Mean lowest .....	8.4	13.2	11.7	9.7	.....	13.7	5.1	3.7	1.0	-7.7
	Monthly mean .....	18.6	20.5	21.4	20.8	23.4	21.9	16.5	16.4	12.1	8.2
March.	Highest .....	48.1	58.7	55.1	56.6	56.0	48.3	43.6	44.0	45.4	45.5
	Lowest .....	-10.2	-21.0	-10.8	-8.4	0.0	-1.2	-16.3	-17.0	-3.7	-18.6
	Mean highest .....	28.8	30.1	31.3	30.4	.....	29.5	27.1	28.2	28.3	26.1
	Mean lowest .....	10.0	14.9	14.6	12.1	.....	15.1	9.4	8.0	12.2	3.7
	Monthly mean .....	19.8	22.5	24.0	21.4	25.2	22.4	18.6	17.7	21.0	16.7
April.	Highest .....	79.0	85.7	83.3	84.2	86.0	76.3	83.8	78.0	82.9	70.7
	Lowest .....	13.1	15.4	18.1	11.9	20.0	21.2	15.3	8.0	12.1	-3.6
	Mean highest .....	44.3	49.9	50.8	50.0	.....	47.5	47.4	44.4	45.8	43.5
	Mean lowest .....	27.4	28.6	29.3	28.8	.....	30.9	27.2	25.7	27.3	21.3
	Monthly mean .....	35.8	39.2	38.9	39.9	41.2	38.9	36.8	34.9	37.2	33.9
May.	Highest .....	82.1	82.3	78.7	79.3	78.0	74.1	81.5	80.0	82.5	82.1
	Lowest .....	25.1	24.4	28.6	30.8	36.3	32.9	26.9	26.0	30.0	21.1
	Mean highest .....	57.0	65.0	62.3	62.9	.....	59.5	63.5	61.6	64.7	61.7
	Mean lowest .....	39.2	41.5	43.1	40.4	.....	42.4	41.6	40.1	44.2	38.6
	Monthly mean .....	48.0	53.2	52.9	52.6	50.3	50.6	51.4	50.9	55.2	51.9
June.	Highest .....	87.0	93.0	88.2	92.0	93.0	92.0	98.0	94.0	94.9	91.7
	Lowest .....	33.6	30.0	36.1	35.4	49.0	40.5	33.9	26.0	39.4	32.9
	Mean highest .....	71.6	77.5	73.4	77.2	.....	75.4	80.4	78.1	78.3	77.6
	Mean lowest .....	49.8	51.7	53.3	52.4	.....	53.4	50.8	51.7	54.7	49.5
	Monthly mean .....	61.1	64.6	64.8	65.8	67.3	64.4	65.5	64.7	68.0	65.0
July.	Highest .....	87.0	89.0	86.0	88.2	90.0	87.7	91.0	87.0	87.9	90.3
	Lowest .....	39.6	40.8	44.1	44.0	53.0	47.3	40.6	42.0	48.8	39.1
	Mean highest .....	73.5	79.3	76.6	79.7	.....	76.6	81.5	78.4	81.0	78.8
	Mean lowest .....	53.2	53.0	55.3	52.2	.....	55.7	49.9	52.3	55.8	50.0
	Monthly mean .....	62.7	66.2	69.1	68.4	68.3	66.2	65.7	66.1	70.3	64.5
August.	Highest .....	86.5	89.9	86.4	89.1	92.0	84.9	89.6	85.0	88.4	87.2
	Lowest .....	38.1	34.8	37.9	36.0	52.0	47.3	39.5	40.0	45.4	35.1
	Mean highest .....	71.7	77.7	76.8	79.4	.....	76.1	78.7	75.6	76.5	74.0
	Mean lowest .....	53.6	54.3	56.0	52.7	.....	56.5	52.2	51.6	55.5	50.0
	Monthly mean .....	62.0	66.0	68.4	62.9	70.1	66.0	64.6	64.7	66.5	60.9
September.	Highest .....	77.0	84.0	80.0	88.1	83.0	77.6	79.8	79.2	76.1	76.8
	Lowest .....	32.9	31.4	33.1	31.8	37.0	32.1	25.7	29.0	29.5	26.3
	Mean highest .....	62.5	68.3	67.0	69.7	.....	65.6	67.4	66.6	65.1	64.6
	Mean lowest .....	44.7	44.8	45.5	43.0	.....	47.6	42.0	44.1	46.7	42.1
	Monthly mean .....	58.4	56.6	57.7	56.0	57.9	56.5	53.6	54.8	55.7	50.9
October.	Highest .....	64.0	70.3	61.5	63.8	68.0	62.2	62.6	62.0	56.5	59.8
	Lowest .....	24.6	23.9	25.2	26.0	32.0	28.3	21.6	22.0	25.3	21.1
	Mean highest .....	49.8	50.8	50.8	50.4	.....	50.0	48.5	48.2	46.1	45.7
	Mean lowest .....	35.5	36.8	36.4	34.1	.....	36.4	31.5	31.6	31.7	29.8
	Monthly mean .....	41.7	43.8	44.2	42.7	45.3	43.4	39.3	40.2	39.2	35.8
November.	Highest .....	64.2	70.3	69.1	65.9	70.0	62.0	63.7	63.0	65.1	65.2
	Lowest .....	7.6	11.3	15.5	11.5	18.0	14.1	0.5	3.8	-0.7	-10.6
	Mean highest .....	41.5	44.6	45.8	45.2	.....	43.9	41.0	41.3	38.2	37.3
	Mean lowest .....	28.9	31.8	31.2	29.8	.....	31.3	26.6	26.0	24.9	20.4
	Monthly mean .....	34.9	38.2	39.1	38.1	40.9	37.4	33.4	33.5	32.0	27.9
December.	Highest .....	45.1	47.0	50.1	48.9	51.0	46.7	44.9	47.0	44.0	45.8
	Lowest .....	6.2	1.0	3.4	-2.5	6.0	0.0	-10.2	-13.8	-11.4	-19.6
	Mean highest .....	35.0	33.4	35.8	34.9	.....	35.7	31.8	33.5	30.6	28.6
	Mean lowest .....	24.0	23.2	23.0	20.8	.....	23.1	17.7	16.7	15.6	10.7
	Monthly mean .....	29.3	28.3	30.2	29.0	32.9	29.7	24.9	25.1	23.2	19.4
Annual mean .....		40.6	42.7	43.9	42.8	44.9	42.7	39.8	39.7	40.3	36.2

## THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. II.—Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the seven years 1882-8; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

Temperature.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockiffe.
January.	Highest .....	44.1	46.2	46.3	46.0	50.7	43.6	41.5	42.3	38.7	38.0
	Lowest .....	14.8	15.6	14.4	20.1	11.1	13.8	30.5	33.4	26.9	40.7
	Mean highest .....	24.7	22.8	24.0	25.0	.....	25.4	20.7	20.5	15.9	15.3
	Mean lowest .....	8.3	9.4	8.8	6.1	.....	9.9	2.3	1.4	3.5	10.9
	Monthly mean .....	17.4	16.1	17.0	17.0	19.1	18.2	11.7	11.4	6.8	4.0
February.	Highest .....	45.6	48.7	46.6	47.0	46.6	42.1	43.1	43.0	33.3	42.2
	Lowest .....	11.8	18.7	13.8	13.9	9.0	10.0	19.7	23.9	22.3	34.2
	Mean highest .....	26.7	26.4	27.8	28.8	.....	28.5	25.7	25.0	20.2	21.0
	Mean lowest .....	10.5	11.1	10.3	9.2	.....	12.5	4.8	3.7	0.7	-5.1
	Monthly mean .....	19.0	18.4	20.0	20.3	21.3	21.0	15.7	15.3	11.2	9.2
March.	Highest .....	48.4	54.6	52.6	52.2	52.6	48.9	46.5	45.5	41.7	45.7
	Lowest .....	-7.9	12.9	10.2	-9.7	-0.6	-1.5	15.9	17.8	16.4	-27.9
	Mean highest .....	31.1	32.4	32.8	33.3	.....	32.7	30.3	30.1	27.7	29.0
	Mean lowest .....	14.1	15.5	15.1	14.2	.....	17.7	10.5	8.9	8.7	1.6
	Monthly mean .....	22.5	23.0	24.0	24.7	27.0	25.3	21.0	20.1	18.6	16.7
April.	Highest .....	74.1	79.5	77.6	77.3	78.0	69.3	74.6	69.7	72.6	72.3
	Lowest .....	10.1	14.1	16.4	14.1	23.2	19.7	10.8	6.3	8.8	0.9
	Mean highest .....	47.4	51.8	51.6	52.1	.....	48.4	48.9	47.0	47.0	47.0
	Mean lowest .....	29.0	31.4	31.3	29.7	.....	23.0	27.9	26.5	27.6	22.8
	Monthly mean .....	38.0	41.6	41.8	41.0	41.3	40.0	38.3	36.7	38.4	35.8
May.	Highest .....	77.6	83.3	80.4	79.7	81.9	74.9	80.6	79.4	80.0	84.7
	Lowest .....	27.4	27.8	30.8	29.5	39.2	32.0	27.1	26.6	30.0	23.5
	Mean highest .....	59.7	66.8	65.2	63.8	.....	61.0	64.8	63.1	65.6	65.5
	Mean lowest .....	39.8	42.8	43.8	41.3	.....	42.7	40.7	40.4	43.6	37.4
	Monthly mean .....	49.4	54.6	54.6	53.5	53.0	51.9	52.5	51.8	55.6	51.0
June.	Highest .....	83.7	88.1	85.5	88.0	89.7	84.4	89.0	87.7	86.7	88.3
	Lowest .....	36.2	35.9	40.3	37.9	47.3	41.4	36.8	36.5	41.1	34.6
	Mean highest .....	70.0	76.2	74.2	77.2	.....	72.6	76.2	74.6	76.1	74.4
	Mean lowest .....	49.2	51.5	53.0	51.3	.....	52.2	49.7	50.8	53.1	47.4
	Monthly mean .....	59.6	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.4	62.7	63.0	62.5	65.9	61.0
July.	Highest .....	86.0	91.3	88.9	88.9	94.0	88.8	91.5	87.7	89.5	90.6
	Lowest .....	39.9	41.6	46.2	44.9	53.4	48.5	43.2	43.1	47.5	40.3
	Mean highest .....	72.3	80.4	78.1	79.4	.....	77.0	79.9	77.7	78.4	77.3
	Mean lowest .....	53.2	55.2	56.8	54.5	.....	57.1	53.0	54.8	56.9	51.8
	Monthly mean .....	63.3	67.8	68.3	68.1	69.8	67.3	66.3	66.0	68.9	64.5
August.	Highest .....	86.2	89.9	87.1	89.0	91.6	86.3	90.9	88.3	88.0	89.0
	Lowest .....	39.7	38.2	39.9	41.8	49.7	45.6	37.7	39.8	42.1	37.3
	Mean highest .....	72.5	76.6	74.9	76.8	.....	74.6	76.7	74.9	75.3	74.4
	Mean lowest .....	53.0	52.6	53.7	52.5	.....	56.1	51.7	53.0	53.4	50.0
	Monthly mean .....	62.6	64.6	64.5	64.6	67.6	65.4	63.6	63.3	65.5	61.6
Septem <sup>r</sup> .	Highest .....	82.9	86.6	83.7	86.0	88.7	81.7	85.8	83.1	81.7	83.1
	Lowest .....	31.7	31.6	32.8	30.6	38.5	36.7	29.2	31.3	30.3	28.9
	Mean highest .....	67.0	70.4	68.3	70.0	.....	67.3	68.9	67.4	66.7	66.2
	Mean lowest .....	46.6	48.1	48.2	45.5	.....	48.8	43.7	45.4	45.2	41.6
	Monthly mean .....	56.3	59.4	58.0	58.1	60.5	58.2	55.7	55.7	56.6	53.2
October.	Highest .....	73.6	78.1	74.7	75.7	75.0	70.9	76.5	71.4	70.1	71.6
	Lowest .....	21.9	21.4	22.9	21.8	25.3	25.3	18.1	20.5	21.6	17.0
	Mean highest .....	55.1	56.8	55.5	56.2	.....	54.4	54.5	54.0	51.6	51.7
	Mean lowest .....	37.7	38.9	37.4	36.1	.....	38.6	34.7	36.3	34.1	32.0
	Monthly mean .....	46.1	47.8	46.3	46.6	48.3	46.9	43.7	44.4	44.0	41.5
Novemb <sup>r</sup> .	Highest .....	63.5	65.2	62.8	63.1	65.7	60.3	61.8	61.7	58.5	58.3
	Lowest .....	11.1	13.6	14.1	9.3	18.4	12.4	2.7	5.7	3.4	-4.9
	Mean highest .....	42.1	42.9	43.6	42.7	.....	42.5	40.0	40.5	37.7	36.4
	Mean lowest .....	28.9	30.0	28.9	26.8	.....	29.7	24.9	24.0	24.4	21.1
	Monthly mean .....	35.5	36.4	36.5	35.4	38.2	36.4	32.0	32.8	31.7	29.1
Decemb <sup>r</sup> .	Highest .....	48.2	48.4	50.4	47.6	52.9	45.8	43.6	44.9	41.9	42.9
	Lowest .....	-3.1	-5.0	-5.6	-8.6	2.6	-2.6	-16.4	-13.5	-17.6	-27.0
	Mean highest .....	31.5	31.2	32.2	31.0	.....	32.3	27.8	28.6	24.1	24.4
	Mean lowest .....	19.5	19.3	18.5	16.3	.....	19.7	12.0	12.9	8.1	3.9
	Monthly mean .....	26.0	25.4	26.0	24.9	28.5	26.6	20.6	20.8	16.9	14.6
Annual mean .....		41.3	43.2	43.5	43.2	44.9	43.3	40.3	40.1	40.0	36.9



## THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. III.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1888, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine and the total for the year.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara Falls, South.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Pembroke.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
January .....	285.7	80.5	.....	73.1	107.2	67.4	109.4	94.7	139.6
February .....	302.5	95.4	.....	81.4	96.5	65.8	100.9	124.9	133.0
March .....	369.9	120.4	135.7	93.5	133.8	107.7	146.5	141.3	152.7
April .....	406.4	194.5	158.8	198.7	229.1	216.4	217.2	206.2	204.4
May .....	461.1	183.0	202.4	208.8	189.7	158.1	195.9	212.5	270.4
June .....	465.7	256.6	270.1	271.0	289.1	270.1	306.5	286.2	.....
July .....	470.9	269.5	.....	291.4	282.4	252.5	279.7	315.7	.....
August .....	434.5	245.8	.....	255.3	258.5	243.0	227.7	245.3	.....
September .....	376.3	219.8	.....	199.7	227.7	189.1	206.2	213.6	.....
October .....	340.2	100.5	.....	63.4	101.6	81.6	97.7	114.0	.....
November .....	286.9	86.8	.....	119.3	70.8	47.5	64.9	71.9	.....
December .....	274.3	58.8	.....	.....	61.9	27.8	53.0	66.0	.....
Totals .....	4474.4	1911.6	.....	.....	2048.3	1727.0	2005.6	2092.3	.....

TABLE No. IV.—Monthly average of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for the seven years 1882–8, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon and the hours of registered sunshine.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara Falls, South.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Pembroke.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
January .....	285.7	61.5	69.9	49.0	79.0	52.2	80.0	72.4	88.8
February .....	294.5	82.7	70.1	66.6	96.6	63.5	96.4	98.2	101.4
March .....	369.9	138.5	115.7	112.1	151.5	126.9	160.3	151.7	168.6
April .....	406.4	193.0	163.7	161.4	192.7	164.9	201.8	188.5	179.5
May .....	461.1	206.2	200.9	209.9	228.3	203.1	229.4	222.3	220.0
June .....	465.7	247.4	243.0	251.7	274.6	243.4	272.3	251.1	218.9
July .....	470.9	264.2	276.2	262.6	285.4	255.3	279.4	264.8	224.8
August .....	434.5	227.7	240.4	247.5	257.7	213.9	237.7	254.6	227.8
September .....	376.3	199.7	170.0	188.4	214.1	159.6	205.4	203.9	165.3
October .....	340.2	132.0	125.0	113.9	142.6	86.9	132.8	124.3	103.1
November .....	286.9	69.2	68.3	78.9	79.0	50.2	73.5	74.2	63.7
December .....	274.3	46.9	43.7	48.2	42.0	28.0	51.3	60.4	58.0
Totals .....	4466.4	1869.0	1786.9	1790.2	2043.5	1647.9	2020.3	1966.4	1819.9

## THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. V.—Monthly summary of the average fall of rain and snow in the several districts of Ontario in 1888.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January.....	0.86	15.5	0.27	21.5	0.95	15.6	0.22	15.2
February.....	1.11	5.1	0.53	14.3	0.83	5.9	0.59	11.7
March.....	2.07	10.6	1.36	20.4	1.92	8.5	1.38	14.2
April.....	1.61	1.4	1.13	5.0	1.30	0.7	1.21	6.8
May.....	1.75	S.	2.21	S.	1.29	S.	1.40	S.
June.....	3.31	.....	1.45	.....	3.05	.....	1.84	.....
July.....	2.44	.....	1.05	.....	1.39	.....	1.08	.....
August.....	2.51	.....	3.39	.....	2.74	.....	3.87	.....
September.....	2.27	.....	2.57	.....	2.68	.....	3.15	.....
October.....	2.74	S.	3.09	S.	2.57	S.	2.62	S.
November.....	2.79	1.7	2.87	8.3	2.70	2.0	3.25	3.5
December.....	1.24	5.4	1.14	8.5	0.95	3.2	1.00	5.6
Totals.....	24.70	39.7	21.06	78.0	22.87	35.9	21.61	57.0

TABLE No. VI.—Monthly summary of the annual average fall of rain and snow in the several districts of Ontario for the seven years 1882-8.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January.....	1.03	18.6	1.02	30.8	1.10	19.5	0.83	23.7
February.....	1.85	10.8	0.79	21.5	1.40	11.4	0.80	18.1
March.....	1.42	11.3	1.01	15.1	1.28	10.1	0.98	15.7
April.....	1.60	4.1	1.34	4.2	1.49	3.8	1.35	6.2
May.....	3.03	0.1	2.45	0.4	2.52	0.2	2.36	0.4
June.....	3.26	.....	2.74	.....	2.96	.....	2.69	.....
July.....	2.72	.....	2.34	.....	2.32	.....	2.77	.....
August.....	2.95	.....	2.62	.....	2.43	.....	2.64	.....
September.....	2.48	.....	3.04	.....	2.59	.....	2.70	.....
October.....	2.65	0.3	3.03	1.2	2.15	0.1	2.17	0.5
November.....	2.29	6.3	2.13	15.0	2.11	5.3	1.93	9.3
December.....	1.25	16.3	1.09	23.1	1.17	13.1	0.97	15.6
Totals.....	26.53	67.8	23.60	111.3	23.52	63.5	22.19	89.5

## THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. VII.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1887 and 1888 at Stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the province.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1888.		1887.		1888.		1887.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX—									
Cottam .....	W. E. Wagstaff .....	30.24	100	30.30	89	25.5	30	41.1	41
Maidstone .....	T. F. Kane .....	25.49	103	24.45	83				
Wheatley .....	D. H. Bedford .....	29.53	78	31.05	77	35.0	17	42.3	17
KENT—									
Blenheim .....	W. R. Fellows .....	31.12	84	29.94	72	24.0	14	44.5	17
Chatham .....	W. D. A. Ross .....	26.03	58	29.96	61	31.4	29	26.6	42
Dealtown .....	S. J. Pardo .....	28.79	109	28.49	94	18.3	20	30.1	33
Ridgetown .....	Thos. Scane .....	25.59	124	26.40	95	36.0	36	57.5	41
ELGIN—									
Cowal .....	S. Maccoll .....	23.67	85	24.67	67	20.0	17	58.1	38
Lyons .....	W. McCredie .....	25.96	82	22.42	76	16.7	14	56.1	35
Port Stanley .....	M. Payne .....	27.18	143	24.37	125	36.2	68	53.6	75
NORFOLK—									
Port Dover .....	H. Morgan .....	31.03	132	21.10	110	16.0	45	45.2	60
WELLAND—									
Niagara Falls, So. ..	E. Morden .....	28.22	102	23.60	92	25.3	31	46.8	39
LAMBTON—									
Birnam .....	J. S. Mellor .....	23.63	97	25.05	88	81.8	46	79.9	67
Oil Springs .....	A. Smyth .....	24.95	75	22.93	72	36.5	29	43.1	34
Sarnia .....	Wm. Mowbray .....	21.94	62	21.55	67	36.0	14	11.4	20
Thedford .....	Martin Wattson .....	26.63	112	24.62	92	54.0	34	62.0	43
Watford .....	D. Ross .....	24.23	71	23.12	67				
HURON—									
Goderich, L. H. ..	R. Campbell .....	26.88	79	19.92	70	85.0	47	79.5	39
Sunshine .....	G. Hood .....	24.41	82	24.35	63	75.2	56	141.9	58
Zurich .....	G. Hess .....	25.87	89	29.38	83	70.4	49	81.3	40
BRUCE—									
Lucknow .....	M. Macdonald .....	25.99	103	30.84	86	100.7	69	106.8	76
Point Clark .....	J. Ray .....	22.98	41	22.39	43	65.0	16	99.0	30
Saugeen .....	Mrs. J. R. Stewart ..	21.32	113	21.38	91	102.2	84	144.0	91
GREY—									
Bognor .....	C. H. Heming .....	21.82	86	20.73	59	73.5	31	113.0	52
Durham .....	J. Gunn .....	25.35	96	27.64	89	94.2	63	142.0	75
Owen Sound .....	John McLean .....	23.53	62	22.22	53	71.0	35	119.0	41
Presque Isle .....	J. McKenzie .....	23.83	80	22.25	71	88.2	48	113.0	50
SIMCOE—									
Coldwater .....	J. V. Lazonby .....	21.08	77	21.57	59	86.3	50	144.1	53
Orillia .....	H. A. Fitton .....	14.70	98	12.87	84	75.3	66	151.6	84
MIDDLESEX—									
London .....	E. B. Reed .....	25.90	81	23.15	68	51.7	36	89.7	45
Wilton Grove .....	H. Anderson .....	28.80	82	20.23	61	21.0	17	54.5	27
OXFORD—									
Princeton .....	D. Beamer .....	23.51	87	22.12	94	30.3	28	57.1	38
Woodstock .....	Prof. Wolverton .....	20.63	95	22.19	89	58.4	44	75.0	53
BRANT—									
Brantford .....	T. H. McIntyre .....	21.50	70	16.96	59	14.7	17	41.0	21
Paris .....	John Kay .....	25.60	97	23.00	87	28.1	29	54.3	36
St. George .....	E. E. Kitchen .....	20.70	109	22.66	88	31.0	43	74.5	61
PERTH—									
Listowel .....	A. Kay .....	23.36	86	21.87	80	67.5	86	131.8	61
WELLINGTON—									
Elora .....	T. Connor .....	21.28	63	24.99	71	40.1	30	71.1	44
Fergus .....	A. D. Ferrier .....	20.49	107	25.29	104	81.9	63	135.8	71
Guelph, O. A. C. ..	C. A. Zavitz .....	19.31	93	14.98	79	37.5	42	65.4	54



TABLE No. VII.—THE WEATHER.—Continued.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1888.		1887.		1888.		1887.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
WATERLOO—									
Conestogo .....	G. A. McIntyre ...	21.57	99	21.77	93	40.7	60	74.6	73
DUFFERIN—									
Orangeville .....	N. Gordon .....	21.85	62	22.93	72	78.1	36	104.9	49
WENTWORTH—									
Stony Creek .....	C. F. Van Wagner.	30.25	92	27.26	93	31.0	27	62.0	36
HALTON—									
Georgetown .....	Jos. Barber, jr ...	20.50	127	23.28	123	37.5	71	89.1	57
YORK—									
Aurora .....	Rev. W. Amos ....	18.91	74	16.07	71	39.1	42	64.5	52
Scarborough .....	R. Martin .....	23.95	108	19.27	100	24.1	55	79.4	59
Toronto .....	Observatory .....	22.82	133	17.97	106	34.6	83	77.9	78
ONTARIO—									
Oshawa .....	Rev. J. Middleton.	24.05	73	19.24	70	44.2	31	78.1	28
LEN'X & ADDINGTON									
Denbigh .....	J. Lane .....	19.09	61	16.96	45	75.0	34	91.5	31
FRONTENAC—									
Harrowsmith .....	J. Donnelly .....	22.28	79	18.62	70	41.0	24	83.5	39
Kingston .....	A. P. Knight .....	25.90	114	23.00	108	68.1	65	96.6	73
LEEDS & GRENVILLE									
Merrickville .....	J. Burchill .....	21.70	80	.....	.....	66.0	29	.....	.....
CARLETON—									
Ottawa .....	W. J. Chisholm ...	24.34	91	19.53	69	73.3	31	175.0	46
RENFREW—									
Clontarf .....	A. Schultz .....	20.33	97	16.11	62	95.4	68	111.3	65
Renfrew .....	W. E. Smallfield ..	13.19	62	15.12	68	43.5	19	75.5	37
Rockcliffe .....	W. H. McIntyre ..	16.72	77	10.79	56	79.9	54	113.1	72
LANARK—									
Oliver's Ferry ....	W. J. McLean ....	20.27	58	15.70	44	40.3	18	69.9	37
VICTORIA—									
Bobcaygeon .....	J. Stewart .....	23.04	80	19.66	77	54.3	48	98.9	51
Lindsay .....	Thos Beall .....	19.90	98	16.93	103	72.0	66	138.4	68
PETERBOROUGH—									
Ennismore .....	Thos. Tellford .....	22.42	87	22.13	84	47.0	55	85.4	65
Norwood .....	Rev. J. Carmichael	19.31	64	21.02	53	62.0	28	102.5	37
HALIBURTON—									
Haliburton .....	C. R. Stewart .....	23.70	97	16.32	83	67.7	63	87.9	64
HASTINGS—									
Deseronto .....	J. Russell .....	19.93	53	13.21	78	38.6	22	66.6	35
Shannonville .....	John Kemp .....	21.62	45	17.85	54	52.5	16	78.0	29
MUSKOKA—									
Bala .....	E. B. Sutton .....	25.16	90	20.72	91	68.5	36	126.2	88
Beatrice .....	J. Hollingworth ..	27.86	79	22.62	72	162.4	74	141.0	65
Charlinch .....	C. J. Tisdale .....	29.11	102	23.20	92	121.9	81	157.8	89
Gravenhurst .....	T. M. Robinson ..	18.64	90	19.83	84	95.8	52	115.6	65
PARRY SOUND—									
Axe Lake .....	H. Brown .....	15.63	36	16.00	44	81.7	39	144.7	56
Lynch Lake .....	G. Ambury .....	20.32	99	19.58	77	119.6	96	144.2	77
Parry Sound .....	Rev. R. Mosley .....	24.16	108	22.24	100	84.6	80	117.9	89
Sprucedale .....	A. McKenzie .....	22.84	62	21.40	55	79.6	29	137.3	37
ALGOMA—									
Little Current ..	R. S. Potts .....	31.77	50	20.60	51	108.1	35	106.5	35
Port Arthur .....	W. P. Cooke .....	20.12	87	20.13	65	62.4	42	49.0	50
Savanne .....	Agent C. P. R .....	15.89	60	16.10	45	96.1	43	67.0	39
Average for the Province .....		21.56	73	21.65	77	59.3	43	88.8	51

## THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. VIII.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1882-8, as recorded at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39.4' North and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. West.

Register.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Mean Temperature . . . . .	42.70	44.14	43.71	41.57	43.79	41.95	45.42
Difference from average [48 years] . . . . .	— 1.38 +	0.06 —	0.37 —	2.51 —	0.29 —	2.13 +	1.34
Thermic anomaly [Lat. 43° 40'] . . . . .	— 8.32	— 6.88	— 7.31	— 9.45	— 7.23	— 9.07	— 5.60
Highest temperature . . . . .	92.0	97.2	89.5	88.6	89.6	83.4	89.9
Lowest temperature . . . . .	— 16.1	— 16.6	— 22.8	— 16.1	— 13.3	— 10.5	— 17.4
Annual range . . . . .	108.1	113.8	112.3	104.7	102.9	93.9	107.3
Mean daily range . . . . .	16.55	17.12	16.53	16.85	17.05	17.07	15.70
Greatest daily range . . . . .	37.7	34.0	32.6	39.2	34.8	33.4	36.0
Mean height of Bar. at 32° Fah. . . . .	29.6448	29.6329	29.6255	29.5933	29.6273	29.6496	29.6515
Difference from average [47 years] . . . . .	+ .0270	+ .0151	+ .0077	— .0245	+ .0095	+ .0318	+ .0337
Highest barometer . . . . .	30.432	30.607	30.283	30.300	30.412	30.365	30.447
Lowest barometer . . . . .	28.793	28.704	28.752	28.714	28.807	28.803	28.781
Annual range . . . . .	1.639	1.903	1.531	1.586	1.605	1.562	1.666
Mean Humidity of the air . . . . .	74	75	77	77	76	77	74
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour . . . . .	0.243	0.261	0.260	0.249	0.261	0.249	0.265
Mean of cloudiness . . . . .	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.63
Difference from average [34 years] . . . . .	+ .01	+ .01	— .01	— .01	+ .01	+ .02	+ .01
Resultant direction of the wind . . . . .	N 59 W	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 62 W	N 55 W	N 77 W	N 47 W
“ velocity of the wind . . . . .	2.67	1.92	2.13	2.60	3.30	2.39	2.11
Average velocity [miles per hour] . . . . .	9.71	9.88	9.73	9.95	10.29	10.08	10.42
Difference from average [13 years] . . . . .	+ 0.03	+ 0.20	+ 0.05	+ 0.27	+ 0.61	+ 0.40	+ 0.74
Total amount of rain, in inches . . . . .	22.819	17.969	27.726	26.351	20.532	25.734	20.587
Difference from average [48 years] . . . . .	— 4.560	— 9.410	+ .347	— 1.028	— 6.847	— 1.645	— 6.792
Number of days of rain . . . . .	133	106	112	103	123	124	110
Total amount of snow, in inches . . . . .	34.6	77.9	73.5	65.6	80.2	84.0	42.5
Difference from average [45 years] . . . . .	— 35.7 +	7.6 +	3.2 —	4.7 —	9.9 +	13.7 —	27.8
Number of days of snow . . . . .	83	78	66	73	69	74	62
Number of fair days . . . . .	175	203	196	203	184	181	209
Number of Auroras observed . . . . .	21	25	29	31	20	46	60
Possible to see Aurora [No. of nights] . . . . .	183	180	189	195	202	207	204
Number of Thunderstorms . . . . .	23	22	26	19	30	32	28
Number of hours of possible sunshine . . . . .	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3
Number of hours bright sunshine . . . . .	2048.3	2063.5	2034.4	2018.3	1931.8	2038.8	2169.5
Difference from average [7 years] . . . . .	+ 4.8	+ 20.0	— 9.1	— 25.2	— 111.7	— 4.7	+ 126.0

## RURAL AREA.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1888.

Counties.	Acres of Assessed Land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1888.	1887.			
Essex .....	410,695	20,824	431,519	194,695	186,095	212,391	24,433	45.1
Kent .....	530,434	31,642	562,076	283,404	282,585	254,806	23,866	50.4
Elgin .....	435,749	4,772	440,521	269,686	260,003	155,001	15,834	61.2
Norfolk .....	385,971	9,065	395,036	226,997	227,598	136,282	31,757	57.5
Haldimand .....	277,521	3,883	281,404	193,635	197,872	72,755	10,014	70.6
Welland .....	222,389	5,444	227,833	161,043	159,212	56,407	10,383	70.7
Totals .....	2,262,759	75,630	2,338,389	1,334,460	1,313,365	887,642	116,287	57.1
Lambton .....	620,626	39,097	659,723	282,322	253,525	361,454	15,947	42.8
Huron .....	789,764	9,558	799,322	537,325	525,936	173,529	88,468	67.2
Brace .....	787,839	23,790	811,629	438,668	428,400	287,693	85,268	54.0
Totals .....	2,198,229	72,445	2,270,674	1,258,315	1,207,861	822,676	189,683	55.4
Grey .....	1,022,266	34,339	1,056,605	543,648	536,497	354,580	158,377	51.5
Simcoe .....	894,804	59,389	954,193	464,862	453,852	450,870	38,461	48.7
Totals .....	1,917,070	93,728	2,010,798	1,008,510	990,349	805,450	196,838	50.2
Hiddlesex .....	748,145	9,851	757,996	522,646	514,563	223,145	12,205	69.0
Oxford .....	469,824	1,455	471,279	338,861	334,058	103,417	29,001	71.9
Grant .....	213,688	2,314	216,002	168,940	168,427	28,248	18,814	78.2
Perth .....	509,067	9,265	518,332	356,591	354,175	104,315	57,426	68.8
Vellington .....	621,624	5,539	627,163	434,573	432,175	89,760	102,830	69.3
Waterloo .....	302,794	2,796	305,590	231,119	233,112	59,535	15,118	75.6
Dufferin .....	340,275	15,884	356,159	181,925	179,139	86,623	87,611	51.1
Totals .....	3,205,417	47,104	3,252,521	2,234,655	2,215,649	694,861	323,005	68.7
Lincoln .....	185,763	5,133	190,896	148,874	148,506	38,137	3,885	78.0
Ventworth .....	270,003	3,250	273,253	206,038	205,991	44,878	22,337	75.4
Halton .....	222,420	1,107	223,527	164,762	166,260	45,635	13,130	73.7
Peel .....	288,106	5	288,111	240,142	233,806	36,064	11,905	83.4
York .....	532,175	7,297	539,472	408,864	413,820	81,592	49,016	75.8
Ontario .....	482,497	19,129	501,626	334,976	331,468	105,014	61,636	66.8
Burham .....	365,960	2,857	368,817	283,670	271,412	61,201	23,946	76.9
Northumberland .....	427,991	4,744	432,735	310,854	312,132	95,747	26,134	71.8
Prince Edward .....	231,759	1,131	232,890	182,902	182,919	42,875	7,113	78.5
Totals .....	3,006,674	44,653	3,051,327	2,281,082	2,266,314	551,143	219,102	74.8
Lennox & Addington .....	388,378	18,530	406,908	201,029	199,012	122,762	83,117	49.4
Frontenac .....	569,443	94,013	663,456	211,457	202,879	321,789	130,210	31.9
Leeds and Grenville .....	736,947	6,568	743,515	412,241	408,186	216,928	114,846	55.4
Windsor .....	234,800	2,750	237,550	132,911	137,770	56,212	48,427	56.0
Stormont .....	243,931	6,123	250,054	116,058	114,606	125,346	8,650	46.4
Lenegarry .....	286,078	150	286,228	141,945	140,144	119,645	24,638	49.6
Prescott .....	257,045	26,821	283,866	129,672	128,640	123,392	30,802	45.7
Russell .....	231,201	22,704	253,905	75,432	76,682	174,899	3,574	29.7
Carleton .....	552,470	16,837	569,307	275,744	271,747	173,710	119,853	48.4
Kennewick .....	844,817	40,315	885,132	259,775	244,926	547,364	77,993	29.3
Manark .....	621,478	40,393	661,871	289,648	284,333	251,876	120,347	43.8
Totals .....	4,966,588	275,204	5,241,792	2,245,912	2,208,925	2,233,923	761,957	42.8
Victoria .....	542,999	25,917	568,916	239,067	234,089	204,122	125,727	42.0
Waterborough .....	508,554	32,804	541,358	215,080	214,183	266,658	59,620	39.7
Haliburton .....	200,327	361,357	561,684	28,013	28,006	499,832	33,839	5.0
Castings .....	892,035	69,207	961,262	344,466	320,390	525,059	91,737	35.8
Totals .....	2,143,935	489,285	2,633,220	826,626	796,668	1,495,671	310,923	31.4
Nipissing .....	447,783	60,719	508,502	52,072	50,967	387,312	69,118	10.2
Harry Sound .....	286,320	19,591	305,911	29,642	24,354	258,434	17,835	9.7
Algoma .....	269,835	46,372	316,207	36,184	38,185	254,067	25,956	11.4
Nipissing .....	118,816	10,122	128,938	7,267	6,880	121,561	110	5.6
Totals .....	1,122,754	136,804	1,259,558	125,165	120,386	1,021,374	113,019	9.9
Province .....	20,823,426	1,234,853	22,058,279	11,314,725	.....	8,512,740	2,230,814	51.3
.....	21,026,636	951,907	21,978,543	.....	11,119,517	8,705,613	2,153,413	50.6

\* No agricultural statistics have been received from Nipissing, and the acreage has been omitted in computing averages.



## FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	30,029	669,647	22.3	30,284	588,115	19.4	32,127	656,482	20.4
Kent .....	58,276	1,188,830	20.4	60,013	971,010	16.2	61,052	1,232,988	20.2
Elgin .....	43,391	763,682	17.6	43,615	654,225	15.0	44,744	875,340	19.6
Norfolk .....	33,286	515,933	15.5	31,925	461,954	14.5	33,206	597,861	18.0
Haldimand .....	32,682	359,502	11.0	33,085	520,758	15.7	33,100	547,105	16.5
Welland .....	22,172	268,281	12.1	22,826	349,923	15.3	22,964	371,246	16.2
Totals .....	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	221,748	3,545,985	16.0	227,193	4,281,022	18.8
Lambton .....	38,829	698,922	18.0	35,499	628,332	17.7	34,785	672,546	19.3
Huron .....	55,849	921,509	16.5	69,197	948,690	13.7	69,573	1,394,574	20.0
Bruce .....	39,302	660,274	16.8	45,402	656,513	14.5	50,110	986,168	19.7
Totals .....	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	150,098	2,233,535	14.9	154,468	3,053,288	19.8
Grey .....	23,578	440,909	18.7	22,026	363,209	16.5	27,887	566,817	20.3
Simcoe .....	49,502	990,040	20.0	51,019	881,608	17.3	54,094	1,156,269	21.2
Totals .....	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	73,045	1,244,817	17.0	81,981	1,723,086	21.0
Middlesex .....	69,013	1,131,813	16.4	71,820	1,151,993	16.0	74,861	1,489,078	19.9
Oxford .....	38,933	689,114	17.7	40,590	742,797	18.3	39,628	791,382	20.0
Brant .....	25,550	319,375	12.5	29,188	435,777	14.9	30,896	569,871	18.5
Perth .....	39,920	626,744	15.7	48,309	634,780	13.1	46,383	938,788	20.2
Wellington .....	19,382	329,494	17.0	26,077	431,835	16.6	27,922	566,314	20.3
Waterloo .....	36,115	617,567	17.1	40,647	666,611	16.4	40,348	843,311	20.9
Dufferin .....	7,426	115,103	15.5	9,423	132,487	14.1	11,422	222,773	19.5
Totals .....	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	266,054	4,196,280	15.6	271,460	5,421,517	20.0
Lincoln .....	19,113	160,549	8.4	21,521	347,134	16.1	22,058	398,724	18.1
Wentworth .....	27,409	246,681	9.0	31,256	517,912	16.6	31,836	596,794	18.8
Halton .....	17,188	183,912	10.7	21,154	440,638	20.8	22,296	429,012	19.2
Peel .....	19,938	299,070	15.0	24,349	396,645	16.3	27,070	585,756	21.6
York .....	26,513	524,957	19.8	34,116	595,665	17.5	38,123	841,141	22.1
Ontario .....	4,682	107,218	22.9	6,799	127,413	18.7	10,208	228,617	22.2
Durham .....	3,152	69,659	22.1	3,216	58,692	18.3	3,312	70,381	21.2
Northumberland .....	11,920	267,008	22.4	9,849	169,893	17.3	10,119	223,380	22.0
Prince Edward .....	1,148	21,238	18.5	957	17,082	17.9	2,124	34,530	16.3
Totals .....	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	153,217	2,671,074	17.4	167,146	3,408,335	20.4
Lennox and Addington .....	1,615	21,803	13.5	1,285	13,942	10.9	2,000	34,289	17.2
Frontenac .....	746	12,757	17.1	954	12,936	13.6	1,893	35,698	18.8
Leeds and Grenville .....	2,997	59,341	19.8	2,885	40,274	14.0	5,345	99,156	18.5
Dundas .....	157	3,737	23.8	149	2,384	16.0	1,227	21,998	17.9
Stormont .....	150	4,170	27.8	428	6,848	16.0	748	13,679	18.3
Glengarry .....	129	3,548	27.5	279	3,906	14.0	673	11,048	16.4
Prescott .....	55	825	15.0	26	390	15.0	85	1,056	12.0
Russell .....	165	3,465	21.0	72	972	13.5	227	4,058	17.7
Carleton .....	344	6,605	19.2	821	14,450	17.6	1,665	24,348	14.6
Renfrew .....	153	2,678	17.5	254	4,542	17.9	1,062	18,567	17.5
Lanark .....	1,525	32,483	21.3	1,935	30,825	15.9	3,134	60,871	19.4
Totals .....	8,036	151,412	18.8	9,088	131,469	14.5	18,059	324,768	18.0
Victoria .....	6,084	139,932	23.0	7,668	134,343	17.5	9,020	183,806	20.3
Peterborough .....	9,763	192,331	19.7	8,355	152,646	18.3	9,976	213,303	21.4
Haliburton .....	177	3,434	19.4	118	2,242	19.0	101	1,689	16.8
Hastings .....	7,280	143,416	19.7	7,834	115,630	14.8	8,151	158,113	19.3
Totals .....	23,304	479,113	20.6	23,975	404,861	16.9	27,248	556,911	20.1
Muskoka .....	110	1,837	16.7	60	1,140	19.0	64	1,111	17.5
Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	.....	27	459	17.0	35	646	18.2
Algoma .....	789	11,394	14.4	431	10,991	25.5	387	7,975	20.6
Totals .....	899	13,231	14.7	518	12,590	24.3	486	9,732	20.0
The Province .....	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	948,041	18,778,659	19.8

## SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex.....	638	11,484	18.0	1,376	17,723	12.9	1,636	25,365	15.5
Kent.....	2,062	37,735	18.3	3,531	42,372	12.0	2,760	44,382	16.1
Elgin.....	492	8,512	17.3	1,084	10,840	10.0	1,902	29,072	15.3
Northfolk.....	404	5,893	14.6	781	6,942	8.9	886	12,742	14.4
Northumberland.....	1,941	34,744	17.9	3,015	27,286	9.1	2,901	41,366	14.3
Welland.....	285	4,190	14.7	1,054	9,275	8.8	1,676	23,609	14.1
Totals.....	5,822	102,558	17.6	10,841	114,438	10.6	11,761	176,536	15.0
Ambleton.....	1,711	27,034	15.8	5,633	39,713	7.1	6,853	99,663	14.5
Barrow.....	2,041	28,778	14.1	9,511	71,618	7.5	19,549	259,961	13.3
Barnes.....	7,458	117,836	15.8	12,869	120,840	9.4	14,191	196,922	13.9
Totals.....	11,210	173,648	15.5	28,013	232,171	8.3	40,593	556,546	13.7
Bay.....	21,911	354,958	16.2	31,905	309,478	9.7	43,873	620,098	14.1
Bracebridge.....	28,217	482,511	17.1	33,644	358,645	10.7	35,289	545,499	15.5
Totals.....	50,128	837,469	16.7	65,549	668,123	10.2	79,162	1,165,597	14.7
Bridlesex.....	1,322	19,169	14.5	7,439	57,355	7.7	12,604	190,035	15.1
Bromfield.....	1,495	23,023	15.4	6,873	58,077	8.5	10,577	170,386	16.1
Camant.....	47	602	12.8	586	5,526	9.4	1,330	17,858	13.4
Canterbury.....	1,875	21,938	11.7	6,876	41,256	6.0	13,935	201,161	14.4
Chillingham.....	7,139	115,652	16.2	15,787	123,612	7.8	21,625	307,013	14.2
Waterloo.....	351	7,020	20.0	2,873	22,697	7.9	5,742	83,872	14.6
Wetherby.....	17,249	298,408	17.3	18,977	229,432	12.1	20,430	294,996	14.4
Totals.....	29,478	485,812	16.5	59,411	537,955	9.1	86,243	1,265,321	14.7
Coln.....	885	16,373	18.5	1,244	10,624	8.5	2,252	33,998	15.1
Conthworth.....	848	13,653	16.1	2,103	19,621	9.3	2,638	39,984	15.2
Contherton.....	2,182	44,513	20.4	2,642	25,258	9.6	3,458	52,750	15.3
Conthel.....	7,877	172,506	21.9	9,899	108,889	11.0	12,587	212,480	16.9
Conthark.....	18,934	426,015	22.5	23,629	256,138	10.8	26,301	462,132	17.6
Conthario.....	37,871	829,375	21.9	42,499	563,112	13.3	47,088	840,564	17.9
Contham.....	20,873	404,936	19.4	29,107	366,166	12.6	38,238	645,473	16.9
Conthumberland.....	17,660	243,708	13.8	22,511	246,045	10.9	28,709	413,348	14.4
Conthence Edward.....	3,450	52,440	15.2	5,705	79,870	14.0	6,898	96,577	14.0
Totals.....	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	139,339	1,675,723	12.0	168,169	2,797,306	16.6
Conthnox and Addington.....	2,626	33,875	12.9	5,616	70,705	12.6	6,361	95,815	15.1
Conthntenac.....	7,970	127,520	16.0	7,186	88,963	12.4	8,650	137,035	15.8
Conthds and Grenville.....	10,230	184,140	18.0	13,890	161,402	11.6	13,505	227,267	16.8
Conthadas.....	3,941	93,796	23.8	5,534	92,252	16.7	4,744	94,952	20.0
Conthmont.....	4,552	100,144	22.0	5,276	89,692	17.0	4,510	86,232	19.1
Conthngarry.....	7,627	138,811	18.2	8,531	139,908	16.4	7,932	135,819	17.1
Conthscott.....	7,984	160,478	20.1	8,519	120,799	14.2	8,142	136,401	16.8
Conthsell.....	3,114	61,346	19.7	3,980	59,023	14.8	4,190	73,006	17.4
Contheton.....	17,287	376,857	21.8	19,251	328,422	17.1	21,687	382,719	17.6
Conthfrew.....	21,629	311,458	14.4	22,067	272,769	12.4	24,310	401,608	16.5
Conthark.....	13,664	215,891	15.8	14,280	175,358	12.3	14,295	227,617	15.9
Totals.....	100,624	1,804,316	17.9	114,130	1,599,293	14.0	118,326	1,998,471	16.9
Conthoria.....	22,581	359,038	15.9	23,646	270,274	11.4	32,516	493,132	15.2
Conthrborough.....	20,983	249,698	11.9	23,181	261,945	11.3	25,615	353,030	13.8
Conthburton.....	1,163	18,608	16.0	1,334	17,676	13.3	1,295	16,632	12.8
Conthings.....	9,365	114,253	12.2	12,870	137,452	10.7	16,211	254,587	15.7
Totals.....	54,092	741,597	13.7	61,031	687,347	11.3	75,637	1,117,381	14.8
Conthoka.....	863	12,600	14.6	1,334	15,755	11.8	1,465	21,952	15.0
Conth Sound.....	551	6,502	11.8	901	13,668	15.2	1,535	25,468	16.6
Conthma.....	4,502	85,538	19.0	4,272	88,644	20.8	6,319	123,541	19.6
Totals.....	5,916	104,640	17.7	6,507	118,067	18.1	9,319	170,961	18.3
Province.....	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	589,210	9,248,119	15.7

## BARLEY.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce Barley in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; and the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	4,148	124,025	29.9	2,406	69,004	28.7	2,535	71,018	28.0
Kent .....	8,740	271,814	31.1	5,942	141,360	23.8	6,127	167,777	27.4
Elgin .....	4,545	150,894	33.2	4,206	87,653	20.8	4,407	121,983	27.7
Norfolk .....	6,735	200,030	29.7	6,374	123,337	19.4	6,147	163,409	26.6
Haldimand .....	13,334	409,354	30.7	13,176	227,550	17.3	14,599	388,836	26.6
Welland .....	2,917	87,510	30.0	3,638	70,468	19.4	3,936	95,076	24.4
Totals .....	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	35,742	719,372	20.1	37,751	957,599	25.4
Lambton .....	14,957	526,486	35.2	13,901	307,490	22.1	14,477	386,858	26.7
Huron .....	31,652	902,082	28.5	27,975	694,619	24.8	26,543	742,912	28.0
Bruce .....	23,249	597,499	25.7	19,056	423,805	22.2	19,094	505,037	26.5
Totals .....	69,858	2,026,067	29.0	60,932	1,425,914	23.4	60,114	1,634,807	27.2
Grey .....	21,247	471,683	22.2	23,734	514,316	21.7	23,804	589,882	24.8
Simcoe .....	41,893	930,025	22.2	34,316	793,729	23.1	30,139	777,316	25.8
Totals .....	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	58,050	1,308,045	22.5	53,943	1,367,198	25.4
Middlesex .....	15,970	517,428	32.4	13,884	311,905	22.5	14,906	402,429	27.0
Oxford .....	19,151	643,474	33.6	17,184	415,853	24.2	16,868	512,947	30.7
Brant .....	25,554	720,623	28.2	21,389	479,114	22.4	17,703	485,816	27.4
Perth .....	17,380	583,968	33.6	15,739	390,799	24.8	17,614	520,346	29.5
Wellington .....	44,082	1,282,786	29.1	35,489	840,734	23.7	34,956	976,871	28.0
Waterloo .....	21,037	685,806	32.6	15,422	391,102	25.4	15,902	485,029	30.5
Dufferin .....	15,140	398,182	26.3	13,140	818,645	24.3	11,630	299,025	25.7
Totals .....	158,314	4,832,267	30.5	132,247	3,148,152	23.8	129,579	3,682,463	28.4
Lincoln .....	4,860	141,912	29.2	3,545	62,888	17.7	4,238	109,545	25.8
Northwest .....	15,657	541,732	34.6	13,630	295,635	21.7	12,435	359,737	28.9
Halton .....	16,345	495,254	30.3	13,299	331,943	25.0	12,952	363,871	27.3
Peel .....	46,443	1,277,183	27.5	37,705	891,346	23.6	34,115	947,864	27.8
York .....	72,328	2,307,263	31.9	62,396	1,548,045	24.8	56,438	1,652,025	29.3
Ontario .....	51,815	1,595,902	30.8	40,093	1,016,758	25.4	38,109	1,099,513	28.8
Durham .....	61,557	1,520,458	24.7	51,357	1,194,564	23.3	46,787	1,272,904	27.2
Northumberland .....	53,022	915,074	17.2	49,522	972,612	19.6	45,935	1,042,807	22.9
Prince Edward .....	44,894	852,986	19.0	38,668	684,037	17.7	40,928	823,786	20.1
Totals .....	367,101	9,647,764	26.3	310,215	6,997,828	22.6	291,937	7,672,052	26.3
Lennox and Addington .....	37,056	618,835	16.7	36,602	741,557	20.3	40,791	895,513	22.0
Frontenac .....	19,541	363,463	18.6	13,394	238,011	17.8	18,368	430,450	23.5
Leeds and Grenville .....	10,806	280,956	26.0	9,680	221,381	22.9	11,074	282,833	25.3
Dundas .....	5,628	192,478	34.2	4,729	118,225	25.0	6,913	213,036	30.8
Stormont .....	1,989	55,692	28.0	1,838	48,394	26.3	2,340	66,270	28.3
Glengarry .....	2,641	62,592	23.7	2,256	46,022	20.4	2,160	50,165	23.2
Prescott .....	4,158	139,709	33.6	3,381	86,273	25.9	2,565	70,998	27.7
Russell .....	1,754	35,080	20.0	1,802	42,041	23.3	1,399	33,579	24.0
Carleton .....	9,475	297,515	31.4	8,130	237,802	29.3	7,654	225,434	29.5
Renfrew .....	2,047	34,390	16.8	1,921	34,059	17.7	1,357	31,743	23.4
Lanark .....	3,863	90,781	23.5	3,057	61,843	20.2	2,686	70,989	26.4
Totals .....	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	86,740	1,875,608	21.6	97,307	2,371,010	24.5
Victoria .....	39,298	990,310	25.2	34,083	783,909	23.0	30,438	765,833	25.2
Peterborough .....	15,168	309,427	20.4	14,099	256,884	18.2	13,832	335,228	24.2
Haliburton .....	258	5,547	21.5	285	5,700	20.0	278	6,688	24.1
Hastings .....	41,438	704,446	17.0	33,406	577,258	17.3	40,565	930,955	23.0
Totals .....	96,162	2,009,730	20.9	81,873	1,623,751	19.8	85,113	2,038,704	23.9
Muskoka .....	449	9,698	21.6	589	13,064	22.2	543	11,843	21.8
Parry Sound .....	463	7,177	15.5	525	10,106	19.3	674	15,548	23.1
Algoma .....	568	17,040	30.0	433	12,990	30.0	564	15,212	27.0
Totals .....	1,480	33,915	22.9	1,547	36,160	23.4	1,781	42,603	24.0
The Province .....	895,432	23,866,569	26.1	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	757,525	19,766,436	26.1



## OATS.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8: also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	34,876	1,628,709	46.7	32,445	1,297,800	40.0	28,612	1,168,205	40.8
Kent .....	34,813	1,528,291	43.9	34,326	1,251,183	36.5	32,125	1,330,491	41.4
Elgin .....	35,815	1,651,072	46.1	33,131	1,065,162	32.2	31,939	1,271,526	39.8
Norfolk .....	28,829	1,072,439	37.2	28,135	598,150	21.3	26,449	902,107	34.1
Haldimand .....	26,729	1,165,384	43.6	22,780	577,929	25.4	21,975	774,026	35.2
Welland .....	22,017	854,260	38.8	21,160	556,296	26.3	19,073	632,224	33.1
Totals .....	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	171,977	5,346,520	31.1	160,173	6,078,579	38.0
Lambton .....	45,397	2,033,786	44.8	40,519	1,258,925	31.1	38,140	1,465,849	38.4
Huron .....	92,407	3,456,022	37.4	78,530	2,840,430	36.2	73,916	2,799,535	37.9
Bruce .....	73,123	2,281,438	31.2	61,746	1,835,091	29.7	57,332	1,940,094	33.8
Totals .....	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	180,795	5,934,446	32.8	169,388	6,205,478	36.6
Grey .....	108,125	3,059,938	28.3	90,888	2,602,123	28.6	83,377	2,687,883	32.2
Simcoe .....	74,728	2,256,786	30.2	66,934	1,910,966	28.6	61,059	2,077,794	34.0
Totals .....	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	157,822	4,513,089	28.6	144,436	4,765,677	33.0
Middlesex .....	85,378	3,654,178	42.8	72,309	2,350,042	32.5	69,860	2,763,046	39.6
Oxford .....	60,470	2,515,552	41.6	54,971	1,696,955	30.9	51,119	2,027,896	39.7
Brant .....	18,553	718,001	38.7	18,595	499,648	26.9	17,770	667,584	37.6
Perth .....	66,327	2,997,980	45.2	58,300	2,102,881	36.1	53,828	2,236,884	41.6
Wellington .....	85,120	3,123,904	36.7	77,013	2,389,713	31.0	67,219	2,467,757	36.7
Waterloo .....	40,997	1,619,382	39.5	36,396	1,183,789	32.8	34,087	1,314,899	38.6
Dufferin .....	34,921	1,302,553	37.3	31,944	1,034,347	32.4	27,734	978,108	35.3
Totals .....	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	349,528	11,267,375	32.2	321,617	12,456,174	38.7
Lincoln .....	18,101	762,052	42.1	18,451	426,772	23.1	17,519	614,273	35.1
Ventworth .....	30,595	1,333,942	43.6	28,861	744,902	25.8	28,090	1,085,994	38.7
Halton .....	20,902	800,547	38.3	18,729	579,850	31.0	18,142	668,986	36.9
Peel .....	35,939	1,384,101	39.1	28,882	893,320	30.9	27,813	1,056,163	38.0
York .....	70,478	3,129,223	44.4	66,076	2,192,402	33.2	60,642	2,487,384	41.0
Ontario .....	57,485	2,443,113	42.5	48,812	1,600,545	32.8	47,068	1,830,676	38.9
Purham .....	36,950	1,296,945	35.1	33,122	962,194	29.1	32,832	1,203,823	36.7
Northumberland .....	33,031	832,381	25.2	33,194	723,301	21.8	29,184	880,218	30.2
Prince Edward .....	12,896	366,246	28.4	13,747	271,916	19.8	13,437	373,016	27.8
Totals .....	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	289,874	8,395,202	29.0	274,727	10,200,533	37.1
Lennox .....	22,458	471,618	21.0	24,721	564,875	22.9	21,682	622,737	28.7
and Addington .....	30,177	724,248	24.0	28,114	551,034	19.6	26,557	769,479	29.0
Frontenac .....	72,527	2,357,128	32.5	66,032	1,798,051	27.2	63,306	2,092,043	33.0
Leeds & Grenville .....	33,184	1,317,405	39.7	29,716	841,854	28.3	28,884	1,083,742	37.5
Simcoe .....	24,171	867,739	35.9	24,371	792,057	32.5	24,309	872,910	35.9
Lennox & Addington .....	31,431	880,068	28.0	30,454	913,620	30.0	29,911	998,983	33.4
Prescott .....	26,617	910,301	34.2	27,632	889,198	32.2	25,510	823,598	32.3
Russell .....	18,261	536,873	29.4	19,261	561,843	29.2	17,877	585,098	32.7
Orleton .....	70,851	2,295,572	32.4	61,003	1,960,026	32.1	58,214	2,103,287	36.1
Kennewick .....	46,390	983,468	21.2	42,327	954,474	22.6	39,093	1,217,713	31.1
Wentworth .....	40,739	953,293	23.4	40,619	965,920	23.8	35,507	1,128,231	31.8
Totals .....	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	394,250	10,792,952	27.4	370,850	12,297,821	33.2
Victoria .....	45,338	1,400,944	30.9	41,216	1,233,595	29.9	37,086	1,234,931	33.3
Northumberland .....	33,147	818,731	24.7	31,135	757,515	24.3	28,724	902,256	31.4
Albion .....	6,107	123,972	20.3	4,928	114,576	23.3	4,792	127,973	26.7
St. Catharines .....	42,939	944,658	22.0	42,510	912,690	21.5	40,940	1,197,215	29.2
Totals .....	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	119,789	3,018,376	25.2	111,542	3,462,375	31.0
Manitoba .....	10,137	249,370	24.6	9,326	242,756	26.0	8,303	241,803	29.1
St. John's Sound .....	5,361	140,458	26.2	4,116	131,712	32.0	4,394	139,967	31.9
St. John's .....	5,571	222,840	40.0	4,986	205,673	41.3	3,941	149,018	37.8
Totals .....	21,069	612,668	29.1	18,428	580,141	31.5	16,638	530,788	31.9
Province .....	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	1,569,371	55,997,425	35.7

## RYE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario for the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	837	20,004	23.9	659	12,468	18.9	788	16,580	21.0
Kent .....	813	18,536	22.8	1,051	17,268	16.4	621	13,255	21.3
Elgin .....	1,959	42,314	21.6	1,033	15,753	15.3	1,267	22,673	17.9
Norfolk .....	8,886	141,287	15.9	7,236	78,438	10.8	7,331	107,785	14.7
Haldimand .....	553	8,516	15.4	187	2,388	12.5	891	15,031	16.9
Welland .....	646	11,111	17.2	509	7,288	14.2	688	11,590	17.4
Totals .....	13,694	241,768	17.7	10,675	133,503	12.5	11,566	186,914	16.2
Lambton .....	316	5,530	17.5	55	825	15.0	210	3,410	16.2
Huron .....	236	3,540	15.0	218	3,968	18.2	271	4,825	17.8
Bruce .....	456	11,400	25.0	346	5,422	15.7	391	6,802	17.4
Totals .....	1,008	20,470	20.3	619	10,215	16.5	872	15,037	17.2
Grey .....	361	8,411	23.3	470	9,165	19.5	533	9,613	18.0
Simcoe .....	2,465	39,440	16.0	1,419	22,505	15.9	2,260	41,731	18.5
Totals .....	2,826	47,851	16.9	1,889	31,670	16.8	2,793	51,344	18.4
Middlesex .....	579	10,827	18.7	535	7,758	14.5	461	7,994	17.4
Oxford .....	1,643	28,424	17.3	672	8,602	12.8	1,157	17,543	15.2
Brant .....	1,596	28,888	18.1	967	12,893	13.3	950	14,585	15.4
Perth .....	45	875	15.0	414	4,140	10.0	227	3,313	14.6
Wellington .....	937	19,677	21.0	688	10,245	15.0	835	15,158	18.1
Waterloo .....	471	9,420	20.0	341	5,968	17.5	589	9,714	18.3
Dufferin .....	326	9,780	30.0	688	9,632	14.0	816	14,987	18.4
Totals .....	5,597	107,691	19.2	4,300	59,238	13.8	4,985	83,294	16.7
Lincoln .....	143	2,231	15.6	65	910	14.0	450	7,095	15.8
Wentworth .....	1,118	21,130	18.9	666	9,191	13.8	953	16,838	17.7
Halton .....	454	7,400	16.3	245	3,756	15.3	495	8,307	16.8
Peel .....	969	19,380	20.0	123	1,476	12.0	1,423	28,782	20.2
York .....	1,331	25,688	19.3	610	9,913	16.3	1,803	28,917	16.1
Ontario .....	1,833	34,827	19.0	1,459	22,863	15.7	2,929	52,134	17.5
Durham .....	3,871	60,775	15.7	3,568	43,101	12.1	5,119	77,674	15.2
Northumberland .....	10,014	125,175	12.5	9,035	100,831	11.2	11,382	155,398	13.6
Prince Edward .....	8,647	115,870	13.4	6,249	74,113	11.9	9,115	125,186	13.8
Totals .....	28,380	412,476	14.5	22,020	266,154	12.1	33,669	500,331	14.9
Lemnox and Addington .....	3,233	37,503	11.6	2,872	40,811	14.2	5,272	78,141	14.8
Frontenac .....	2,820	39,480	14.0	1,015	12,495	12.3	3,800	63,073	16.6
Leeds and Grenville .....	1,749	23,262	13.3	1,776	22,289	12.6	6,865	121,101	17.1
Dundas .....	981	15,696	16.0	693	8,316	12.0	1,502	34,309	22.8
Stormont .....	240	4,800	20.0	181	3,801	21.0	503	10,590	21.1
Glengarry .....	18	270	15.0				59	1,030	17.3
Prescott .....	173	3,495	20.2	50	603	13.3	291	5,398	18.6
Russell .....	12	360	30.0	24	720	30.0	232	4,540	19.6
Carleton .....	3,326	56,209	16.9	3,317	53,570	16.2	6,464	115,310	17.9
Renfrew .....	4,305	63,714	14.8	4,821	65,999	13.7	6,647	129,002	19.1
Lanark .....	2,129	25,548	12.0	1,283	18,450	14.4	4,989	94,968	19.0
Totals .....	18,986	270,387	14.2	16,032	227,114	14.2	36,624	657,462	18.0
Victoria .....	1,023	20,460	20.0	365	7,300	20.0	1,147	19,298	16.9
Peterborough .....	2,073	32,132	15.5	2,133	27,153	12.7	3,249	52,227	16.1
Haliburton .....	122	1,867	15.3	258	3,225	12.5	263	4,409	16.8
Hastings .....	9,479	126,071	13.3	9,583	121,129	12.6	14,654	225,967	15.5
Totals .....	12,697	180,530	14.2	12,339	158,897	12.9	19,313	301,901	15.7
Muskoka .....	277	4,377	15.8	248	4,216	17.0	402	7,855	19.5
Parry Sound .....	150	2,250	15.0	55	825	15.0	371	7,708	20.8
Algona .....	472	7,552	16.0	185	3,145	17.0	166	2,790	16.8
Totals .....	899	14,179	15.8	488	8,186	16.8	939	18,353	19.5
The Province .....	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	63,362	894,887	13.1	110,761	1,814,636	16.4



## PEASE.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	3,903	91,721	23.5	5,574	82,774	14.9	3,857	73,649	19.1
Kent .....	15,228	327,462	21.5	16,297	262,798	16.1	9,873	200,681	20.3
Elgin .....	14,833	370,825	25.0	17,862	200,054	11.2	11,863	230,751	19.5
Norfolk .....	17,693	431,709	24.4	20,196	192,468	9.5	14,227	279,075	19.6
Haldimand .....	14,433	362,268	25.1	14,120	156,308	11.1	12,942	247,672	19.1
Welland .....	4,402	97,724	22.2	5,412	75,227	13.9	3,970	69,414	17.5
Totals .....	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	79,461	969,539	12.2	56,732	1,101,242	19.4
Lambton .....	11,843	291,338	24.6	13,685	169,147	12.4	8,984	179,386	20.0
Huron .....	36,002	838,847	23.3	36,306	806,719	22.2	30,791	702,508	22.8
Bruce .....	40,152	831,146	20.7	39,263	883,025	22.5	36,410	834,872	22.9
Totals .....	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	89,254	1,858,891	20.8	76,185	1,716,746	22.5
Grey .....	50,168	862,890	17.2	46,286	943,309	20.4	44,815	951,289	21.2
Simcoe .....	33,023	567,996	17.2	32,068	566,321	17.7	30,907	656,765	21.2
Totals .....	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	78,354	1,509,630	19.3	75,722	1,608,054	21.2
Middlesex .....	28,687	708,569	24.7	27,294	466,454	17.1	20,864	426,421	20.4
Oxford .....	18,364	516,028	28.1	19,025	330,464	17.4	14,736	338,411	23.0
Brant .....	8,941	213,690	23.9	10,050	95,173	9.5	8,652	168,881	19.5
Perth .....	27,108	734,627	27.1	24,245	535,814	22.1	22,046	528,284	24.0
Wellington .....	39,575	933,970	23.6	40,801	861,309	21.1	36,717	846,034	23.0
Waterloo .....	16,384	439,091	26.8	15,736	243,436	15.5	13,832	317,931	23.0
Dufferin .....	13,023	272,181	20.9	11,872	251,568	21.2	11,280	235,012	20.8
Totals .....	152,082	3,818,156	25.1	149,023	2,784,218	18.7	128,127	2,860,974	22.3
Lincoln .....	5,014	111,812	22.3	5,723	64,842	11.3	4,536	84,356	18.6
Wentworth .....	12,447	313,664	25.2	12,436	175,348	14.1	10,167	212,108	20.9
Halton .....	10,704	259,037	24.2	11,734	136,466	11.6	10,239	221,544	21.6
Peel .....	15,851	369,328	23.3	14,981	221,569	14.8	13,128	275,688	21.0
York .....	32,016	813,206	25.4	29,657	570,897	19.3	27,149	612,398	22.6
Ontario .....	28,916	627,477	21.7	31,585	530,312	16.8	26,240	556,246	21.2
Durham .....	20,671	336,937	16.3	24,251	385,348	15.9	21,621	425,831	19.7
Northumberland .....	20,895	198,503	9.5	23,388	242,767	10.4	20,309	328,156	16.2
Prince Edward .....	17,794	249,116	14.0	22,979	252,760	11.0	11,972	199,415	16.7
Totals .....	164,808	3,279,080	20.0	176,734	2,580,318	14.6	143,361	2,915,562	20.1
Lennox and Addington .....	8,229	96,279	11.7	9,181	110,539	12.0	8,680	155,490	17.9
Frontenac .....	9,103	132,904	14.6	10,625	122,188	11.5	11,222	199,967	17.8
Leeds and Grenville .....	6,369	106,999	16.8	6,246	103,371	16.6	6,372	122,713	19.3
Dundas .....	1,593	35,843	22.5	1,761	35,220	20.0	1,751	38,823	22.2
Stormont .....	2,189	54,725	25.0	2,469	43,325	17.8	2,699	57,086	21.2
Glengarry .....	4,455	77,517	17.4	4,944	108,768	22.0	6,177	113,184	18.3
Prescott .....	4,855	110,209	22.7	7,090	123,721	17.5	9,533	154,371	16.2
Russell .....	1,909	30,353	15.9	3,155	59,314	18.8	3,963	77,748	19.6
Carleton .....	12,120	208,464	17.2	12,790	269,741	21.1	13,251	277,731	21.0
Renfrew .....	19,074	303,277	15.9	20,308	320,866	15.8	20,531	397,431	19.4
Lanark .....	11,049	142,332	12.9	11,755	183,966	15.7	11,323	238,296	21.0
Totals .....	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	90,324	1,481,519	16.4	95,502	1,832,849	19.2
Victoria .....	15,316	243,524	15.9	18,219	322,112	17.7	15,912	316,261	19.9
Peterborough .....	14,191	144,748	10.2	15,959	207,467	13.0	14,990	273,318	18.2
Haliburton .....	1,472	20,608	14.0	1,735	32,531	18.8	1,536	28,866	18.8
Hastings .....	17,930	191,851	10.7	19,769	220,622	11.2	17,952	298,331	16.6
Totals .....	48,909	600,731	12.3	55,682	782,732	14.1	50,390	916,776	18.2
Muskoka .....	2,748	51,113	18.6	2,816	54,011	19.2	2,651	53,973	20.4
Perry Sound .....	1,394	33,140	23.8	1,208	30,599	25.3	1,294	28,032	21.7
Algoma .....	4,587	114,675	25.0	3,900	121,875	31.3	3,450	89,801	25.9
Totals .....	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,924	206,485	26.1	7,395	171,306	23.2
The Province .....	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	635,414	13,123,509	20.7



## CORN.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average of the six years 1882-8 (1883 not included); also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	35,308	3,273,052	92.7	29,523	1,858,768	63.0	31,094	2,412,985	77.6
Kent .....	28,994	2,336,916	80.6	23,568	1,146,583	48.7	26,018	1,908,177	73.3
Elgin .....	17,128	1,534,669	89.6	13,805	722,692	52.4	14,763	1,116,637	75.6
Norfolk .....	16,711	1,361,947	81.5	13,758	435,716	31.7	14,221	912,639	66.3
Haldimand .....	2,898	274,151	94.6	1,214	73,775	60.8	1,849	131,348	71.0
Welland .....	7,240	623,364	86.1	5,267	323,025	61.3	6,319	411,259	65.1
Totals .....	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	87,135	4,560,559	52.3	94,264	6,923,045	73.4
Lambton .....	9,067	719,013	79.3	6,209	307,780	49.6	7,197	456,923	63.5
Huron .....	1,884	168,806	89.6	923	76,729	83.1	1,509	111,766	74.1
Bruce .....	1,024	61,440	60.0	416	20,800	50.0	491	28,507	58.1
Totals .....	11,975	949,259	79.3	7,548	405,309	53.7	9,197	597,196	64.9
Grey .....	822	41,100	50.0	436	17,440	40.0	409	20,865	51.0
Simcoe .....	1,091	78,225	71.7	757	20,187	26.7	751	41,589	55.4
Totals .....	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,193	37,627	31.5	1,160	62,454	53.8
Middlesex .....	13,830	1,102,251	79.7	9,130	457,048	50.1	10,678	749,857	70.2
Oxford .....	10,512	791,554	75.3	7,501	379,926	50.7	8,458	550,623	65.1
Brant .....	6,247	471,649	75.5	4,005	193,562	48.3	4,670	326,643	69.9
Perth .....	1,002	82,665	82.5	787	41,973	53.3	688	48,447	70.4
Wellington .....	778	50,570	65.0	490	24,500	50.0	530	32,170	60.7
Waterloo .....	1,196	80,730	67.5	777	27,972	36.0	1,284	84,184	65.6
Dufferin .....	119	5,950	50.0	98	3,920	40.0	66	3,474	52.6
Totals .....	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	22,788	1,128,901	49.5	26,374	1,795,398	68.1
Lincoln .....	8,002	696,174	87.0	6,036	320,089	53.0	6,241	423,994	67.9
Wentworth .....	4,675	412,803	88.3	4,210	229,782	54.6	4,406	330,235	75.0
Halton .....	1,639	131,120	80.0	930	24,800	26.7	1,077	64,030	59.5
Peel .....	887	44,350	50.0	395	15,800	40.0	441	24,193	54.9
York .....	1,939	143,486	74.0	1,121	58,853	52.5	1,325	88,780	67.0
Ontario .....	3,501	277,279	79.2	2,296	98,407	42.9	2,461	149,944	60.9
Durham .....	2,250	96,975	43.1	1,592	50,037	31.4	1,810	90,127	49.8
Northumberland .....	5,235	274,314	52.4	3,572	163,419	45.8	3,766	200,111	53.1
Prince Edward .....	7,169	453,081	63.2	4,939	191,386	38.8	5,756	267,841	46.5
Totals .....	35,297	2,529,582	71.7	25,091	1,152,573	45.9	27,283	1,639,255	60.1
Lennox and Addington ..	2,930	160,271	54.7	1,746	72,023	41.3	2,210	110,596	50.0
Frontenac .....	2,080	112,736	54.2	1,392	63,712	45.8	1,637	85,297	51.5
Leeds and Grenville .....	7,581	521,573	68.8	4,859	316,272	65.1	5,116	312,836	61.1
Dundas .....	2,466	164,236	66.6	1,283	117,613	91.7	1,556	105,721	67.9
Stormont .....	1,347	80,820	60.0	1,162	65,851	56.7	1,245	67,819	54.5
Glengarry .....	783	31,320	40.0	474	23,700	50.0	704	30,075	42.7
Prescott .....	1,317	87,976	66.8	960	56,726	59.1	1,325	68,392	51.6
Russell .....	426	17,040	40.0	373	10,258	27.5	407	17,925	44.0
Carleton .....	1,967	85,565	43.5	925	43,318	46.8	1,253	59,602	47.6
Renfrew .....	466	13,980	30.0	426	25,560	60.0	447	23,293	52.1
Lanark .....	1,585	61,815	39.0	958	50,228	52.4	1,267	58,015	45.8
Totals .....	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	14,558	845,261	58.1	17,187	939,571	54.7
Victoria .....	883	70,640	80.0	537	26,850	50.0	502	32,644	65.0
Peterborough .....	392	15,680	40.0	376	16,528	43.7	347	16,511	47.6
Haliburton .....	79	3,950	50.0	90	3,600	40.0	114	5,499	48.2
Hastings .....	7,126	406,895	57.1	4,338	221,238	51.0	5,350	266,979	49.9
Totals .....	8,480	497,165	58.6	5,341	262,216	49.1	6,313	321,633	50.9
Muskoka .....	221	6,299	28.5	169	9,506	56.3	205	7,505	36.6
Parry Sound .....	35	1,400	40.0	35	1,400	40.0	33	1,500	45.5
Algoma .....	139	6,950	50.0	35	1,400	40.0	68	3,240	47.6
Totals .....	395	14,649	37.1	239	12,306	51.5	306	12,245	40.0
The Province .....	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	182,084	12,290,797	67.5

## BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-8 (1883 not included); also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
sex .....	589	15,785	26.8	487	10,310	21.2	586	15,256	26.0
ent .....	719	13,445	18.7	919	15,807	17.2	834	18,717	22.4
gin .....	1,123	22,460	20.0	1,372	19,963	14.6	1,246	25,358	20.4
orfolk .....	4,107	85,836	20.9	4,912	74,712	15.2	4,733	93,278	19.7
ldinand .....	951	16,928	17.8	798	9,895	12.4	739	13,672	18.5
elland .....	1,754	35,957	20.5	1,584	26,136	16.5	1,736	33,542	19.3
Totals .....	9,243	190,411	20.6	10,072	156,823	15.6	9,874	199,823	20.2
mbton .....	361	6,642	18.4	311	8,008	25.8	402	8,987	22.4
iron .....	137	2,055	15.0	243	6,075	25.0	254	4,730	18.6
uce .....	241	2,410	10.0	469	11,256	24.0	328	5,813	17.7
Totals .....	739	11,107	15.0	1,023	25,339	24.8	984	19,530	19.8
ey .....	253	4,175	16.5	386	4,439	11.5	329	5,935	18.0
nceoe .....	234	3,510	15.0	449	6,735	15.0	335	5,401	16.1
Totals .....	487	7,685	15.8	835	11,174	13.4	664	11,336	17.1
ddlesex .....	444	8,347	18.8	773	8,812	11.4	863	10,026	17.8
ford .....	484	7,260	15.0	622	6,220	10.0	619	12,097	19.5
lant .....	532	12,023	22.6	731	7,676	10.5	678	13,784	20.3
rth .....	64	960	15.0	117	1,170	10.0	119	2,430	20.4
ellington .....	118	2,360	20.0	75	1,500	20.0	129	2,886	22.4
aterloo .....	48	720	15.0	107	2,140	20.0	93	1,952	21.0
fferin .....	69	1,725	25.0	224	4,480	20.0	106	2,076	19.6
Totals .....	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,649	31,998	12.1	2,307	45,251	19.6
icoln .....	577	12,809	22.2	562	8,930	15.9	665	16,394	24.7
entworth .....	681	18,796	27.6	503	8,048	16.0	691	15,924	23.0
ilton .....	222	2,220	10.0	172	2,580	15.0	170	2,679	15.8
el .....	381	5,715	15.0	207	3,105	15.0	242	4,261	17.6
rk .....	202	4,545	22.5	248	3,100	12.5	275	5,995	21.8
ario .....	472	11,800	25.0	405	7,561	18.7	388	9,005	23.2
raham .....	1,788	42,912	24.0	1,208	23,471	19.4	1,094	23,691	21.7
rthumberland .....	6,105	114,774	18.8	6,501	128,395	19.8	5,158	108,468	21.0
ince Edward .....	7,609	232,075	30.5	7,226	130,429	18.1	6,560	153,588	23.4
Totals .....	18,037	445,646	24.7	17,032	315,619	18.5	15,243	340,005	22.3
nnox and Addington .....	2,053	43,934	21.4	2,802	43,151	15.4	2,649	63,448	24.0
ontenac .....	1,306	30,169	23.1	1,981	34,093	17.2	1,533	35,872	23.4
eds and Grenville .....	5,020	82,830	16.5	4,515	81,089	18.0	5,256	118,507	22.5
ndas .....	1,562	43,736	28.0	1,586	27,755	17.5	1,459	39,737	27.2
ormont .....	1,609	37,972	23.6	1,998	44,955	22.5	2,053	54,368	26.5
engarry .....	1,156	23,120	20.0	713	11,408	16.0	964	23,718	24.6
escott .....	1,121	26,456	23.6	1,373	13,730	10.0	1,578	33,699	21.4
assell .....	570	12,597	22.1	998	13,807	13.3	957	22,143	23.1
rleton .....	3,443	57,498	16.7	4,390	41,310	9.4	3,862	79,363	20.5
nfrew .....	935	15,895	17.0	1,266	19,357	15.3	1,117	25,500	22.8
ark .....	3,696	60,245	16.3	4,739	54,783	11.6	5,739	132,701	23.1
Totals .....	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,361	384,038	14.6	27,167	629,056	23.2
etoria .....	392	5,880	15.0	373	3,357	9.0	407	6,289	15.5
terborough .....	455	9,146	20.1	997	11,366	11.4	702	14,226	20.3
aliburton .....	166	2,490	15.0	143	1,716	12.0	237	3,405	14.4
astings .....	3,427	76,079	22.2	4,274	71,233	16.7	3,658	87,050	23.8
Totals .....	4,440	93,595	21.1	5,787	87,672	15.1	5,004	110,970	22.2
uskoka .....	262	4,192	16.0	274	9,590	35.0	288	7,809	27.1
erry Sound .....	13	260	20.0	21	420	20.0	99	2,544	23.7
goma .....	77	1,540	20.0	89	1,780	20.0	55	1,303	23.7
Totals .....	352	5,992	17.0	384	11,790	30.7	442	11,456	25.9
Province .....	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	64,143	1,025,353	16.0	61,685	1,367,427	22.2

## BEANS.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-8 (1882 included) ; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for six years 1882-8		F a
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	
Essex .....	405	9,720	24.0	341	5,286	15.5	449	11,253	
Kent .....	13,267	323,715	24.4	12,605	152,521	12.1	11,531	229,801	
Elgin .....	955	22,729	23.8	946	12,676	13.4	1,049	23,264	
Norfolk .....	256	6,400	25.0	298	3,874	13.0	619	11,660	
Haldimand .....	210	4,473	21.3	55	825	15.0	142	2,995	
Welland .....	507	9,380	18.5	289	3,000	10.4	673	10,937	
Totals .....	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,534	178,182	12.3	14,463	289,910	
Lambton .....	264	6,600	25.0	375	5,085	13.6	353	7,272	
Huron .....	136	4,080	30.0	48	1,120	23.3	114	3,157	
Bruce .....	78	2,418	31.0	126	2,520	20.0	103	1,959	
Totals .....	478	13,098	27.4	549	8,725	15.9	570	12,388	
Grey .....	83	1,378	16.6	106	1,484	14.0	107	1,754	
Simcoe .....	147	2,058	14.0	60	1,875	31.3	105	2,027	
Totals .....	230	3,436	14.9	166	3,359	20.2	212	3,781	
Middlesex .....	253	6,350	25.1	165	2,035	12.3	317	6,148	
Oxford .....	225	6,300	28.0	134	3,350	25.0	221	6,357	
Brant .....	46	1,086	23.6	120	1,230	10.3	473	8,592	
Perth .....	67	1,675	25.0	74	1,332	18.0	61	1,491	
Wellington .....	50	900	18.0	42	756	18.0	36	684	
Waterloo .....	30	750	25.0	28	560	20.0	34	732	
Dufferin .....	21	420	20.0	27	729	27.0	18	385	
Totals .....	692	17,481	25.3	590	9,992	16.9	1,160	24,389	
Lincoln .....	172	4,592	26.7	99	1,208	12.2	151	3,245	
Wentworth .....	107	3,210	30.0	109	1,908	17.5	124	2,682	
Halton .....	43	860	20.0	35	642	18.3	42	816	
Peel .....	56	1,120	20.0	43	860	20.0	59	1,498	
York .....	138	3,312	24.0	91	2,093	23.0	137	3,744	
Ontario .....	95	2,138	22.5	64	1,446	22.6	262	6,086	
Durham .....	301	6,321	21.0	286	4,035	14.1	309	6,348	
Northumberland .....	508	12,598	24.8	284	6,026	21.2	504	11,410	
Prince Edward .....	462	9,425	20.4	435	4,829	11.1	479	10,038	
Totals .....	1,882	43,576	23.2	1,446	23,047	15.9	2,067	45,867	
Lennox and Addington .....	86	2,047	23.8	211	3,412	16.2	165	3,113	
Frontenac .....	261	5,324	20.4	217	4,883	22.5	321	8,678	
Leeds and Grenville .....	341	8,116	23.8	326	7,873	24.2	365	8,254	
Dundas .....	424	8,480	20.0	296	5,920	20.0	233	5,455	
Stormont .....	270	5,400	20.0	121	2,420	20.0	163	4,240	
Glengarry .....	69	1,725	25.0	72	1,440	20.0	88	2,462	
Prescott .....	505	11,767	23.3	290	5,055	17.4	498	14,365	
Russell .....	109	2,867	26.3	132	1,804	13.7	217	4,941	
Carleton .....	412	7,292	17.7	342	4,388	12.8	451	9,990	
Renfrew .....	435	8,048	18.5	346	5,536	16.0	451	10,616	
Lanark .....	217	5,794	26.7	218	4,033	18.5	213	5,150	
Totals .....	3,129	66,860	21.4	2,571	46,764	18.2	3,165	77,264	
Victoria .....	62	1,550	25.0	88	1,408	16.0	82	1,583	
Peterborough .....	48	600	12.5	51	765	15.0	135	2,062	
Haliburton .....	24	480	20.0	30	300	10.0	26	478	
Hastings .....	446	9,232	20.7	224	3,002	13.4	284	6,139	
Totals .....	580	11,862	20.5	393	5,475	13.9	527	10,262	
Muskoka .....	64	896	14.0	22	363	16.5	40	832	
Parry Sound .....	10	200	20.0	2	38	19.0	13	287	
Algoma .....	35	700	20.0	2	30	15.0	10	202	
Totals .....	109	1,796	16.5	26	431	16.6	63	1,321	
The Province .....	22,700	534,526	23.5	20,275	275,975	13.6	22,227	465,182	



## HAY AND CLOVER.

BLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Lexington	38,163	55,718	1.46	35,483	51,450	1.45	35,200	53,903	1.53
Atterbury	53,476	66,845	1.25	47,890	71,835	1.50	50,337	73,906	1.47
Lincoln	48,882	59,147	1.21	49,728	65,641	1.32	48,565	69,081	1.42
Folkston	35,919	23,946	.67	40,773	45,258	1.11	40,060	51,771	1.29
Edmund	47,226	27,863	.59	50,710	64,402	1.27	49,165	62,768	1.28
Windsor	47,306	29,803	.63	46,195	59,130	1.28	45,690	59,016	1.29
Totals	270,972	263,322	.97	270,779	357,716	1.32	269,017	370,445	1.38
Northampton	54,104	58,432	1.08	49,834	79,734	1.60	52,017	73,780	1.42
Frontenac	97,987	94,068	.96	97,148	150,579	1.55	91,901	124,902	1.36
Prince George	91,116	91,116	1.00	88,775	133,163	1.50	80,503	99,559	1.24
Totals	243,207	243,616	1.00	235,757	363,476	1.54	224,421	298,241	1.33
Bay of Quinte	121,857	104,797	.86	117,549	153,989	1.31	112,388	129,866	1.16
St. Lawrence	81,761	67,862	.83	74,631	108,215	1.45	73,670	95,606	1.30
Totals	203,618	172,659	.85	192,180	262,204	1.36	186,058	225,472	1.21
Windsor	90,190	104,620	1.16	82,900	108,599	1.31	87,718	129,033	1.47
North York	58,867	68,286	1.16	60,122	78,760	1.31	61,481	90,183	1.47
South York	26,869	15,315	.57	32,372	38,523	1.19	31,826	43,400	1.36
North Middlesex	67,786	84,055	1.24	68,590	104,943	1.53	66,011	97,834	1.48
South Middlesex	85,397	78,565	.92	84,159	138,021	1.64	81,127	120,767	1.49
West Middlesex	42,182	50,618	1.20	41,286	58,213	1.46	42,340	65,358	1.54
North Devon	35,259	23,976	.68	32,700	49,050	1.50	32,559	41,622	1.28
Totals	406,550	425,435	1.05	402,129	576,109	1.43	403,062	588,197	1.46
North Lincoln	41,221	28,442	.69	42,930	54,521	1.27	40,814	51,976	1.27
North Nottingham	42,906	36,899	.86	44,943	52,124	1.16	44,813	62,135	1.39
North Elton	31,019	17,060	.55	33,925	37,318	1.10	33,722	45,002	1.33
North Kirk	35,328	19,184	.56	39,198	51,741	1.32	37,463	52,971	1.41
North Star	68,379	48,549	.71	72,438	105,036	1.45	71,415	96,439	1.35
North Star	50,860	37,128	.73	53,566	73,921	1.38	51,746	71,433	1.38
North Ram	40,301	28,614	.71	41,610	57,838	1.39	43,233	58,411	1.35
North Northumberland	51,821	35,793	.71	52,841	58,654	1.11	52,387	64,592	1.23
North Prince Edward	26,036	12,237	.47	27,111	30,907	1.14	29,193	37,101	1.27
Totals	387,871	264,906	.68	408,562	522,060	1.28	404,786	540,060	1.33
North Lanark	52,102	26,051	.50	52,432	39,324	.75	45,379	52,205	1.15
North Ontario	63,775	29,337	.46	62,123	44,729	.72	60,789	67,822	1.12
North Leeds and Gren.	112,019	77,293	.69	114,820	129,747	1.13	108,499	137,523	1.27
North Leeds	36,399	49,503	1.36	34,905	55,848	1.60	33,828	52,310	1.55
North Brant	34,482	49,999	1.45	31,781	47,672	1.50	31,061	47,398	1.53
North Humber	40,781	63,211	1.55	35,595	68,342	1.92	34,470	55,819	1.62
North York	36,117	48,036	1.33	35,009	55,664	1.59	30,425	43,235	1.42
North York	17,119	17,119	1.00	19,121	33,462	1.75	17,605	23,295	1.32
North York	61,871	63,727	1.03	62,209	110,732	1.78	57,533	77,735	1.35
North York	68,597	34,299	.50	65,443	88,348	1.35	60,849	64,295	1.06
North York	61,151	40,360	.66	62,056	104,875	1.69	58,661	79,779	1.36
Totals	584,413	498,935	.85	575,494	778,743	1.35	539,099	701,420	1.30
North York	35,044	23,129	.66	40,385	47,250	1.17	37,031	42,527	1.15
North York	37,811	19,284	.51	37,714	34,697	.92	37,625	40,862	1.09
North York	10,974	9,108	.83	9,767	13,478	1.38	9,788	10,329	1.06
North York	69,040	46,947	.68	66,237	81,472	1.23	65,853	80,613	1.22
Totals	152,869	98,468	.64	154,103	176,897	1.15	150,297	174,331	1.16
North York	22,699	22,245	.98	23,100	35,112	1.52	20,177	23,782	1.18
North York	9,461	6,623	.70	7,651	10,405	1.36	8,870	9,378	1.06
North York	10,978	12,808	1.17	10,888	10,888	1.00	9,463	11,574	1.22
Totals	43,138	41,676	.97	41,639	56,405	1.35	38,510	44,734	1.16
North York	2,292,638	2,009,617	.88	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	2,215,250	2,942,900	1.33

## POTATOES.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-88, and the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for seven years 1882-88.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	per acre.
Essex .....	2,807	413,190	147.2	2,697	128,512	47.7	2,836	317,014	111.8
Kent .....	2,988	463,140	155.0	2,910	149,516	51.4	3,445	459,269	133.3
Elgin .....	2,890	486,098	168.2	2,794	143,081	51.2	2,920	308,141	105.5
Norfolk .....	3,004	410,046	136.5	3,093	102,502	33.1	3,538	387,844	109.6
Haldimand .....	1,429	243,216	170.2	1,153	56,739	49.2	1,527	182,490	119.5
Welland .....	2,238	298,325	133.3	2,233	110,065	49.3	2,441	246,335	101.3
Totals .....	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	14,880	590,415	46.4	16,707	1,901,095	113.8
Lambton .....	3,013	454,662	150.9	2,649	160,980	60.8	3,031	330,956	109.2
Huron .....	5,045	666,949	132.2	4,628	381,532	82.4	5,140	635,998	123.7
Bruce .....	4,857	757,692	156.0	4,292	306,792	71.5	4,816	561,051	116.5
Totals .....	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	11,569	849,304	73.4	12,987	1,528,005	117.6
Grey .....	6,779	1,039,899	153.4	6,025	575,388	95.5	6,973	880,074	126.2
Simcoe .....	6,898	1,122,305	162.7	6,111	387,926	63.5	6,741	871,038	129.2
Totals .....	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	12,136	963,314	79.4	13,714	1,751,112	128.2
Middlesex .....	5,250	836,325	159.3	4,890	305,576	62.5	5,711	635,002	111.2
Oxford .....	3,151	605,622	192.2	2,836	171,578	60.5	3,355	385,777	113.8
Brant .....	2,207	296,842	134.5	2,047	121,449	59.3	2,231	257,461	115.4
Perth .....	3,599	589,876	163.9	3,421	293,693	85.9	3,848	452,861	117.7
Wellington .....	6,030	859,878	142.6	5,303	448,104	84.5	5,933	722,758	121.8
Waterloo .....	2,867	476,782	166.3	2,715	210,331	77.5	2,936	368,486	125.3
Dufferin .....	3,237	598,845	185.0	2,839	309,792	109.1	3,081	443,226	144.2
Totals .....	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	24,051	1,860,523	77.4	27,095	3,265,571	119.8
Lincoln .....	2,004	299,398	149.4	1,831	116,928	63.9	1,970	203,331	103.2
Wentworth .....	3,402	498,053	146.4	2,928	218,692	74.7	3,559	446,100	124.5
Halton .....	1,543	241,788	156.7	1,450	60,639	41.8	1,639	191,837	117.0
Peel .....	3,069	433,650	141.3	2,735	142,576	52.1	2,864	320,094	111.8
York .....	7,867	1,335,030	169.7	6,408	467,528	73.0	7,569	791,259	104.5
Ontario .....	4,653	890,119	191.3	3,801	316,053	83.2	4,050	526,321	129.9
Durham .....	3,119	449,136	144.0	3,117	207,592	66.6	3,163	408,715	129.2
Northumberland .....	4,596	607,132	132.1	4,425	272,359	61.6	4,274	472,736	110.6
Prince Edward .....	2,433	328,455	135.0	2,201	123,344	56.0	2,439	239,294	98.1
Totals .....	32,686	5,082,761	155.5	28,896	1,925,711	66.6	31,527	3,599,687	114.2
Lennox and Addington .....	2,736	310,810	113.6	3,276	225,225	68.8	3,322	385,243	116.0
Frontenac .....	4,230	503,793	119.1	3,260	223,351	71.6	4,015	422,428	105.2
Leeds and Grenville .....	7,375	956,538	129.7	6,612	653,199	98.8	7,274	913,877	125.7
Dundas .....	2,498	278,027	111.3	2,129	252,819	118.8	2,456	363,539	148.0
Stormont .....	1,983	255,014	128.6	1,838	238,940	130.0	2,081	271,737	130.6
Glengarry .....	2,200	297,000	135.0	2,239	268,680	120.0	2,484	305,917	123.2
Prescott .....	2,205	411,000	200.0	2,369	250,474	105.7	2,412	317,762	131.7
Russell .....	1,252	109,049	87.1	1,407	115,205	81.9	1,517	154,215	101.6
Carleton .....	6,132	787,962	128.5	4,762	463,485	97.3	5,982	786,272	131.4
Renfrew .....	3,535	446,471	126.3	3,772	301,760	80.0	3,762	559,849	148.8
Lanark .....	3,328	398,029	119.6	3,354	279,221	83.3	3,603	513,044	142.4
Totals .....	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	35,018	3,272,359	93.4	38,908	4,993,883	128.3
Victoria .....	3,633	482,099	132.7	3,057	245,080	80.2	3,023	383,712	126.9
Peterborough .....	2,822	259,312	91.9	2,541	162,268	63.9	2,583	301,502	116.7
Haliburton .....	618	66,806	108.1	649	44,619	68.8	683	92,525	135.5
Hastings .....	5,428	630,191	116.1	4,716	312,671	66.3	5,833	704,649	120.8
Totals .....	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	10,963	764,638	69.7	12,122	1,452,388	119.8
Muskoka .....	1,427	175,949	123.3	1,417	124,965	88.2	1,321	175,439	132.7
Parry Sound .....	798	67,032	84.0	625	95,731	153.2	700	105,930	151.3
Algoma .....	740	106,042	143.3	728	131,040	180.0	685	116,077	169.6
Totals .....	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,770	351,736	127.0	2,706	397,446	146.9
The Province .....	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	155,766	18,919,185	121.5

## MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
sex	195	81,237	416.6	210	61,091	290.9	193	79,626	412.6
ent.	333	137,629	413.3	302	74,821	247.8	272	110,745	407.2
gin	363	175,438	483.3	258	73,100	283.3	273	109,756	402.0
orkfolk	323	147,773	457.5	212	46,574	219.7	197	78,001	395.9
ldimand	307	127,405	415.0	197	48,643	246.9	152	51,459	338.6
elland	243	128,450	528.6	145	36,431	251.3	146	61,037	418.1
Totals	1,764	797,932	452.3	1,324	340,660	257.3	1,233	490,624	397.9
mbton	562	301,063	535.7	319	110,454	346.3	370	150,871	407.8
ron	1,685	683,942	405.9	1,532	575,955	376.0	1,439	649,061	451.1
uce	397	148,796	374.8	359	90,716	252.7	411	175,039	425.9
Totals	2,644	1,133,801	428.8	2,210	777,125	351.6	2,220	974,971	439.2
ey	320	117,184	366.2	314	113,225	360.6	350	160,239	457.8
accoe.	468	163,800	350.0	682	151,956	222.8	660	261,842	396.7
Totals	788	280,984	356.6	996	265,181	266.2	1,010	422,081	417.9
ddlesex	1,653	848,816	513.5	1,389	400,365	288.2	1,283	556,145	433.5
ord	1,705	827,266	485.2	1,336	569,310	426.1	1,153	556,956	483.0
ont	365	235,863	646.2	362	104,075	287.5	347	180,057	518.9
th	1,895	1,051,725	555.0	1,522	693,332	455.5	1,472	732,351	497.5
llington	1,111	465,842	419.3	756	262,566	347.3	859	389,353	453.3
terloo	518	226,625	437.5	469	145,390	310.0	457	211,768	463.4
ferin	95	25,536	268.8	113	41,358	366.0	127	49,025	386.0
Totals	7,342	3,631,673	501.5	5,947	2,216,396	372.7	5,698	2,675,655	469.6
coln	342	164,776	481.8	217	65,033	299.7	239	90,662	379.3
atworth.	482	266,594	553.1	338	134,182	345.8	428	222,248	519.3
ton	499	349,300	700.0	372	159,264	428.1	415	195,998	472.3
	611	305,500	500.0	432	123,841	286.7	432	174,971	405.0
k.	1,951	904,289	463.5	1,466	414,937	283.0	1,708	800,068	468.4
ario	766	481,508	628.6	493	162,399	329.4	759	332,282	437.8
ham	483	198,851	411.7	434	123,890	295.8	444	189,284	426.3
humberland	491	215,893	439.7	433	113,736	262.7	450	191,006	424.5
ce Edward	129	60,630	470.0	108	26,136	242.0	126	37,614	298.5
Totals	5,754	2,947,341	512.2	4,343	1,327,918	305.8	5,001	2,234,133	446.7
ox and Addington..	95	34,438	362.5	325	106,785	328.6	135	44,974	333.1
atenac	235	75,482	321.2	135	35,412	262.3	171	62,907	367.9
s and Grenville	318	112,636	354.2	175	46,053	263.2	209	88,368	422.8
las	88	41,070	466.7	61	18,300	300.0	109	45,054	413.3
mont.	14	3,734	266.7	5	1,000	200.0	30	12,023	400.8
garry	55	11,000	200.0	123	36,900	300.0	64	19,486	304.5
cott	115	50,600	440.0	101	28,886	286.0	65	23,682	364.3
ell	48	8,798	183.3	28	12,133	433.3	52	15,079	290.0
ston	445	134,969	303.3	498	94,087	188.9	523	191,940	367.0
rew	84	12,180	145.0	102	16,065	157.5	106	35,573	335.6
rk.	113	33,098	292.9	104	19,326	185.8	144	54,550	378.8
Totals	1,610	518,005	321.7	1,637	414,947	250.4	1,608	593,636	369.2
ria	731	414,258	566.7	561	168,300	300.0	486	230,929	475.2
borough.	313	97,593	311.8	298	60,828	204.1	286	100,696	352.1
urton	4	600	150.0	8	2,000	250.0	7	2,266	323.7
ngs	437	134,072	306.8	386	79,956	207.1	271	79,057	291.7
Totals	1,485	646,523	435.4	1,253	311,084	248.3	1,050	412,948	393.3
oka	38	7,600	200.0	168	36,750	218.8	53	13,142	248.0
Sound	7	1,400	200.0	5	1,500	300.0	10	2,247	224.7
na	27	5,400	200.0	21	4,200	200.0	23	6,779	294.7
Totals	72	14,400	200.0	194	42,450	218.8	86	22,168	257.8
Province	21,459	10,020,659	467.0	17,924	5,695,761	317.8	17,906	7,826,216	437.1



## CARROTS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex .....	122	24,400	200.0	100	20,300	203.0	83	21,838	263.1
Kent .....	168	47,561	283.1	148	31,287	211.4	141	40,853	289.7
Elgin .....	192	69,120	360.0	167	37,954	227.3	143	42,237	295.4
Norfolk .....	198	66,132	334.0	145	18,463	127.3	127	37,100	292.5
Haldimand .....	136	43,969	323.3	85	16,188	190.5	82	21,246	259.5
Welland .....	116	43,918	378.6	103	15,321	148.8	80	22,920	286.5
Totals.....	932	295,100	316.6	748	139,513	186.5	656	186,194	283.8
Lambton .....	271	90,053	332.3	167	42,346	253.6	180	53,774	298.7
Huron .....	510	179,979	352.9	384	107,685	280.4	511	203,836	398.9
Bruce .....	302	89,815	297.4	305	64,965	213.0	299	100,328	335.0
Totals.....	1,083	359,847	332.3	856	214,996	251.2	990	357,938	361.7
Grey .....	466	139,800	300.0	444	105,583	237.8	547	205,241	375.5
Simcoe .....	576	184,608	320.5	525	90,400	172.2	597	213,526	357.7
Totals.....	1,042	324,408	311.3	969	195,983	202.3	1,144	418,767	366.6
Middlesex .....	484	156,042	322.4	428	94,515	220.8	469	146,547	312.2
Oxford .....	471	186,940	396.9	248	75,824	305.7	341	140,836	413.4
Brant .....	222	104,162	469.2	161	40,538	251.8	214	93,087	435.5
Perth .....	392	135,593	345.9	410	139,728	340.8	421	170,255	404.1
Wellington .....	300	86,250	287.5	382	95,286	249.4	302	99,973	331.1
Waterloo .....	417	154,874	371.4	220	47,575	216.3	315	134,871	428.2
Dufferin .....	151	33,975	225.0	124	44,020	355.0	156	53,258	341.1
Totals.....	2,437	857,836	352.0	1,973	537,486	272.4	2,218	838,827	378.5
Lincoln .....	168	67,586	402.3	99	22,058	222.8	114	37,216	326.5
Wentworth .....	276	99,719	361.3	219	52,926	241.7	222	86,363	389.9
Halton .....	162	74,520	460.0	79	26,239	332.1	123	49,294	400.0
Peel .....	324	126,781	391.3	278	74,713	268.8	309	110,444	357.7
York .....	712	290,710	408.3	472	116,070	245.9	715	303,055	423.3
Ontario .....	470	249,711	531.3	386	106,250	275.3	523	200,229	382.2
Durham .....	585	202,059	345.4	446	95,194	213.4	494	181,418	367.7
Northumberland .....	402	129,404	321.9	169	35,248	208.6	258	85,694	332.2
Prince Edward .....	125	40,838	326.7	27	1,665	61.7	51	11,123	218.8
Totals.....	3,224	1,281,328	397.4	2,175	530,363	243.8	2,809	1,064,836	379.9
Lennox and Addington .....	66	20,130	305.0	78	15,990	205.0	58	15,467	266.6
Frontenac .....	274	58,800	214.6	148	28,332	191.4	160	40,124	250.0
Leeds and Grenville .....	190	58,900	310.0	160	43,859	274.1	152	47,614	313.3
Dundas .....	74	24,975	337.5	45	11,250	250.0	48	16,225	338.8
Stormont .....	86	12,900	150.0	34	3,400	100.0	39	10,068	258.2
Glengarry .....	62	12,400	200.0	52	14,300	275.0	41	9,922	242.8
Prescott .....	51	16,544	324.4	81	16,740	206.7	51	14,074	276.3
Russell .....	173	51,900	300.0	131	42,575	325.0	118	37,030	313.1
Carleton .....	534	123,407	231.1	490	87,676	178.9	527	172,940	328.8
Renfrew .....	90	11,250	125.0	98	17,314	176.7	108	31,918	295.5
Lanark .....	102	27,326	267.9	118	16,857	142.9	133	45,059	338.8
Totals.....	1,702	418,532	245.9	1,435	298,293	207.9	1,435	440,441	306.6
Victoria .....	386	166,482	431.3	336	84,981	252.9	293	106,878	364.4
Peterborough .....	354	100,713	284.5	269	39,782	147.9	324	97,402	300.0
Haliburton .....	23	5,750	250.0	27	6,750	250.0	19	5,842	307.5
Hastings .....	198	58,608	296.0	175	26,000	148.6	146	42,079	288.8
Totals.....	961	331,553	345.0	807	157,513	195.2	782	252,201	322.2
Muskoka .....	81	17,820	220.0	91	16,699	183.5	74	17,884	241.5
Parry Sound .....	24	4,560	190.0	28	9,240	330.0	25	6,893	275.7
Algoma .....	38	7,600	200.0	28	5,600	200.0	29	7,012	241.8
Totals.....	143	29,980	209.7	147	31,539	214.6	128	31,789	248.5
The Province .....	11,524	3,898,584	338.3	9,110	2,105,686	231.1	10,162	3,590,993	358.8

## TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	191	38,200	200.0	146	28,591	195.8	203	59,940	295.3
Kent	293	88,867	303.3	258	61,306	237.6	345	117,860	341.6
Elgin	404	164,145	406.3	315	83,790	266.0	344	117,964	342.9
Norfolk	1,630	727,306	446.2	1,149	319,698	278.2	863	346,414	401.4
Haldimand	281	98,350	350.0	82	12,710	155.0	103	29,497	286.4
Welland	199	79,600	400.0	210	44,100	210.0	164	58,306	355.5
Totals	2,998	1,196,468	399.1	2,160	550,195	254.7	2,022	729,981	361.0
Lanark	379	154,708	408.2	227	45,400	200.0	289	97,530	337.5
Huron	6,739	2,651,123	393.4	6,583	2,193,521	333.2	6,660	2,556,483	383.9
Brant	6,079	2,355,613	387.5	5,800	1,643,604	283.4	5,532	2,191,705	396.2
Totals	13,197	5,161,444	391.1	12,610	3,882,525	307.9	12,481	4,845,718	388.2
Grey	9,458	3,348,132	354.0	9,835	2,960,532	301.0	8,830	3,556,579	402.8
Simcoe	3,812	1,519,463	398.6	3,165	640,628	202.4	3,244	1,268,120	390.9
Totals	13,270	4,867,595	366.8	13,000	3,601,160	277.0	12,074	4,824,699	399.6
Midsex	1,989	895,050	450.0	1,644	459,219	279.3	1,656	623,064	376.2
Oxford	6,299	3,005,253	477.1	5,105	2,129,755	417.2	5,173	2,227,713	430.6
Brant	3,513	1,795,494	511.1	2,926	999,726	341.7	2,504	1,187,909	474.4
Perth	4,162	1,763,856	423.8	4,637	1,523,023	328.5	4,742	1,813,281	382.4
Wellington	13,380	5,796,216	433.2	12,791	4,132,644	323.1	12,900	5,482,527	425.0
Waterloo	5,034	2,315,640	460.0	5,234	1,731,250	330.8	5,115	2,063,391	403.4
Dufferin	2,505	826,650	330.0	2,349	770,895	328.2	2,321	850,318	366.4
Totals	36,882	16,398,159	444.6	34,686	11,746,512	338.7	34,411	14,248,103	414.1
Lincoln	288	140,083	486.4	247	57,015	230.8	223	75,824	340.0
Wentworth	3,215	1,767,286	549.7	2,722	805,249	295.8	2,274	1,093,668	480.9
Haldimand	2,046	1,135,530	555.0	1,835	626,964	341.7	1,665	753,722	452.7
Peel	1,626	665,684	409.4	1,493	545,525	365.4	1,284	461,491	359.4
York	4,231	1,833,292	433.3	3,344	937,724	280.4	3,047	1,193,085	391.6
Ontario	12,721	5,973,782	469.6	12,651	3,771,010	298.1	11,411	4,408,713	386.4
Durham	5,392	2,415,616	448.0	5,148	1,450,500	281.8	5,052	2,144,715	424.5
Northumberland	3,601	1,446,522	401.7	3,493	864,518	247.5	3,022	1,112,310	468.1
Prince Edward	175	59,500	340.0	104	18,330	176.3	110	25,252	229.6
Totals	33,295	15,437,295	463.7	31,037	8,876,835	286.0	28,088	11,268,780	401.2
Lennox and Addington	97	21,127	217.8	161	35,554	220.8	165	39,253	237.9
Frontenac	557	132,733	238.3	276	53,994	195.6	374	104,614	279.7
Leeds and Grenville	337	110,368	327.5	242	62,516	258.3	230	82,464	358.5
Dundas	82	28,700	350.0	30	5,250	175.0	62	18,173	293.1
Stormont	67	13,400	200.0	47	10,575	225.0	87	20,565	236.4
Glengary	24	9,600	400.0	81	28,350	350.0	36	12,758	354.4
Prescott	120	47,472	395.6	171	37,375	218.6	113	42,787	378.6
Russell	328	131,200	400.0	288	148,800	516.7	265	97,322	367.3
Carleton	1,614	494,045	306.1	1,264	223,311	176.7	1,376	461,521	335.4
Renfrew	608	145,920	240.0	538	102,220	190.0	577	176,269	305.5
Lanark	566	207,552	366.7	566	96,735	170.9	455	154,128	338.7
Totals	4,400	1,342,117	305.0	3,664	804,680	219.6	3,740	1,209,854	323.5
Victoria	3,905	1,776,775	455.0	3,722	1,015,287	272.8	3,165	1,182,889	373.7
Peterborough	1,564	426,816	272.9	1,284	222,363	173.2	1,093	346,877	317.4
Haliburton	329	93,535	284.3	262	62,225	237.5	314	83,143	264.8
Hastings	1,293	346,136	267.7	856	140,324	163.9	751	198,456	264.3
Totals	7,091	2,643,262	372.8	6,124	1,440,199	235.2	5,323	1,811,365	340.3
Muskoka	1,065	251,447	236.1	1,191	279,885	235.0	964	272,686	282.9
Perry Sound	505	196,950	390.0	488	118,340	242.5	593	180,930	305.1
Algoma	485	145,500	300.0	362	113,125	312.5	475	164,674	346.7
Totals	2,055	593,897	289.0	2,041	511,350	250.5	2,032	618,290	304.3
The Province	113,188	47,640,237	420.9	105,322	31,413,456	298.2	100,171	39,556,790	394.9

## RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1888 to average of total yields for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex .....	102	45	175	139	121	125	136	103	86	103	130	102	112	64
Kent .....	96	85	162	115	140	163	122	72	141	90	101	124	116	75
Elgin .....	87	29	124	130	187	161	137	89	98	86	151	160	164	139
Norfolk .....	86	46	122	119	131	155	144	92	55	46	106	189	178	210
Haldimand .....	66	84	121	151	57	146	209	124	149	44	133	248	207	308
Welland .....	72	18	92	135	96	141	152	107	86	51	121	210	192	137
Group .....	88	58	130	130	129	153	136	95	130	71	122	163	158	164
Lambton .....	104	27	136	139	162	162	157	74	91	79	137	200	167	159
Huron .....	66	11	121	123	73	119	151	43	129	75	105	105	81	104
Bruce .....	67	60	118	118	168	100	216	41	123	92	135	85	9	107
Group .....	75	31	124	125	136	114	159	57	106	82	123	116	10	107
Grey .....	78	57	80	114	87	91	197	70	79	81	118	73	6	94
Simcoe .....	86	88	120	109	95	86	188	65	102	71	129	63	1	120
Group .....	83	72	103	112	93	89	191	68	91	77	123	67	1	101
Middlesex .....	76	10	129	132	135	166	147	83	103	81	132	153	1	144
Oxford .....	87	14	125	124	162	152	144	60	99	76	157	149	1	135
Brant .....	56	3	148	108	198	127	144	87	13	35	115	131	1	151
Perth .....	67	11	112	134	20	139	171	40	112	86	130	144	1	97
Wellington .....	58	38	131	127	130	110	157	82	132	65	119	120	1	106
Waterloo .....	73	8	141	123	97	138	96	37	102	77	129	107	1	112
Dufferin .....	52	101	133	133	65	116	171	83	109	58	135	52	1	97
Group .....	71	38	131	128	129	133	144	74	72	72	131	138	2	115
Lincoln .....	40	48	130	124	31	133	164	78	142	55	147	182	2	185
Wentworth .....	41	34	151	123	125	148	125	118	120	59	112	120	5	162
Halton .....	43	84	136	120	89	117	205	83	105	38	126	178	1	151
Peel .....	51	81	135	131	67	134	183	134	75	36	135	175	5	104
York .....	62	92	140	126	89	133	162	76	88	50	169	113	6	154
Ontario .....	47	99	145	133	67	113	185	131	35	52	169	145	2	135
Durham .....	99	63	119	108	78	79	108	181	100	49	110	108	1	113
Northumberland .....	120	59	88	95	81	60	137	106	110	57	128	115	1	130
Prince Edward .....	62	54	104	98	93	125	169	151	94	33	137	167	1	236
Group .....	55	79	126	121	82	112	154	131	95	49	141	132	0	137
Lennox and Addington .....	64	35	69	76	48	62	145	69	66	50	81	130	1	54
Frontenac .....	36	93	84	94	63	66	132	84	61	43	119	147	1	127
Leeds and Grenville .....	60	81	99	113	19	87	167	70	98	56	105	124	1	134
Dundas .....	17	99	90	122	46	92	155	110	155	95	76	154	1	158
Stormont .....	30	116	84	99	45	96	119	70	127	105	94	128	1	65
Glengarry .....	32	102	125	88	26	68	104	97	70	113	97	125	1	75
Prescott .....	78	118	197	111	65	71	129	79	82	111	139	118	1	111
Russell .....	85	84	104	92	8	39	95	57	58	73	71	140	1	135
Carleton .....	27	98	132	109	49	75	144	72	73	82	100	71	1	107
Renfrew .....	14	78	108	81	49	76	60	62	76	53	80	35	1	83
Lanark .....	53	95	128	84	27	60	107	45	113	51	78	61	1	135
Group .....	47	90	92	100	41	71	142	69	87	71	96	95	1	111
Victoria .....	75	73	129	113	106	77	216	93	98	54	126	156	1	150
Peterborough .....	90	71	92	91	62	53	95	64	29	47	86	103	1	123
Haliburton .....	203	112	83	97	42	71	72	73	100	88	72	98	1	112
Hastings .....	91	45	76	79	56	64	152	87	150	58	89	139	1	174
Group .....	86	66	99	95	60	66	155	84	116	56	97	131	1	146
Muskoka .....	165	57	82	103	56	95	84	54	108	94	108	100	1	92
Parry Sound .....	100	26	46	100	29	118	93	11	70	71	62	66	1	109
Algoma .....	143	69	112	150	271	128	215	118	347	110	60	108	1	88
Group .....	136	61	80	115	77	116	120	52	136	93	95	94	1	96
The Province .....	74	70	118	117	71	109	142	89	115	68	128	109	1	120



## RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1888 to average yields per acre for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex .....	109	116	107	114	114	123	119	103	96	95	132	101	76	68
Kent .....	101	114	114	106	107	106	110	83	122	85	116	101	98	89
Elgin .....	90	113	120	116	121	128	118	98	107	85	159	120	122	118
Norfolk .....	86	101	112	109	108	124	123	106	133	52	124	116	114	111
Haldimand .....	67	125	132	124	91	131	133	96	101	46	142	123	125	122
Welland .....	75	104	124	117	99	127	132	106	114	49	132	126	132	113
Group .....	91	117	121	114	109	123	118	102	120	70	132	114	112	111
Lambton .....	93	109	132	117	108	123	125	82	121	76	138	131	111	121
Huron .....	82	106	102	99	84	102	121	81	108	71	107	90	88	102
Bruce .....	85	114	97	92	144	90	103	56	163	81	133	88	89	98
Group .....	86	113	107	101	118	99	122	76	126	75	124	98	92	101
Grey .....	92	115	90	88	129	81	98	92	101	74	122	80	80	88
Simcoe .....	94	110	86	89	86	81	129	93	73	64	126	88	90	102
Group .....	93	114	88	88	92	81	116	92	84	70	124	85	85	92
Middlesex .....	82	96	120	108	108	121	113	106	129	79	143	118	103	120
Oxford .....	89	96	111	105	114	122	116	77	97	79	167	100	96	111
Brant .....	68	96	103	103	118	123	108	111	130	42	117	125	108	108
Perth .....	78	81	114	109	103	113	117	73	102	84	139	112	86	111
Wellington .....	84	114	104	100	115	103	107	89	95	62	117	92	87	102
Waterloo .....	82	137	107	102	111	117	103	71	116	78	133	94	87	114
Dufferin .....	80	120	102	106	163	100	95	128	96	53	129	70	66	90
Group .....	81	112	107	105	115	113	113	97	120	72	134	107	93	107
Lincoln .....	46	123	113	120	99	120	128	90	124	54	145	127	123	143
Wentworth .....	48	106	120	113	107	121	118	120	139	62	117	106	93	114
Halton .....	56	133	108	104	97	112	134	63	103	41	136	148	115	123
Peel .....	69	130	99	103	99	111	91	85	79	40	126	123	109	114
York .....	90	128	109	108	120	112	110	103	88	53	162	99	96	111
Ontario .....	102	122	107	109	107	102	130	108	97	53	147	144	139	122
Durham .....	104	115	91	96	103	83	87	111	102	53	111	97	94	106
Northumberland .....	102	96	76	83	91	59	99	89	110	58	119	104	97	109
Prince Edward .....	113	109	94	102	98	84	136	130	97	37	138	157	150	148
Group .....	70	120	100	105	93	99	119	111	104	51	136	115	105	116
Lennox and Addington .....	79	85	76	73	78	65	109	89	126	43	98	109	114	92
Frontenac .....	90	101	79	83	84	82	105	99	75	41	113	87	86	85
Leeds and Grenville .....	106	107	102	98	79	87	113	73	105	54	103	84	99	91
Dundas .....	133	119	111	106	70	101	98	103	85	88	75	113	100	119
Stormont .....	152	115	99	100	95	118	110	89	77	95	98	67	58	85
Glengarry .....	168	106	102	84	86	95	94	81	89	96	110	66	83	113
Prescott .....	121	120	121	106	109	140	129	110	81	94	152	121	118	104
Russell .....	117	113	83	90	153	81	91	96	115	76	86	63	96	109
Carleton .....	132	124	106	90	95	82	91	81	80	76	98	83	70	91
Renfrew .....	100	87	72	68	76	82	56	75	79	47	85	43	42	79
Lanark .....	110	99	89	74	63	61	85	71	110	49	84	77	79	108
Group .....	105	106	90	89	79	84	107	83	88	65	99	87	80	94
Victoria .....	113	105	100	93	119	80	123	97	130	57	105	119	118	122
Peterborough .....	92	86	84	79	96	56	84	99	82	47	79	89	95	86
Haliburton .....	116	125	89	76	91	74	104	104	109	78	80	46	81	107
Hastings .....	102	78	74	75	86	64	114	93	96	56	96	105	103	101
Group .....	101	93	87	83	91	67	115	95	105	55	94	111	107	110
Muskoka .....	96	97	99	85	81	91	78	59	67	83	93	81	91	83
Perry Sound .....	71	67	82	72	110	88	84	91	66	56	89	69	128	87
Algoma .....	70	97	111	106	95	97	105	84	99	96	85	68	83	81
Group .....	74	97	96	91	81	98	93	66	79	84	80	78	84	95
The Province .....	84	112	100	99	94	99	116	96	112	66	119	107	96	107

## ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total area under crop (including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Mangels, Carrots, Turnips and Hay and Clover) in Ontario in the years 1882-8, with the yearly average for the period.

Counties.	Acres under crop.							Average. 1882-8.
	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	
Essex .....	152,211	141,731	142,539	142,489	139,909	133,467	125,235	139,654
Kent .....	220,170	209,760	213,327	214,348	203,471	203,778	173,351	205,458
Elgin .....	172,972	170,316	163,126	164,044	158,221	167,957	163,117	165,679
Norfolk .....	157,981	158,987	149,639	150,016	151,136	159,717	145,072	153,221
Haldimand .....	143,110	140,657	144,177	138,240	137,315	143,981	135,399	140,411
Welland .....	112,042	110,625	107,818	110,258	109,451	109,937	109,608	109,963
Totals .....	958,486	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	914,386
Lambton .....	181,074	169,383	168,404	170,240	171,253	159,725	152,787	167,552
Huron .....	332,310	333,226	328,396	327,741	320,819	349,297	306,927	328,388
Bruce .....	287,834	279,224	275,320	264,737	251,250	281,104	250,859	270,047
Totals .....	801,218	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	765,987
Grey .....	365,428	350,404	350,694	350,267	340,838	368,928	353,270	354,261
Simcoe .....	324,815	305,780	296,462	296,446	291,006	300,804	283,794	299,873
Totals .....	690,243	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	654,134
Middlesex .....	315,042	294,600	298,447	305,922	285,139	309,525	307,698	302,339
Oxford .....	221,770	217,219	210,386	215,493	208,492	223,829	210,651	215,406
Brant .....	120,242	123,499	118,978	118,694	117,442	124,662	120,649	120,594
Perth .....	231,622	233,441	227,250	231,255	229,397	245,449	221,700	231,445
Wellington .....	303,399	299,848	289,422	289,973	281,689	295,770	277,936	291,148
Waterloo .....	167,647	162,251	162,489	163,017	157,933	169,354	159,544	163,176
Dufferin .....	129,541	124,518	119,102	123,393	116,039	123,174	116,495	121,755
Totals .....	1,489,263	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,445,863
Lincoln .....	100,890	102,570	102,793	100,938	103,746	105,206	96,175	101,760
Wentworth .....	143,818	144,974	143,029	139,371	140,809	147,147	141,255	142,915
Halton .....	104,948	106,601	105,898	105,984	105,512	111,294	105,162	106,485
Peel .....	168,759	160,720	157,939	157,563	155,536	161,615	152,674	159,258
York .....	307,019	302,072	291,799	296,885	287,885	295,127	296,330	296,729
Ontario .....	256,140	244,909	241,869	236,760	234,996	247,930	241,114	243,388
Durham .....	201,293	198,462	203,971	199,060	205,747	212,057	204,779	203,624
Northumberland .....	219,481	219,217	217,006	212,299	215,769	226,222	198,339	215,476
Prince Edward .....	132,967	130,456	133,203	128,686	127,538	133,993	120,278	129,589
Totals .....	1,635,315	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,599,224
Lennox & Add'n .....	135,382	141,308	142,074	136,608	134,693	141,257	141,610	138,990
Frontenac .....	143,075	130,820	136,155	138,324	136,316	142,096	149,848	139,519
Leeds & Gren .....	237,859	232,218	241,882	226,582	229,244	239,339	229,283	233,773
Dundas .....	89,077	82,917	85,531	86,351	81,367	87,955	80,069	84,752
Stormont .....	73,149	71,549	72,935	71,875	71,596	68,837	73,702	71,349
Glengarry .....	91,431	85,813	85,671	85,337	81,262	82,925	88,951	85,913
Prescott .....	85,393	87,002	84,285	85,516	79,367	82,520	74,791	82,696
Russell .....	45,240	50,772	49,947	51,702	54,020	53,865	37,828	49,054
Carleton .....	189,821	180,192	185,333	176,762	176,350	173,569	180,410	180,348
Renfrew .....	168,348	163,689	163,814	161,375	158,497	165,129	142,634	160,498
Lanark .....	143,727	145,042	148,463	147,594	138,210	138,625	135,284	142,421
Totals .....	1,402,502	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,369,913
Victoria .....	174,676	174,256	172,710	171,278	164,639	172,418	167,791	171,110
Peterborough .....	139,084	138,392	144,273	148,936	135,933	139,325	130,298	139,463
Haliburton .....	21,516	19,634	19,869	18,798	17,452	19,013	19,922	19,458
Hastings .....	215,826	207,178	225,397	206,168	216,756	237,707	238,875	221,129
Totals .....	551,102	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,160
Muskoka .....	40,441	40,805	39,849	37,223	35,850	36,610	25,288	36,574
Parry Sound .....	18,772	15,687	17,094	21,375	21,571	23,330	12,913	18,677
Algoma .....	29,008	26,360	24,521	24,520	22,494	27,054	25,578	25,648
Totals .....	88,221	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	80,899
The Province .....	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,381,566

## RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROPS.

TABLE XXVII. — Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1888 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Essex .....	154.2	3.3	21.3	179.1	4.3	20.0	181.4	3.0	2.1	196.0	14.4	1.0	.6	1.0	781.7
Kent .....	205.6	7.3	30.9	122.9	2.9	53.7	102.3	2.5	46.8	188.7	10.5	1.2	.6	1.0	776.9
Elgin .....	160.9	1.8	16.9	132.8	7.3	55.0	63.5	4.2	3.5	181.3	10.7	1.3	.7	1.5	641.4
Norfolk .....	146.6	1.8	29.7	127.0	39.2	77.9	73.6	18.1	1.1	158.2	13.2	1.4	.9	7.2	695.9
Haldimand .....	164.5	9.8	67.1	134.6	2.8	72.7	14.6	4.8	1.0	237.8	7.2	1.5	.7	1.4	720.5
Welland .....	137.7	1.8	18.1	136.7	4.0	27.3	45.0	10.9	3.1	293.8	13.9	1.5	.7	1.2	695.7
Group .....	164.7	4.4	30.3	137.2	10.3	52.8	81.2	6.9	11.7	203.1	11.5	1.3	.7	2.2	718.3
Lambton .....	137.5	6.1	53.0	160.8	1.1	41.9	32.1	1.3	.9	191.7	10.7	2.0	1.0	1.3	641.4
Huron .....	103.9	3.8	58.9	172.0	.4	67.0	3.6	.3	.3	182.4	9.4	3.1	.9	12.5	618.5
Bruce .....	89.6	17.0	53.0	166.7	1.0	91.5	2.3	.5	.2	207.7	11.1	.9	.7	13.9	656.1
Group .....	106.5	8.9	55.5	166.7	.8	69.9	9.5	.6	.4	193.3	10.3	2.1	.8	10.5	636.7
Grey .....	43.4	40.3	39.1	198.9	.7	92.3	1.5	.5	.1	224.1	12.5	.6	.8	17.4	672.2
Simcoe .....	106.5	60.7	90.1	160.8	5.3	71.0	2.4	.5	.3	175.9	14.8	1.0	1.2	8.2	698.7
Group .....	72.5	49.7	62.6	181.3	2.8	82.5	1.9	.5	.2	201.9	13.6	.8	1.0	13.1	684.4
Middlesex .....	132.0	2.5	30.6	163.4	1.1	54.9	26.5	.8	.5	172.5	10.0	3.2	.9	3.8	602.7
Oxford .....	114.9	4.4	56.5	178.5	4.9	54.2	31.0	1.4	.7	173.7	9.3	5.0	1.4	18.6	654.5
Brant .....	151.2	0.3	151.3	109.8	9.4	52.9	37.0	3.2	.3	159.0	13.1	2.1	1.3	20.8	711.7
Perth .....	111.9	5.3	48.7	186.0	.1	76.0	2.8	.2	.2	190.1	10.1	5.3	1.1	11.7	649.5
Wellington .....	44.6	16.4	101.4	195.9	2.1	91.1	1.8	.3	.1	196.5	13.9	2.6	.7	30.8	698.2
Waterloo .....	156.3	1.5	91.0	177.4	2.0	70.9	5.2	.2	.1	182.5	12.4	2.2	1.8	21.8	725.3
Dufferin .....	40.8	94.8	83.2	192.0	1.8	71.6	.7	.4	.1	193.8	17.8	.5	.8	13.8	712.1
Group .....	105.8	13.2	70.8	175.3	2.5	68.1	15.0	.8	.3	181.9	11.8	3.3	1.1	16.5	666.4
Lincoln .....	128.4	5.9	32.6	121.6	1.0	33.7	53.7	3.9	1.2	276.9	13.5	2.3	1.1	1.9	677.7
Wentworth .....	133.0	4.1	76.0	148.5	5.4	60.4	22.7	3.3	.5	208.3	16.5	2.3	1.4	15.6	698.0
Halton .....	104.3	13.2	99.2	126.9	2.8	65.0	9.9	1.3	.3	188.3	9.4	3.0	1.0	12.4	637.0
Peel .....	83.0	32.8	193.4	147.4	4.0	66.0	3.7	1.6	.2	147.1	12.8	2.5	1.4	6.8	702.7
York .....	64.9	46.3	176.9	172.4	3.3	78.3	4.7	.5	.3	167.2	19.2	4.8	1.7	10.4	750.9
Ontario .....	14.0	113.1	154.7	171.6	5.5	86.3	10.5	1.4	.3	151.8	13.9	2.3	1.4	37.9	764.7
Durham .....	11.1	73.6	217.0	130.2	13.6	72.9	7.9	6.3	1.1	142.1	11.0	1.7	2.1	19.0	709.6
Northumberland .....	38.4	56.8	171.2	196.3	32.2	67.2	16.8	19.6	1.6	166.7	14.8	1.6	1.3	11.6	706.1
Prince Edward .....	6.3	18.9	245.4	70.5	47.3	97.3	39.2	41.6	2.5	142.3	13.3	.7	.7	1.0	727.0
Group .....	57.5	48.5	160.9	138.5	12.5	72.0	15.5	7.9	.8	170.0	14.3	2.5	1.4	14.6	716.9
Lennox & Add'n .....	8.0	13.1	184.3	111.7	16.1	40.9	14.6	10.2	.4	259.2	13.6	.5	.3	.5	673.4
Frontenac .....	3.5	37.7	92.4	142.7	13.3	43.1	9.9	6.2	1.2	301.6	20.0	1.1	1.3	2.6	676.6
Leeds & Gren .....	7.3	24.8	26.2	175.9	4.2	15.5	18.4	12.2	.8	271.7	17.9	.8	.5	.8	577.0
Dundas .....	1.2	29.6	42.3	249.7	7.4	12.0	18.5	11.7	3.2	273.9	18.8	.7	.6	.6	670.2
Stormont .....	1.3	39.2	17.1	208.3	2.1	18.9	11.6	13.9	2.3	297.1	17.1	.1	.7	.6	630.3
Glengarry .....	.9	53.7	18.6	221.4	.1	31.4	5.5	8.2	.5	287.3	15.5	.4	.4	.2	644.1
Prescott .....	.4	61.6	32.1	205.3	1.3	37.4	10.2	8.6	3.9	278.5	17.0	.9	.4	.9	658.5
Russell .....	2.2	41.3	23.3	242.1	.2	25.3	5.6	7.5	1.4	226.9	16.6	.6	2.3	4.4	599.7
Carleton .....	1.2	62.7	34.4	256.9	12.1	44.0	7.1	12.5	1.5	224.4	22.2	1.6	1.9	5.9	688.4
Renfrew .....	.6	83.3	7.9	178.6	16.6	73.4	1.8	3.6	1.7	264.1	13.6	.3	.3	2.3	648.1
Lanark .....	5.3	47.2	13.3	140.6	7.3	38.1	5.5	12.8	.7	211.1	11.5	.4	.4	2.0	496.2
Group .....	3.6	44.8	44.1	185.6	8.4	36.0	10.2	10.0	1.4	260.2	16.7	.7	.8	2.0	624.5
Victoria .....	25.4	94.5	164.4	189.6	4.3	64.1	3.7	1.6	.3	146.6	15.2	3.1	1.6	16.3	730.7
Peterborough .....	45.4	97.6	70.5	154.1	9.6	66.0	1.8	2.1	.2	175.8	13.1	1.5	1.6	7.3	646.6
Haliburton .....	6.3	41.5	9.2	218.0	4.4	52.6	2.8	5.9	.9	391.8	22.1	.1	.8	11.7	768.1
Hastings .....	21.1	27.2	120.2	124.7	27.5	52.1	20.7	9.9	1.3	200.4	15.8	1.3	.6	3.8	626.6
Group .....	28.2	65.4	116.3	154.3	15.4	59.1	10.3	5.4	.7	184.9	15.1	1.8	1.2	8.6	666.7
Muskoka .....	2.1	16.6	8.6	194.7	5.3	52.8	4.2	5.0	1.2	435.9	27.4	.7	1.6	20.5	776.6
Parry Sound .....		18.6	15.6	180.9	5.1	47.0	1.2	.4	.3	319.2	26.9	.2	.8	17.1	633.3
Algoma .....	21.8	124.4	15.7	154.0	13.0	126.8	3.8	2.1	1.0	303.4	20.5	.7	1.1	13.4	801.7
Group .....	7.6	50.2	12.6	178.7	7.6	74.0	3.4	3.0	.9	365.9	25.2	.6	1.2	17.4	748.3
The Province...	73.2	32.5	79.2	163.6	7.4	61.6	19.7	5.1	2.0	202.8	13.6	1.9	1.0	10.0	673.6



## RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex .....	179.7	9.1	14.2	160.1	4.4	21.6	170.8	3.5	2.4	196.9	15.9	1.1	.4	1.1	781.2
Kent .....	226.8	10.2	22.8	119.3	2.3	36.7	96.8	3.2	42.5	187.0	12.8	1.0	.5	1.3	763.2
Elgin .....	174.7	7.4	17.2	124.7	5.0	46.3	58.4	5.0	4.2	189.6	11.4	1.1	.6	1.4	647.0
Norfolk .....	150.3	4.0	27.8	119.8	33.2	64.4	65.8	21.9	3.7	181.4	16.0	.9	.6	3.9	693.7
Haldimand .....	170.7	15.0	75.3	113.3	4.6	66.8	10.6	4.0	.8	253.6	7.9	.8	.4	.5	724.3
Welland .....	147.6	10.8	25.3	122.6	4.3	25.5	42.6	11.3	4.9	293.6	15.7	.9	.5	1.0	706.6
Group .....	178.3	9.2	29.6	125.7	9.1	44.5	74.4	7.9	11.5	211.1	13.1	1.0	.5	1.6	717.5
Lambton .....	140.2	27.6	58.3	153.7	.9	36.2	30.0	1.6	1.4	209.6	12.2	1.5	.7	1.2	675.1
Huron .....	136.7	38.4	52.2	145.3	.5	60.5	3.4	.5	.2	180.6	10.1	2.8	1.0	13.1	645.3
Bruce .....	123.3	34.9	47.0	141.2	1.0	89.7	1.3	.8	.3	198.2	11.9	1.0	.7	13.6	664.9
Group .....	132.8	34.9	51.7	145.6	.8	65.5	8.3	.8	.5	192.9	11.2	1.9	.9	10.7	658.5
Grey .....	53.0	83.4	45.2	158.5	1.0	85.2	.8	.6	.2	213.6	13.2	.7	1.0	16.8	673.2
Simcoe .....	124.0	80.9	69.1	140.0	5.2	70.9	1.8	.7	.3	168.9	15.5	1.5	1.4	7.4	687.6
Group .....	85.2	82.3	56.1	150.1	2.9	78.7	1.2	.7	.2	193.4	14.3	1.0	1.2	12.5	679.8
Middlesex .....	150.4	25.3	30.0	140.3	.9	41.9	22.2	1.1	.7	176.2	11.5	2.6	.9	3.3	607.3
Oxford .....	119.5	31.9	50.8	154.1	3.5	44.4	26.8	2.0	.8	185.3	10.1	3.5	1.0	15.6	649.3
Brant .....	184.6	7.9	105.8	106.2	5.7	51.7	29.2	4.1	3.5	190.1	13.3	2.1	1.3	15.0	720.5
Perth .....	134.2	40.3	50.9	155.8	.6	63.8	2.2	.3	.2	191.0	11.1	4.2	1.2	13.7	669.5
Wellington .....	66.9	51.8	83.7	161.0	2.0	87.9	1.4	.3	.1	194.3	14.2	2.1	.7	30.9	697.3
Waterloo .....	175.9	25.0	69.4	148.6	2.4	60.3	6.2	.4	.2	184.6	12.8	2.0	1.4	22.3	711.5
Dufferin .....	66.2	118.4	67.4	160.8	4.7	65.4	.5	.6	.1	188.7	17.9	.7	.9	13.5	705.8
Group .....	125.6	39.9	59.9	148.8	2.3	59.3	12.8	1.1	.6	186.4	12.5	2.6	1.0	15.9	668.7
Lincoln .....	150.9	15.4	29.0	119.9	3.1	31.0	44.1	5.1	1.1	279.2	13.5	1.6	.8	1.5	696.2
Wentworth .....	155.2	12.9	60.6	137.0	4.6	49.6	22.6	3.6	.6	218.5	17.4	2.1	1.1	11.1	696.9
Halton .....	134.5	20.9	78.1	109.5	3.0	61.8	6.7	1.1	.3	203.4	9.9	2.5	.7	10.0	642.4
Peel .....	118.6	55.1	149.4	121.8	6.2	57.5	2.0	1.1	.3	164.1	12.6	1.9	1.4	5.6	697.6
York .....	94.7	65.3	140.2	150.6	4.5	67.4	3.4	.7	.4	177.4	18.8	4.2	1.8	7.6	737.0
Ontario .....	31.2	143.9	116.5	143.9	8.9	80.2	7.8	1.2	1.0	158.1	12.4	2.3	1.6	34.9	743.9
Durham .....	12.2	140.8	172.3	120.9	18.9	79.6	7.1	3.9	1.3	159.2	11.7	1.6	1.8	18.6	749.9
Northumberland .....	33.4	94.8	151.7	96.4	37.6	67.1	13.1	16.4	1.7	173.0	14.1	1.5	.8	10.0	711.6
Prince Edward .....	12.1	39.1	232.0	76.2	51.7	67.9	36.4	35.8	2.6	165.5	13.8	.7	.3	.6	734.7
Group .....	75.1	75.5	131.2	123.4	15.1	65.3	13.0	6.7	1.0	181.9	14.2	2.2	1.3	12.6	718.5
Lennox & Add'n .....	10.1	32.1	265.6	109.3	26.6	43.8	11.7	13.4	.8	228.7	16.7	.7	.3	.8	700.6
Frontenac .....	9.4	43.0	91.3	132.0	18.9	55.8	8.2	7.7	1.5	302.1	19.9	.8	.8	1.9	693.3
Leeds & Gren. ....	13.5	34.0	27.9	159.6	17.3	16.1	13.0	13.7	.9	273.5	18.3	.5	.4	.6	589.3
Dundas .....	9.5	36.7	53.6	223.7	11.6	13.6	12.0	11.2	1.8	262.0	19.0	.8	.4	.5	656.4
Stormont .....	6.7	40.5	21.0	218.5	4.5	24.3	11.2	19.3	1.3	279.2	18.7	.3	.3	.8	646.6
Glengarry .....	5.0	58.5	15.9	220.6	.4	45.5	5.4	7.8	.8	254.2	18.3	.5	.3	.3	633.5
Prescott .....	.7	67.8	21.4	212.3	2.4	79.4	11.1	13.8	4.3	253.3	20.1	.5	.4	.9	688.4
Russell .....	3.2	58.0	19.4	247.6	3.2	54.9	5.9	13.3	3.1	243.9	20.0	.7	1.6	3.7	679.5
Carleton .....	6.4	83.2	29.4	223.3	24.8	50.8	4.7	14.6	1.7	220.7	22.9	2.0	2.0	5.3	691.8
Renfrew .....	4.5	103.4	.5	166.3	23.3	87.3	2.0	5.0	1.9	258.9	16.0	.4	.5	2.5	682.8
Lanark .....	11.4	51.8	9.7	128.7	18.1	41.1	4.8	21.6	.8	212.7	13.1	.5	.5	1.6	516.4
Group .....	8.5	55.4	45.5	173.6	17.1	44.7	8.2	13.0	1.5	252.4	18.2	.8	.7	1.7	641.3
Victoria .....	39.3	141.5	132.5	161.4	5.0	69.3	2.2	1.7	.4	161.2	13.1	2.1	1.3	13.8	744.8
Peterborough .....	47.9	123.0	66.4	137.9	15.6	72.0	1.7	3.3	.6	180.7	12.4	1.4	1.5	5.2	669.6
Haliburton .....	3.9	50.5	10.8	186.7	10.3	59.8	4.6	9.3	.9	381.3	26.6	.3	.7	12.2	757.9
Hastings .....	25.4	50.4	126.2	127.4	45.7	55.8	17.7	12.0	.9	204.9	18.2	.8	.5	2.3	688.2
Group .....	34.7	96.4	108.4	142.1	24.6	64.2	8.5	6.6	.7	191.4	15.4	1.3	1.0	6.8	702.1
Muskoka .....	1.4	31.7	11.7	179.5	8.7	57.3	4.7	6.4	.9	436.2	28.6	1.1	1.6	20.8	790.6
Parry Sound .....	1.4	62.2	27.3	178.1	15.0	52.5	1.7	5.0	.5	359.6	28.4	.4	1.0	24.0	757.1
Algoma .....	12.8	208.4	18.6	129.9	5.5	113.8	2.3	2.1	.3	312.0	22.6	.8	.9	15.7	845.7
Group .....	4.8	92.0	17.6	164.3	9.3	73.0	3.3	4.8	.6	380.3	26.7	.9	1.3	20.1	799.0
The Province .....	87.7	54.5	70.1	145.2	10.2	58.8	17.3	5.8	2.1	204.9	14.4	1.6	.9	9.3	682.8

## PASTURE.

TABLE No. XXIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area of Pasture in Ontario in the five years 1884-8; also the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in the year 1888.

Counties.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared in 1888.
Essex.....	27,563	27,584	64,251	62,457	46,864	141.6
Kent.....	45,405	48,229	89,037	89,292	69,097	160.2
Elgin.....	66,137	65,609	79,679	74,624	77,510	245.2
Norfolk.....	41,573	38,178	47,308	50,528	44,788	183.1
Halifax.....	33,725	37,512	43,950	39,206	40,372	169.8
Velland.....	24,927	23,474	33,681	32,216	31,065	164.8
Totals.....	239,330	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	179.3
Campton.....	63,157	62,980	95,926	88,689	90,831	223.7
Curon.....	141,642	135,339	152,711	140,784	141,278	263.6
Crucce.....	103,080	97,997	107,344	98,469	95,992	235.0
Totals.....	307,879	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	244.7
Crey.....	134,037	130,069	145,408	138,009	133,244	246.6
Lincoe.....	79,888	74,834	84,680	76,948	79,200	171.9
Totals.....	213,925	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	212.1
Middlesex.....	159,160	165,443	201,599	182,945	178,001	304.5
xford.....	85,081	85,497	104,404	103,255	104,277	251.1
erth.....	27,981	27,827	34,683	34,402	33,736	165.6
ellington.....	80,827	79,952	92,925	89,555	86,036	226.7
aterloo.....	84,903	84,499	100,363	93,601	91,679	195.4
ufferin.....	32,460	36,013	36,393	37,477	36,702	140.4
Totals.....	34,428	33,118	37,539	34,960	40,402	189.2
Totals.....	504,840	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	225.9
ncoln.....	27,325	25,764	31,583	30,464	28,630	183.5
entworth.....	38,521	35,678	47,835	43,905	44,379	187.0
alton.....	38,012	38,980	39,353	39,215	38,601	230.7
el.....	37,307	36,940	40,323	35,993	34,667	155.4
ork.....	60,211	59,777	70,292	68,306	71,460	147.3
utario.....	57,188	61,746	69,971	68,628	67,936	170.7
urham.....	50,062	46,827	53,979	55,059	53,913	176.5
orthumberland.....	60,775	64,257	72,179	70,475	62,609	195.5
ince Edward.....	37,219	34,924	40,072	41,021	35,816	203.5
Totals.....	406,620	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	178.3
nnox and Addington.....	48,017	51,121	65,471	67,812	63,711	238.9
ontenac.....	52,589	55,039	71,217	74,306	61,898	248.7
eds and Grenville.....	151,590	142,604	174,549	168,109	154,231	367.7
ndas.....	38,042	38,030	47,695	43,824	41,960	286.2
rmont.....	38,028	36,033	42,724	39,609	39,276	327.7
ngarry.....	39,978	44,873	48,086	46,675	48,167	281.6
scott.....	34,438	32,942	46,093	42,499	37,627	265.6
ssell.....	24,766	19,481	23,477	22,793	22,507	328.3
leton.....	69,207	75,490	90,008	82,294	87,307	251.0
ifrew.....	67,273	59,946	72,794	69,711	62,423	259.0
ark.....	101,211	110,575	108,900	107,631	105,237	349.4
Totals.....	665,139	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	296.2
toria.....	38,258	40,763	47,718	49,735	47,941	160.0
erborough.....	51,935	50,567	52,550	55,785	46,477	241.5
iburton.....	4,974	5,112	7,060	5,494	5,022	177.6
stings.....	84,656	90,408	93,640	97,240	95,636	245.8
Totals.....	179,823	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	217.5
skoka.....	9,108	8,324	9,187	9,344	8,456	174.9
ry Sound.....	4,336	4,042	3,064	3,869	4,332	146.3
oma.....	4,604	3,642	4,620	3,986	3,693	127.2
Totals.....	18,048	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	153.1
Province.....	2,535,604	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	224.2

NOTE.—Previous to 1887 a portion of "bush" pasture was included. Returns of pasture land in 1887 1888 include cleared lands only.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TABLE No. XXX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area in Orchard and Garden in Ontario as taken from the assessors' rolls in the seven years 1882-8, with the annual average for the period; also, the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1888 and the average for the period 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared	
									1888.	1882-8
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Essex .....	5,914	5,723	5,768	6,015	5,814	6,081	6,399	5,959	30.4	33.
Kent .....	7,004	6,695	7,305	7,615	8,117	7,432	7,849	7,431	24.7	27.
Elgin .....	6,856	6,572	6,696	6,881	6,951	7,360	7,640	6,994	25.4	27.
Norfolk .....	7,256	6,826	7,470	8,024	7,909	7,935	8,770	7,741	32.0	35.
Haldimand .....	4,222	4,150	4,541	4,528	4,755	4,995	4,891	4,583	21.3	23.
Welland .....	6,763	7,101	7,248	6,781	6,406	6,281	7,151	6,819	42.0	43.
Totals .....	38,015	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	42,700	39,527	28.5	31.
Lambton .....	6,506	6,386	5,961	5,596	5,896	6,031	6,490	6,124	23.0	24.
Huron .....	8,092	8,468	8,539	8,478	8,624	7,849	8,775	8,403	15.1	16.
Bruce .....	5,744	5,020	5,446	5,851	5,432	6,027	6,213	5,676	13.1	14.
Totals .....	20,342	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	21,478	20,203	16.2	17.
Grey .....	7,297	6,778	6,719	7,105	7,160	7,347	8,262	7,238	13.4	13.
Simcoe .....	4,323	4,351	4,378	4,450	4,417	4,881	6,085	4,698	9.3	10.
Totals .....	11,620	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	14,847	11,936	11.5	12.
Middlesex .....	9,800	9,309	10,100	11,000	10,966	10,534	12,242	10,564	18.8	21.
Oxford .....	7,782	8,432	8,208	8,666	8,728	8,795	9,142	8,536	23.0	25.
Brant .....	4,004	4,334	4,488	4,651	4,750	5,260	5,213	4,671	23.7	27.
Perth .....	4,250	4,553	4,410	4,626	4,964	5,668	5,643	4,874	11.9	14.
Wellington .....	1,350	4,406	4,643	4,772	5,181	5,136	5,790	4,897	10.0	11.
Waterloo .....	5,030	4,958	5,221	5,295	5,450	5,693	5,191	5,263	21.8	22.
Dufferin .....	1,308	1,410	1,234	1,583	1,589	1,714	1,766	1,515	7.2	8.
Totals .....	36,524	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	44,987	40,320	16.3	18.
Lincoln .....	7,333	7,863	8,059	8,075	8,057	7,808	7,878	7,867	49.3	53.
Wentworth .....	9,291	8,922	9,197	9,324	9,340	9,529	8,134	9,105	45.1	44.
Halton .....	4,677	4,551	4,603	4,991	4,721	4,829	5,332	4,815	28.4	29.
Peel .....	4,491	3,786	4,452	4,128	4,000	4,001	4,566	4,202	18.7	18.
York .....	7,379	6,836	8,128	7,744	7,394	9,239	8,881	7,943	18.0	19.
Ontario .....	1,953	5,351	5,298	5,330	5,457	5,492	5,734	5,374	14.8	16.
Durham .....	3,503	3,929	3,897	3,825	3,908	3,926	4,898	3,984	12.3	14.
Northumberland .....	6,511	6,478	6,485	6,683	6,405	6,757	6,203	6,503	20.9	21.
Prince Edward .....	5,743	6,364	6,503	6,696	5,830	5,777	6,943	6,205	31.4	35.
Totals .....	53,881	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	58,559	56,058	23.6	25.
Lennox & Addon. ....	2,704	2,840	2,448	2,671	2,767	2,810	3,535	2,825	13.5	14.
Frontenac .....	1,884	2,211	2,170	1,966	2,164	2,343	3,148	2,269	8.9	11.
Leeds & Grenville .....	2,624	2,968	3,121	3,062	3,210	3,410	4,412	3,258	6.4	8.
Dundas .....	962	1,074	1,170	1,262	1,338	1,313	1,212	1,190	7.2	9.
Stormont .....	926	888	930	920	1,029	1,216	1,400	1,044	8.0	9.
Glengarry .....	316	460	470	525	634	704	983	584	2.2	4.
Prescott .....	227	271	220	166	222	149	576	262	1.8	2.
Russell .....	191	127	121	164	113	114	322	165	2.5	2.
Carleton .....	555	319	431	470	593	467	1,391	604	2.0	3.
Renfrew .....	365	269	283	842	1,043	897	738	634	1.4	2.
Lanark .....	979	974	1,011	1,097	1,207	1,337	1,311	1,131	3.4	4.
Totals .....	11,733	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	19,028	13,966	5.2	6.
Victoria .....	1,266	1,423	1,729	1,818	2,299	2,022	2,279	1,834	5.3	8.
Peterborough .....	1,889	1,829	1,861	1,969	1,954	2,025	2,352	1,983	8.8	9.
Haliburton .....	95	61	176	37	62	78	190	100	3.4	4.
Hastings .....	4,589	5,598	4,869	5,014	5,465	5,825	7,464	5,546	13.3	17.
Totals .....	7,839	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	12,285	9,463	9.5	11.
Muskoka .....	403	316	393	349	398	265	99	349	7.7	7.
Parry Sound .....	4	7	.....	56	48	50	317	30	.1	1.
Algoma .....	196	255	216	165	70	48	46	150	5.4	4.
Totals .....	603	578	609	570	516	363	462	529	5.1	4.
The Province .....	180,557	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	213,846	192,002	16.0	17.



## PART II.

### LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The condition of live stock in the spring varied considerably, according as the supply of fodder had been deficient or plentiful. There was a great scarcity of feed in very many districts owing to the backwardness of the season. As a result, all kinds of live stock, more especially cattle, were reported as unusually thin, though generally healthy. Where they had been well cared for they were in fine condition. The principal disease noted was horse distemper, which prevailed in many localities and caused numerous deaths; epizootic and strangles also affected horses in some sections. Where disease was absent horses were in better condition than cattle. A good many deaths among young pigs occurred, and the cold, late season was also unfavorable, though in a less noticeable degree, to the young of other animals. Sheep generally wintered well and ewes were prolific. A few cases of lung and head disease in sheep were mentioned.

In the Lake Erie group, more particularly in the counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin, and in a few of the West Midland counties, the condition of pastures at midsummer were most encouraging, but in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay groups and in the eastern Ontario counties the unpleasant experience of last year was repeated. From Peel eastward correspondents reported brown pastures, and in many instances hand-feeding of stock. Warned by the drouth of the previous summer a number of farmers sowed corn, oats and millet for green feed, and thus supplemented what the stock could pick up in the rather uninviting pastures; others less prudent, actually started to feed cattle from the year's scant supply of hay—a fact which carries its own comment. Even in the more favored counties correspondents insisted upon the need of close economy in order to carry the stock in good form through the winter. In these counties there was a surplus of dairy produce, as the flow of milk had been kept up, but in the eastern counties and the two northern groups of the west the yield of milk began to fall off about the middle of July. It was generally remarked, however, that notwithstanding the poor appearance of the pastures all classes of stock appeared to be in really good condition.

Fall pastures were not in good condition, although much better than was expected when the August bulletin was issued. The great drouth of the early part of the summer left the fields very unpromising after cutting, but copious rains early in the fall revived the pastures to a considerable extent and gave live stock a supply of fresh, if rather short, grass. Cattle were ready to go into winter quarters in better form than was hoped for earlier in the season, but, in view of the scarcity of hay and fodder generally, many animals were parted with at a sacrifice rather than that they should be kept over for all feeding. Sheep were sold freely during the summer, and only choice mutton was kept for the winter. A great number of young hogs changed owners in the fall, and many of these were purchased on foot by drovers for fattening. Those handling pork spoke favorably of the condition of the market during the fall. Not a single case of disease was reported among cattle, sheep or swine, and nothing was feared from the winter except that the scarcity of feed might keep the animals in thin condition. In a few of the western counties there was an abundance of coarse grains, or corn stalks, straw and oats, but everywhere there was a shortage of hay.

**HORSES.**—The appended table gives the number in each of the three classes of horses by county groups, and for the province in 1888 and the preceding year, and the total number in each of the five years 1884-8:

Horses.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working horses.	1888....	38,937	29,007	25,516	58,956	67,170	57,576	21,311	2,334	300,807
	1887....	39,442	28,754	24,218	59,061	65,430	55,304	22,181	2,114	296,509
Breeding mares.	1888....	16,729	14,289	10,047	24,983	23,507	20,390	7,322	1,113	118,380
	1887....	15,740	12,768	9,229	23,177	24,265	19,304	6,636	848	111,907
Unbroken horses.	1888....	25,815	19,802	14,677	35,062	37,252	31,195	12,130	1,098	177,031
	1887....	22,357	18,474	14,327	32,291	36,018	31,292	11,121	1,070	166,950
Totals....	1888....	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218
	1887....	77,539	59,936	47,774	114,529	125,713	105,900	39,938	4,032	575,367
	1886....	77,949	59,879	46,828	111,454	126,204	105,228	38,066	4,011	569,644
	1885....	75,408	58,189	46,054	111,271	122,078	102,938	39,048	3,823	558,801
	1884....	74,116	56,414	43,316	106,324	117,985	96,889	37,412	3,497	535,951

There has been an increase of 20,857 in the total number of horses in the province compared with the previous year, of which 4,303 are working horses, 6,473 breeding mares and 10,081 unbroken animals. An increase is observable in every group in the total number of horses, although there has not been an increase in every class. Working horses have decreased in the Lake Erie, West Midland and East Midland groups.

**HORNED CATTLE.**—In the following table the number of cattle is given by class in each county group and in the province for 1887 and 1888, together with the total number in each for the five years 1884-8:

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working oxen	1888	1,586	1,399	2,114	1,062	1,182	1,126	2,180	1,923	12,577
	1887	1,579	1,257	2,386	1,210	1,519	1,415	2,292	2,105	13,763
Milch cows...	1888	87,440	75,743	58,007	154,947	125,432	208,194	63,288	8,508	781,551
	1887	86,054	73,112	54,528	150,646	122,504	193,685	59,692	8,100	748,322
Store cattle over 2 years.	1888	47,250	64,699	37,852	89,255	59,017	60,824	25,547	4,495	388,931
	1887	46,208	58,125	37,679	94,102	63,523	63,543	25,137	4,263	392,580
Young and other cattle.	1888	90,035	108,017	77,047	173,174	115,126	125,512	45,876	10,761	745,568
	1887	98,493	112,467	75,564	183,398	124,937	136,587	51,856	10,298	793,601
Totals.....	1888	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,631
	1887	232,334	244,961	170,157	429,356	312,483	395,230	138,977	24,766	1,948,261
	1886	239,183	250,631	178,296	447,929	326,751	412,176	137,991	25,216	2,018,171
	1885	230,142	244,300	179,073	438,807	316,302	401,086	139,938	26,832	1,976,481
	1884	222,016	246,755	176,464	431,885	303,675	384,215	135,047	25,613	1,925,671

The total number of horned cattle in the province in 1888 falls below that of any year since 1884, and is less by 19,626 than in 1887, the decrease being divided between working oxen, store cattle and young animals, while an increase of 33,238 is noted in the number of milch cows. In the last named class an increase was observed in every district, showing that notwithstanding the poor pastures of the previous year farmers were not parting too readily with their milking stock. In store cattle a decrease occurred in the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. Young cattle exceeded the number reported in 1887 only in two groups—the Georgian Bay counties and the Northern Districts. The greatest falling off in the total number of cattle took place in the Lake Ontario and West Midland groups, but in four of the groups an increase was made over their totals in 1887. Milch cows constitute 40.5 per cent. of the total cattle, from 30.3 per cent. in the Lake Huron counties to 52.6 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

**SHEEP.**—Following is a table showing by classes of coarse and fine woolled sheep, the number over and under one year in the province, and by county groups for 1887 and 1888; also, the total number in each of the five years 1884-8:

Sheep.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Coarse-woolled:										
Over 1 year.	1888	62,120	83,682	78,200	117,027	97,630	142,161	44,303	7,841	632,964
	1887	66,775	84,104	82,975	119,414	100,220	162,112	50,194	8,141	673,935
Under 1 year.	1888	43,671	52,422	47,261	76,270	61,678	76,353	24,609	4,238	386,502
	1887	44,546	56,716	51,040	80,456	60,019	88,223	27,311	5,464	413,775
Fine-woolled:										
Over 1 year.	1888	23,235	17,838	23,561	36,063	37,123	41,344	13,182	3,689	196,035
	1887	23,661	17,098	19,909	34,189	33,708	39,720	12,213	2,980	183,478
Under 1 year.	1888	18,402	13,328	14,922	25,395	26,932	23,379	8,951	2,234	133,543
	1887	17,868	11,541	13,668	24,531	22,503	25,075	8,087	1,700	124,973
	1888	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283,237	91,045	18,002	1,349,044
	1887	152,850	169,459	167,592	258,590	216,450	315,130	97,805	18,285	1,396,161
Totals.....	1886	171,238	191,776	189,405	300,149	263,571	369,851	105,664	19,295	1,610,949
	1885	186,718	210,183	207,313	343,009	277,975	387,685	123,618	19,104	1,755,605
	1884	205,532	238,994	213,484	373,798	297,483	421,472	122,102	17,868	1,890,733

A falling off is still observable in the number of sheep in the province, but the increase in 1888 is 47,117, as compared with 214,788 in 1887. The ratio of the number in 1888 to that in 1884 is as 5 to 7. The actual decrease, however, is confined to the coarse-woolled class, where the number is smaller by 68,244 than in 1887, a reduction occurring in each group. The number of fine-woolled sheep has increased by 21,127, distributed by every group except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, in which a slight decrease occurs in lambs. An increase in the total number of sheep was made in every district, the Lake Ontario counties, where the figures rose from 216,450 in 1887 to 223,363 in 1888.



**THE WOOL CLIP.**—The clip of coarse and fine wool is given by county groups for the province for the years 1887 and 1888 in the following table, together with average total clip for the seven years 1882-8 :

Total clip.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coarse wool.	1888..	373,975	497,357	455,426	694,356	604,001	715,751	240,778	47,100	3,628,7
	1887..	388,093	482,146	458,825	691,324	609,958	769,106	259,989	46,213	3,705,6
	1882-8	500,441	621,718	550,701	973,618	813,683	937,463	306,339	45,563	4,749,5
Fine wool.	1888..	129,030	102,340	125,482	196,298	203,904	214,806	70,146	20,277	1,062,2
	1887..	121,129	93,483	101,870	179,534	185,774	197,061	59,293	14,451	952,5
	1882-8	114,251	90,262	94,274	173,553	174,944	217,210	64,988	13,925	943,4
Total...	1888..	503,005	599,697	580,908	890,654	807,905	930,557	310,924	67,377	4,691,0
	1887..	509,222	575,629	560,695	870,858	795,732	966,167	319,282	60,664	4,658,2
	1882-8	614,692	711,980	644,975	1,147,171	988,627	1,154,673	371,327	59,488	5,692,9

The total wool clip of the province exceeds that of 1887 by 32,778 pounds, though being a decrease in coarse wool of 76,910 pounds, and an increase in fine wool of 109,6 pounds. The clip of coarse wool exceeds its record of the previous year in the Lake Huron and West Midland groups and the Northern Districts, but an increase in the clip of fine wool is reported in every district. The new settlements comprising the Northern Districts show an increase over the average total clip for the seven years 1882-8 but in all the older groups a decided falling off is noticed. This is due, however, to the decrease in the number of animals, and not because of any decline in the weight of the average fleece, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the average weight per fleece for 1887, 1888, and for the seven years 1882-8 :

Clip per fleece.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coarse wool .....	1888..	5.91	5.77	5.65	5.78	5.98	4.92	5.30	5.79	5.58
	1887..	5.84	5.86	5.72	5.90	6.13	4.97	5.40	5.78	5.64
	1882-8	5.68	5.71	5.53	5.73	5.99	4.81	5.22	5.68	5.50
Fine wool.....	1888..	5.42	5.66	5.27	5.29	5.37	5.04	5.05	5.42	5.28
	1887..	5.15	5.47	5.13	5.21	5.48	5.01	5.16	5.15	5.22
	1882-8	5.02	5.40	5.17	5.28	5.36	4.87	4.90	5.21	5.13

Coarse wool was lighter by .06 lb. per fleece than in 1887, but exceeded its average for the seven years 1882-8 by .08 lb. Fleeces of fine wool, however, averaged .06 lb. heavier in 1888 than in 1887, and .15 lb. more than in the seven years period. The best averages for coarse woolled fleeces were in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie groups being 5.98 lb. and 5.91 lb. respectively, while the lightest average clip, 4.92 lb. was returned in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. In fine woolled fleeces the Lake Huron group led, the average being 5.66 lb. per fleece. The St. Lawrence and East Midland counties, however, showed only 5.04 and 5.05 pounds per fleece. The average weight of coarse wool exceeds that of fine wool by 3 lb. in ten fleeces.

**Hogs.**—The number of hogs in each group and in the province in 1887 and 1888 is given by classes in the appended table, together with the total for each year since 1884 :

Hogs.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over one year..	1888	35,491	16,454	15,999	27,782	32,099	43,144	14,611	2,074	187,654
	1887	35,638	15,644	18,457	30,611	37,770	47,513	19,868	1,443	206,944
Under one year	1888	150,693	54,889	56,853	137,625	116,192	75,243	34,802	5,128	631,425
	1887	150,205	54,056	52,558	131,990	116,908	73,548	36,931	4,677	625,873
	1888	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,202	819,079
	1887	185,843	69,700	71,915	162,601	154,678	126,061	56,799	6,120	832,817
Totals .....	1886	183,358	69,942	76,193	166,002	170,014	137,263	50,327	7,026	860,125
	1885	163,002	69,709	77,763	155,767	163,933	132,154	51,418	8,516	822,262
	1884	163,451	87,521	91,711	178,755	181,518	140,165	60,843	12,194	916,158

There has been a decrease from 1887 in the number of hogs of 13,738. There are fewer hogs in the province than in any year of the Bureau's existence. An increase in the number of old hogs is noted only in two districts, while five groups report an increase in the class under one year. Swine raising is carried on most extensively in the corn growing counties of the Lake Erie group, where nearly 23 per cent. of the hogs of the province are reported, and the West Midland and Lake Ontario districts come next in order.

**POULTRY.**—Domesticated fowls, like cattle, have a dual commercial value of flesh and egg product. In the following table no reference is made to the egg product, but the number of birds is given in their classes by county groups for 1887 and 1888, together with the total for the past five years :

Poultry.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkeys	1888	54,614	28,921	25,848	62,580	58,075	79,832	22,992	3,157	336,019
	1887	70,365	27,817	33,451	71,320	84,951	96,878	21,812	3,004	409,598
Geese	1888	45,085	44,083	43,881	70,272	72,219	70,243	29,224	2,819	377,826
	1887	54,641	47,639	48,901	79,283	86,811	73,778	33,026	3,976	428,055
Ducks	1888	761,885	639,794	478,753	1,171,145	982,704	989,152	369,947	56,889	5,450,269
	1887	817,635	628,393	467,537	1,141,482	1,088,892	1,012,061	389,924	54,784	5,600,708
	1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114
	1887	942,641	703,849	549,889	1,292,085	1,260,654	1,182,717	444,762	61,764	6,438,361
Chickens	1886	1,007,965	740,057	579,679	1,377,089	1,371,697	1,394,001	433,790	64,637	6,968,915
	1885	942,877	655,455	524,427	1,284,037	1,234,590	1,247,901	390,272	57,246	6,336,805
	1884	824,977	671,133	525,544	1,232,858	1,234,179	1,266,214	413,263	69,438	6,237,606

Comparing the totals for the province a decrease is observed in every class of poultry compared with 1887, there being a falling off of 73,579 in the number of turkeys, 50,229 in geese and 150,439 in other fowls, making a total decrease of 274,247. Of this decrease Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties are accountable for 228,713.

PROPORTIONATE NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.—The following table gives the average number of the various classes of live stock per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups for 1888 :

Live Stock.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1888.	1887.	1882-8.
Horses .....	61.1	50.1	49.8	53.3	56.1	48.6	49.3	38.6	52.7	51.8	51.5
Cattle .....	169.6	198.6	173.5	187.2	131.8	176.2	165.6	217.9	170.6	175.4	174.6
Sheep .....	110.5	132.9	162.6	114.0	97.9	126.1	110.1	152.7	119.3	125.7	155.8
Hogs .....	139.5	56.7	72.2	74.0	65.0	52.7	59.8	61.1	72.4	75.0	79.4
Poultry .....	645.6	566.5	543.9	583.5	487.9	507.2	510.7	533.2	545.1	579.6	572.8

Horses show an increase over 1887 and also over the average for the seven years but all the other classes fall below their ratios for both periods. The highest rate for horses on the basis of 1,000 acres cleared is found in the Lake Erie group, the Lake Ontario counties coming second with five head less. The Northern Districts the lowest in the rate of horses, leads in the rate of cattle, followed closely by the Lake Huron counties. The rate of sheep is greatest in the Georgian Bay group, with the Northern Districts second. The proportion of hogs in the Lake Erie counties is nearly double that of any other group, 265 being the rate in Essex. In poultry the rates range from 487 in the Lake Ontario group to 645.6 in the Lake Erie counties. The latter group leads in rates of horses, hogs and poultry, while the Lake Ontario group has the lowest proportion in cattle, sheep and poultry.

#### FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : All stock have done well with the exception of cattle that were out of doors and had no shelter. They consumed an unusual amount of feed, and came out the poorer we have had them in a long while. There has been no disease but "hollow horn." We are pretty near cleaned out of fodder.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent : All live stock are healthy, and horses are in good demand for American markets. Cattle are thin owing to the scarcity of feed and late spring. Sheep have wintered well, and have produced an unusually large number of lambs. Pigs are generally healthy, although some complain of the young ones dying.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin : Horses are in good order, but cattle as a general thing are thin though in good health generally speaking. Some sheep are very thin, while others are in ordinary condition. No disease has appeared but horse distemper, but it has not been of a very serious nature. Fodder is scarce as a general thing.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : No serious diseases have been reported among horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. Some colts died soon after foaling—from weakness or general debility. There is a great scarcity of fodder. Some have had to buy hay who imagined they would have more than they would require, and very little feed will be left over this year. On the whole stock will go on the grass in a lean condition, and will have to go before the grass has got a good start.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron : The condition of live stock varies a good deal. Horses generally in fair condition, although some have been affected with distemper, and a few mares and colts have died this spring. Cattle are poor and thin, owing to the scarcity of fodder with a good many farmers, but sheep and pigs are in good order. Fodder is rather scarce this spring, owing to last summer being so dry.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : Horses in many cases have been troubled this winter with influenza or a mild distemper, and are out of condition on that account, although but few were lost. Cattle generally are not in as good condition as usual; perhaps the scarcity of turnips may be the cause of this, as there is no scarcity of other feed. Sheep and pigs have done well. There is plenty of all kinds of feed except roots.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Horses generally are in good condition. There was a good deal of distemper during the winter, and also a good deal of another disease which manifested itself in a swelling of the legs and up into the body, and which sometimes proved fatal. Cattle, sheep and pigs, are in ordinary condition, strong and healthy if not very fat. Fodder did not seem to have the "last" in it that it usually has for the same bulk, still, generally, there was a sufficient supply for all purposes.



John McPherson, Lobo, Middlesex : I heard a person once remark that when he started in life he had nothing, and that he had held his own remarkably well ever since. Now, that is about the way with the stock this spring—they went in winter quarters very thin and they have come out about the same. There has been no disease except distemper among the horses, but a great many young pigs I think were lost owing, I believe, to the cold weather. Fodder was very scarce, but farmers used economy from the start, and therefore managed to pull through.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : The condition of live stock is not equal to former years. Some explain that this is partly due to the fact that the quality of rough feeds is not as good as usual. In no department of live stock is the condition up to the average. Otherwise stock is in a healthy condition. The generality of farmers are scarce of feed, and are praying for early grass.

John McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington : The condition of live stock is fair. There has been some kind of epidemic among horses, and some have been lost. There have also been many deaths amongst colts this spring. There has been a sufficiency of feed in this section.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Horses are thin in flesh, but in general good health. Cattle are going out this spring as poor as I ever saw them. Sheep and pigs have wintered well, and there has been no disease of any kind. The supply of fodder was short, and some turned out their stock before the grass got fairly started.

Alex. McCowan, Scarborough, York : Live stock are in very fair condition with some few exceptions. A good many pigs in this neighborhood have gone lame. They seem to lose all power of themselves, and to very little good afterwards. I do not know the cause unless the pea meal feed has been too strong for them. On the whole there has been a sufficient supply of fodder; some have had to buy, while others were able to sell.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Live stock are rather thin in flesh, and in many cases poor and weak. No special disease has prevailed, although more than an average number of cases of sickness is observable amongst both horses and horned cattle. There were a few cases of horse distemper. There was enough fodder for winter feed, but a remarkable scarcity for March and April.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington : Live stock of all kinds are rather thin in flesh and weakly for the want of sufficient good feed. Horses have had some distemper, but not of a fatal character. Most of our farmers have had to feed sparingly on account of scarcity of fodder, and many had to buy feed.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Live stock in general (milk cows especially) look unusually thin this spring on account of an insufficient supply of food, many farmers feeding very sparingly. Horses are looking as well as usual, and so are sheep and pigs. Oats and hay are very scarce. There will be enough, but little to spare. There are a few farmers this year, as in other years, who will have some hay left, but the great majority will have none to spare, and some will have to buy.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry : Horses, cattle and sheep, have wintered well. A disease has broken out in the neighborhood by which some farmers have lost five or six head of cattle. The disease was not in the hoof and upwards, and the stench in the stables in which these animals were was almost unbearable. No veterinary examined them. Fodder is sufficient for all purposes.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough : Horses and cattle are looking rather slim, but sheep and pigs are in fair condition. Horses had the distemper in adjoining localities, but all recovered. Fodder was not as plentiful as usual, but experience taught the farmers not to waste it in the forepart of the winter. There was enough for home supply.

John B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings : Horses have suffered from a distemper which caused the loss of some fine young animals. Cattle, owing to the scarcity of coarse grains, are very thin but healthy. A very few sheep are raised in this section. Pigs are in very good condition. Most of the farmers pinched their stock, but to the injury of their stock. Straw was abundant, but coarse grains and hay scarce.

James Early, Chaffey, Muskoka : There has been a disease among live stock. Their tails got diseased, and it affected their spines. They could not get up without help, and most of those attacked died. There was a plentiful supply of fodder throughout the winter.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Pastures have been good on account of the showery weather. Live stock are in good condition and the prospect is good for fall and winter feed. Butter is scarce and dearer than in many years—at this season.

Samuel Williams, Southwold, Elgin : Pastures are now looking well, although they got a late start this spring. The condition of cattle is reported as good. The prospects for fall and winter are fair. The supply of dairy produce is fairly good.

G. W. Newman, Walsingham, Norfolk : Pastures are good, as there is just sufficient rain to keep things nicely growing. Live stock are in good condition. Hay will be scarce, but there will be an abundance of coarse feed. Farmers are turning their attention to the dairy more than formerly.

Frederick Mehlenbacher, Rainham, Haldimand : Pastures are miserably poor. Live stock are in very poor condition considering the state of pastures, but numbers will have to be sold owing to the shortage of grass and the scarcity of hay. The supply of dairy produce is much below the average.

A. A. Myers, Sombra, Lambton : Pasture is not very good on account of lack of rain, but live stock look extra well. There will be plenty of fodder, and there is every prospect of an abundant supply of dairy produce.

George Hood, Morris, Huron : Pastures are very bare, but nevertheless cattle are in good condition. The prospect for fall and winter keep is by no means bright. Cows have failed very much in their yield of milk.

Wm. Whitelaw, St. Vincent, Grey : There is little or nothing on pastures. Live stock were in good condition until the middle of July when pastures gave out. If the rain continues, fall feed will be good, but winter feed will be scarce. The supply of dairy produce is about 80 per cent. of what it was last year.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Pastures on high lands have been dried out for weeks ; consequently live stock is in poor condition. The prospects for fall and winter keep are very poor indeed, as there will not be nearly enough fodder to keep the stock through the winter. Farmers would gladly sell, but cannot find purchasers at any price. The supply of dairy produce has been much under the average.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Pastures are very good as they have been kept fresh by frequent rains. Live stock are in very good condition, but there is rather poor prospect for winter supply. Some have sown Hungarian grass seed in their summer fallows to supplement the lack of hay. Our cheese factory has done fairly well, and milk is still keeping up the supply.

J. W. Whealy, Nissouri E., Oxford : Pastures have been very bare, but this week's rains will freshen them up. Live stock are in good condition, and the prospects for fall and winter keep are middling. As a large quantity of oats and corn are grown the loss of the hay crop will not be so keenly felt. The supply of dairy produce is rather light, although better than last year.

D. McDiarmid, Brantford, Brant : Pastures are short and stock is thin, yet the prospects are good for fall and winter keep—on account of western corn and millet being sown to a great extent. The supply of dairy produce is rather short.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Pastures have been very bare, consequently stock are in poor condition, but the prospect for fall feed is better. The creamery in this section was poorly supplied on account of the drouth in the early part of the season.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington : Pastures are in bad condition and have been all summer. Cattle are almost "spring poor," but since the rain came the fields are getting green again and the prospects for fall pasture are fair. Winter feed will be scarce. The supply of dairy produce will be short.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Pastures are short, but will keep live stock in thrifty condition. There will be no fattening on pasture, however, except on low lands where meadows are damp. While stock is in fair condition, many farmers will sell off their lighter stock and fatten none but the best, as it pays to feed only choice cattle for the British markets.

Matthew Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin : Pastures have been very poor, but the late rains have freshened them some. Live stock are in very poor condition, and many are wondering how they are going to keep their cattle over the winter.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Pastures are short on account of dry weather, and consequently live stock are not doing well. There is not a very good supply of dairy produce.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : Pastures have not been very good. Had it not been for green fodder cattle would have been hard up. They are now getting in fair condition after the short fare of last year. Dairy produce will not be up to the average quantity.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : Pastures could hardly be any worse, as they are completely burned up, and there is no fresh clover to take its place for fall pasture. Live stock are in fair condition, but fodder is going to be scarce and dear. There are very poor prospects for much butter.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel : Pastures are very scant. I never before saw live stock in so thin condition, and the prospects for fall and winter are not very bright, as hay and straw will not make one half of a good average crop.

Thos. Ramage, Etobicoke, York : Pastures are poor. Live stock are in fair condition. For fall keep the prospects are better than they were last year, but for winter keep it will require great economy.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : Pastures have improved since the rains of August 3rd. Live stock are in fair condition. There will probably be plenty of pasture from now till winter, but farmers will have to economize in their hay and straw for winter. The supply of dairy produce is small.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Pastures are very short, yet stock are in as good condition as could be expected. Hay was very short and straw was not very plentiful, and feed will not be too abundant. A great deal of western corn has been sown, which will partially supply the lack of other feed.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Pastures are very poor, and live stock are not in good condition. The rain has given the burnt up pasture fields a little start, and should we get frequent showers live stock may hold their own, but not otherwise. The prospect for the winter is a dreary one for a great many, owing to the great deficiency of both hay and straw. Butter and cheese are both scarce.

S. N. Smith, Sookiasburg, Prince Edward : Pastures are very poor, having been burnt up by drouth, and stock are looking thin. Many are planting western corn and sowing seed for fodder for the winter since the rain. The winter will be a trying one, as most farmers are short of feed for their stock.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Pasture is very short and stock as a general thing thin in flesh. The shortage of fodder will be felt very keenly by many farmers this winter, unless they can dispose of a large portion of their stock or import fodder from outside the country.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Pastures are in a very bad condition. Live stock are suffering for want of pasture and in many instances for want of water. Cattle are consequently not in good condition, and the prospects for fall and winter keep never were worse in this section. Dairy products are short of an average.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Pastures were in good condition in the forepart of the summer, but lately are poor. Live stock are in good condition as farmers are beginning to feed green corn. Dairy produce is falling off very much.



Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : Pastures are pretty well burned out. Live stock are looking better than one would expect judging by the pastures. Winter fodder will be very scarce and dear. The supply of dairy produce is not large, but equal to last year.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry : Pastures are dry generally. Live stock are in fair condition. A large quantity of corn has been grown for green fodder in order to supplement pastures during the dry weather and keep up the flow of milk. There will be plenty of feed for fall and winter and some to spare. There is not much butter exported, as most of the milk is made into cheese.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : Pastures are in about the same condition as last year, but recent showers will improve them. Live stock have fallen off a good deal, and some farmers are already feeding hay. There is a prospect of fodder being scarce during the winter. The flow of milk has fallen off from 25 to 50 per cent.

Edmund Byrne, Burgess, Lanark : Pastures are the poorest we have ever had, as the drouth and grasshoppers have left scarcely anything. Cattle are in poor condition and nearly every person wants to sell owing to the likelihood of a scarcity of feed in winter.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria : Pastures are brown and bare. Live stock are in medium condition, and the prospects for the future are that feed must be carefully saved from the start, so as to tide over the winter. The supply of dairy produce is short.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : Pastures are in miserable condition on account of the very dry season. Live stock are only in fair condition for want of good pasture. The prospects for keeping live stock in good condition during the coming fall and winter is very disheartening as feed is going to be very scarce and hard to be got. The supply of dairy produce will be small.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton : Pastures are medium to good. Live stock is in fair condition. I think there will be plenty of feed for fall and winter, owing to the abundance of wild hay.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Pastures are very poor on account of the excessive drouth and at one time it was feared that the grass was killed at the roots ; but latterly we have had some fine rains, and pasture fields now begin to show a shade of green. Live stock are not in good condition, and the prospects for winter keep are gloomy indeed. Most farmers will either have to buy feed largely, or else get rid of part of their stock. The supply of dairy produce is falling off rapidly.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Pastures are fairly green and improving. Live stock are in good condition, and careful feeding with the use of the chaff cutter will enable farmers to pull through the winter. The supply of dairy produce is limited, with good prices.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound : Pastures are in a very poor state. Cattle pasture very much in the woods and are in very good condition. There is a good supply of butter, but no cheese is made.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Fall pastures are in fair condition. They have been much improved since Sept. 15. Cattle, horses and sheep have been doing well during the past month. Cattle and sheep are seldom fattened except on grass. Hogs are doing well. Most farmers are alive to the fact that early feeding pays, and many of them feed pease and barley as a start. The supplies for market are large. The winter supply of fodder is quite sufficient.

Robt. Wilkie, Harwich, Kent : Fall pastures are very poor, but cattle are in fair condition. Not many cattle or sheep are being fattened, but a great number of hogs are. Hay is scarce, but rough fodder is plentiful.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Fall pastures have been good. Live stock is in very good condition ; all beefing stock are doing first-class. Sheep are in the best condition we have had them for many years. The prospect for winter fodder is not bright, but if care is taken there may be enough. Large quantities of fodder corn have been raised.

G. E. Fitzgerald, Rainham, Haldimand : Live stock are looking very well, but are not likely to fatten until housed. Cattle are mostly sold in summer and fall. Winter feed will be scarce. Lambs are nearly all sold. There are a less number of hogs than usual.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland : Pastures are in better condition than last fall, and live stock are in very fair trim. Cattle do not fatten well this fall, and a great many have been offered for sale at prices lower than for years. Sheep and hogs are very scarce. From present appearances I should say that beef will be plenty but mutton and pork short. There is plenty of coarse feed to take the stock through the winter.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : Pastures are very poor, as the rain did not come soon enough. After the ground was moistened the temperature of the atmosphere was too low for vegetation to make rapid progress. Stock are healthy, but rather thin in flesh. Hay is a light crop. Rough grains such as oats, pease and barley, are plentiful.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron : Pastures are good and live stock are now doing well, but suffered from bare pastures in July and August. Hogs are not kept largely on account of milk being mostly sent to the cheese factories, but what there are are doing well. Sheep have been mostly marketed. Fodder will be very scarce.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey : Fall pastures are very good, yet live stock are in fair condition. The fattening process has just commenced. Sheep and hogs are healthy, and there is the ordinary supply for market. The supply of fodder is very small.

Samuel Taylor, Orillia, Simcoe : Fall pastures have had next to nothing, there was so little growth owing to the nights being cold. Live stock are in usual condition. There will be plenty of stock for the market supply. Fodder will be scarce.



Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Fall pastures are about done for this fall. Live stock is looking well. There is not much fattening of stock here as this is a dairy country, and hogs are sold alive throughout the season. If the winter is not too long, we may get through with great care in feeding.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford : We have had no pastures for the last two months. Stock look well, as plenty soiling crops are grown. All live stock are in as good condition as is usual at this time of year. The winter supply will be less than usual, as a good deal of stock has been sold to be fed elsewhere.

D. McCormick, Brantford, Brant : Pastures are poor, and live stock are in a similar condition. Very few are fat, and many have suffered from lack of pasture. There are very few sheep in this section, but they are all in a good condition. Hogs are scarce, but they, too, are in good trim. There is a great scarcity of fodder.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Pastures are about done. Live stock look middling, and some people have put up their fat cattle. But there will not be nearly so many fatted this winter as for some years past, grain and hay being so dear. Sheep are not popular, wool being so low in price. Hogs are doing well and are in favor at fair prices. There will not be a large supply of fodder generally, although there is plenty of hay.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : Fall pasture is short. The most of the live stock will be stall fed. Cattle are thin. Sheep and hogs are good. The prospect for the winter supply of fodder is good, with the exception of hay.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Fall pasture is short, although live stock are in good, thrifty condition. We start about Nov. 1 to put up cattle for feeding. Few sheep are kept in this section and only a few hogs for local consumption. There will be a sufficient supply of beef, mutton and pork. A few farmers have adopted the system of ensilage but not as many as ought to ; hard times will bring them to their senses.

M. G. Varcoc, Amaranth, Dufferin : Pastures have been very bare this fall. Cattle are in usual condition. Very few intend to stall-feed cattle. Hogs are thriving, and some are ready to kill. There will be plenty of grass-fed cattle, but fodder will be scarce owing to the scarcity of straw.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln : Fall pastures are very short on account of drouth. Fattening is very slow, for there is but little pasture. There are plenty of cattle, but sheep and hogs are not so plentiful. Fodder is scarce.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The drouth of summer was bad on pastures, and it was cropped so close that the fall rains did it little or no benefit ; consequently all stock are in poor condition. There will be very few hogs for market.

Wm. F. W. Fisher, Nelson, Trafalgar : Pastures are very short. Stock are thrifty but a little thin, and very little feeding has been done. There are plenty of cattle, but few sheep and pigs. Fodder will be somewhat scarce during the winter.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel : Pastures are very bare, and there is not one-half the acreage in grass that there should be on account of the last two summers' drouth. Live stock are very thin, and while there will be plenty of lean cattle there will be few fat. Fodder will be very scarce, and it will require great economy to winter the stock, as there is a scarcity of both hay and straw.

D. James, Markham, York : Fall pastures are very fair, but much of the meadows was plowed up immediately after cutting. Cattle look much better than they did at the same time last year. Hogs are generally young, as the high price of pork all summer induced farmers to sell pigs before they made heavy pork. Fodder will be scarce.

Joseph Pickett, Uxbridge, Ontario : Fall pasture is as good as it has been for some years, and consequently stock are looking pretty well for the time of year. Some have stalled their cattle for winter, and have had pigs up for fattening, while several have killed and marketed their hogs already. Feed is going to be very scarce in this locality this winter.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Pastures have been middling good, and live stock are in fair condition for the winter, but the winter supply of fodder is likely to be short, and economy will have to be used to make both ends meet. The turnip crop, being a good one, will be a great help.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland : Since the rains came pastures have been fair. Many cattle will be sold off the grass. The supplies for market are large. There is hardly any hay, and straw is a short crop. Winter feed will probably be short.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward : The fall rains seemed to put new life into all vegetation and pastures are good. Cattle and sheep are healthy and in good condition. Very few cattle or sheep have been fattened, except on grass. Hogs are chiefly raised for home consumption. Drovers are running everything off as fast as they can. I think there is enough fodder to winter with and some to spare.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : Pastures are good. Farmers have sold off nearly all their fat cattle and sheep. I think there will be a lack of meat for winter markets. Fodder will be very scarce.

Thos. Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac : The fall pastures are excellent, and live stock have improved very rapidly so as to be fit for marketing. Many of the farmers are killing and selling their beef and young cattle, there being a scarcity of hay and fodder, owing to the great drouth during the summer.

G. J. Carson, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Pastures are in good condition, and so are live stock. Not much beef is fatted in this section, and few cattle or sheep are for sale, as farmers go in chiefly for dairying ; they keep all the milking cows they can and send the milk to the cheese factory. Fodder will be scarce this season. Most of the farmers will have enough, but few will have much to spare.

John Kennedy, Mountain, Dundas : Pastures are excellent, and live stock are looking well. The fodder supply is sufficient ; but there will be no surplus.

G. E. Shaver, Osnabruck, Stormont: Pastures were never better. Cattle are in splendid condition, but there is no stall-feeding yet; the animals have fattened well on pasture. Most of the live stock is already marketed. There will be plenty of fodder for the winter.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Pastures are in fair condition. Live stock are also in good order and fit for the market, but there is not much demand for beef. There is not much more than a supply of fodder for the winter.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Pastures are in very good condition. Cattle were fat enough on grass for killing. Farmers sell all their surplus cattle, sheep and pigs to traders who send them to Montreal market. Drovers are being sent every week from this township. There will be plenty of fodder.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell: Fall pastures are splendid this year, and live stock of all kinds are in good condition. There will be a scarcity of fodder for the winter, as straw and hay were short and thin in the ground.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton: Fall pastures have done well since the rain. Cattle and sheep have improved, and quite a number have been exported—the heaviest cattle to Montreal for shipment to England, and the sheep to the United States. Hogs will be light as coarse grains are scarce. The fodder supply for winter is about sufficient.

A. T. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Fall pastures were never better. Live stock are in splendid condition, and nearly all the surplus is sold. Hogs are generally all sold on foot. Fodder will be pretty scarce; every straw must be taken care of.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Pastures are fair. Live stock generally are in fair condition. Very little has been so far done in the way of fattening either cattle or sheep, but hogs have been fattened in considerable numbers. Supplies for market will be about as usual. Fodder will be scarce with many farmers. Ensilage has been adopted and with excellent results.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Pastures are in good condition, and live stock are in fair trim. Not many have been fattened for market on account of the scarcity of hay and straw. Hogs are mostly sold off in the fall. There will be enough fodder if careful feeding is practiced. I am trying a silo on a small scale. I think it is the only one in the county.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Pastures are good and so are cattle. On account of the failure of hay and straw supplies and the short crops of coarse grains, all cattle, sheep and hogs that could be sold were disposed of. Less fodder will be purchased than was expected at one time.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Pastures have been bare. Cattle are in fair condition. Fattening of cattle, sheep and hogs is not much practised here. Supplies are more than are wanted for our local market immediately. Farmers are wanting to clear out surplus stock at once on account of the scarcity of fodder for winter.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: There is very little pasture; cattle can just live on it and that is all. Cattle get fat in the woods. The surplus has been sold to buyers and shipped. Supplies are about sufficient for local consumption. Fodder is scarce, and hay is likely to rule high.

## THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

When correspondents wrote in October they reported that the second successive season of drouth had left its mark upon the dairying business. In some localities the falling off in milk was so great that a number of cheese factories were temporarily closed. The low price for cheese early in the season was also discouraging to patrons, but toward the close a more hopeful feeling prevailed. Butter was in demand all summer, and the good prices compensated to a large degree for the scarcity of milk and cream resulting from poor pastures. A panicky feeling existed in Lennox and other eastern counties during the early fall, and some good milking cows were sold at a sacrifice through fear that they could not be successfully wintered because of scarcity of fodder. The popularity of cheese factories and creameries was never more severely tested than during the season of 1888.

**CHEESE.**—In the following table the aggregate of milk used, cheese made and the value of cheese are given for the 737 factories reported as in operation, based on the averages furnished by 557 factories. A neat comparison is afforded in the case of the years 1887 and 1888, as exactly the same number of factories were reported in operation

in those years. The list for 1888 contains 47 new factories, while as many have been closed as far as reported by correspondents and cheese factory secretaries.

Year.	No. of factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Value of cheese per lb.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.	Average per factory of—		
		Milk used.	Cheese made.					Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.
		lb	lb	\$	cts.	lb	cts.	lb	lb	\$
1888...	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	9.237	10.511	87.9	931,301	88,602	8,184
1887...	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	10.541	10.542	100.0	938,853	89,062	9,388
1886...	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	9.249	10.274	90.0	850,264	82,755	7,654
1885...	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	8.119	10.300	78.8	975,315	94,694	7,688
1884...	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	10.456	10.248	102.0	913,402	89,134	9,319
1883...	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	10.445	10.085	103.6	849,915	84,272	8,802
1883-8.	730	665,350,835	64,387,059	6,202,333	9.633	10.334	93.2	911,024	88,161	8,492

In every respect save the quality of the milk, the business falls behind that of 1887. There was a decrease of 5,565,566 lb. in the total quantity of milk used, and the amount of cheese made was less by 338,905 lb. This falling off in the amount of the product, together with a decline of 1.304 cent per lb. in the price of cheese, reduced the value of the make to \$6,031,470 or \$887,443 less than in 1887. The price realised for cheese per lb. in 1888 was lower than in any year of the six with the exception of 1885. The quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was 10.511 lb., which, while .031 lb. below that of the previous year of drouth, was considerably higher than that of any other year, and .177 lb. more than that of the average for the six years. The value of the product of 100 lb. of milk was 87.9 cents, being 12.1 cents less than in 1887, when one dollar was realised. The average quantity of milk used per factory was 7,552 lb. less than in the preceding year, the amount of cheese was smaller by 460 lb., and the value by \$1,204. The make of cheese exceeded the annual average per factory by 441 lb., but the value realised was \$308 less.

Of the 557 factories reporting, however, but 404, or 55 per cent. of the number in operation, sent in complete returns. Notwithstanding this indication of a decrease of interest in dairy statistics on the part of factory managers and secretaries, a fair comparison is still afforded of the number of patrons and cows, together with other points of interest in connection with the industry, which are given in the following table :

Year.	No. of patrons returned.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Number of—		No. per factory of		Average per cow—			
		Milk used.	Cheese made.		Patrons.	Cows.	Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk.	Product of cheese.	Value of product.	Average return per patron.
		lb	lb	\$					lb	lb	\$	\$
1888.	404	402,599,463	38,336,589	3,549,753	24,674	150,618	61	373	2,673	254.5	23.57	144 153
1887.	459	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,188	27,679	165,710	60	361	2,719	258.5	27.25	163 156
1886.	455	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,564	23,244	146,325	51	322	2,761	269.0	24.92	157 156
1885.	433	436,335,359	42,479,047	3,446,514	26,300	154,824	61	358	2,818	274.4	22.26	131 157
1884.	445	426,260,665	41,595,027	4,357,208	24,015	158,366	54	356	2,692	262.7	27.51	181 159
1883.	385	327,353,679	32,495,811	3,396,882	19,797	117,577	51	305	2,784	276.4	28.89	172 156
Av'g. 1883-8.	430	407,849,815	39,516,901	3,818,685	24,285	148,903	56	346	2,740	265.4	25.66	157 156



The average number of patrons to a factory was 61, being one more than in the preceding year, and more than in any year except 1885, when 61 patrons were also reported. The number of cows to each factory was increased to 373, or 12 more than in 1887. The yield of milk per cow, however, was less than in any year of the six, being 67 lb. below the average for the period. The product of cheese per cow was also less than in any other year, the falling off being 4 lb. compared with 1887, and 10.9 lb. compared with the annual average. The value of the product is less than in any year of the term except 1885, being \$3.68 less per cow than in 1887, and \$2.09 below the annual average. The average return per patron was \$144, a smaller showing than was made in any year except that duldest of dairying seasons, 1885. The decrease was \$19 compared with 1887 and \$13 compared with the annual average. The foregoing results are partially due to the shorter period of operation, which was 3 days less than in 1887, which was an average season.

The value of the product of cow's milk for one day may be taken as the measure in comparing the relative success or failure of a cheese season. The following comparative table compiled from the 404 factories giving the full data, shows by groups of counties the average business per factory and the results obtained per cow for the whole season and per day for 1887, 1888, and the six years 1883-8 :

Districts.		Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of—		Average per cow.				Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Value of product of 100 lb. milk.	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.		Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk per—		Value of product per					
								Seas'n	Day	Seas'n	Day				
			lb	lb	\$			lb	lb	\$	c.	cts.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.
Lake Erie.	1888..	155	974,062	92,101	8,628	78	359	2,712	17.5	24	02	15.5	10.58	9 37	88.6
	1887..	159	934,109	87,275	9,051	75	344	2,712	17.1	26	28	16.5	10.70	10 37	96.9
	1883-8	158	885,647	84,545	8,190	69	319	2,776	17.6	25	67	16.2	10.48	9 69	92.5
Lake Huron	1888..	136	1,023,960	95,386	8,926	94	405	2,526	18.5	22	02	16.1	10.73	9 36	87.2
	1887..	143	1,155,953	107,616	11,185	91	431	2,683	18.8	25	96	18.2	10.74	10 39	96.8
	1883-8	142	1,021,876	96,902	9,513	84	384	2,661	18.7	24	77	17.4	10.55	9 82	93.1
Georgian Bay.	1888..	130	670,582	63,391	5,754	59	288	2,325	17.8	19	95	15.3	10.58	9 08	85.8
	1887..	126	601,281	56,567	5,780	53	254	2,367	18.8	22	72	18.0	10.63	10 22	96.1
	1883-8	131	543,601	52,527	5,051	52	226	2,405	18.4	22	35	17.1	10.35	9 62	92.9
West Midland.	1888..	160	1,547,717	144,812	13,752	84	521	2,973	18.6	26	42	16.6	10.69	9 56	88.9
	1887..	164	1,489,820	139,197	14,592	84	506	2,931	17.9	28	71	17.5	10.70	10 48	97.9
	1883-8	165	1,395,633	132,502	13,169	74	467	2,989	18.1	28	20	17.1	10.53	9 94	94.4
Lake Ontario.	1888..	151	735,277	70,476	6,389	57	283	2,598	17.3	22	57	15.0	10.43	9 07	86.9
	1887..	145	731,070	69,269	7,287	62	280	2,610	18.0	26	01	17.9	10.55	10 52	99.7
	1883-8	151	750,726	73,024	6,852	57	275	2,730	18.1	24	92	16.5	10.28	9 38	91.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	1888..	154	841,156	81,145	7,375	44	340	2,475	16.1	21	70	14.1	10.37	9 09	87.7
	1887..	154	815,314	78,836	8,359	44	320	2,550	16.6	26	14	17.0	10.34	10 60	102.5
	1883-8	154	811,747	79,945	7,612	42	319	2,545	16.5	23	86	15.4	10.15	9 52	93.8
East Midland.	1888..	156	848,506	83,142	7,568	46	311	2,730	17.5	24	35	15.6	10.21	9 10	89.2
	1887..	158	901,391	88,263	9,540	47	309	2,914	18.4	30	84	19.5	10.21	10 81	105.8
	1883-8	159	871,690	86,954	8,225	45	310	2,812	17.7	26	53	16.7	10.02	9 46	94.4
The Province.	1888..	153	996,533	94,893	8,787	61	373	2,673	17.4	23	57	15.4	10.50	9 26	88.2
	1887..	156	981,510	93,319	9,837	60	361	2,719	17.4	27	25	17.5	10.52	10 54	100.2
	1883-8		948,120	91,864	8,877	56	346	2,740	17.5	25	66	16.4	10 32	9 66	93.6

It is evident from the averages here shown that they are the largest factories that make the complete returns, the average milk used in each of those for 1888 being 996,533 lb. as compared with 759,054 lb. for the other 153 factories which have made but partial returns. Likewise the average of cheese made, value of cheese, and milk required to make one pound of cheese vary slightly from those derived from the whole 557 factories returned, as shown in table x.

The length of the season was 3 days less than in 1887, extensions being observed in only the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario groups, though neither exceeded its average season. Notwithstanding this early closing of the season, the milk used per factory exceeded that of 1887 by 15,023 lb., and the cheese made by 1,574 lb., due to an increase of patronage of 12 cows. The value of the cheese made was \$1,050 less than in 1887 and \$90 below the annual average business. The yield of milk per cow per day was the same as in 1887, or one-tenth of a pound below the average of the six seasons; but the value of the cheese product was less than in 1887 by 2.1 cents, or one cent below the annual average. This reduction in value from 1887 is equivalent to 12 cents per 100 lb. of milk, which is therefore wholly due to fall in prices of cheese, as the cheese producing quality of the milk was slightly better than in 1887. The factories in the West Midland group as usual had the longest season, which was five days shorter than the average season of that group. This group also had the largest factories, those in the Lake Huron group coming second with less than two-thirds of the business. The greatest number of patrons is found in the Lake Huron counties, but this is the only group in which the number of cows per factory was less than in 1887. The yield of milk per cow per day was highest in the West Midland group, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. more than in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, where it was the lowest. These groups hold the same positions as regards the value of product per cow per day, the divergence being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The cheese producing quality of milk was best in the East Midland group, while the poorest results were obtained in this respect in the Lake Huron group. The make of the West Midland factories commanded the best prices, but the cheese producing quality of the milk in the East Midland factories predominated and placed that district first as to value of cheese product of 100 lb. of milk, the West Midland counties being a close second.

**BUTTER.**—During the season 1888 four new creameries were reported as in operation, making a total of 31, or 11 less than in 1887. The popularity of the creamery does not appear to be increasing among the farmers, more than one correspondent remarking that farmers seem a little shy in venturing to patronise creameries. Another says, "our people do not manifest their relish for good butter by paying the price it costs to make a first-class article." No less than three of the creameries of 1887 were converted into cheese factories in 1888. Returns have been received from 27 creameries. Of these three made both butter and cheese, the preference being apparently given to cheese. The statistics are given as usual by counties in table XIII. The three combination institutions used 2,078,257 lb. of milk, the product of which was 39,064 lb. of butter valued at \$7,972, and 153,247 lb. of cheese valued at \$12,350. The joint cheese and butter product of the milk was therefore \$20,322, or 97.8 cents per 100 lb. The 24 butter factories produced 638,215 lb. of butter, or 26,592 lb. per creamery, as compared with 34,250 lb. in 1887, the decrease being due to the short season in Bruce and Grey chiefly, and the falling off of patronage. Four creameries also report milk collected, the average quantity of milk to a pound of butter being 24.9 lb., and the price realised was equivalent to 81.6 cents per 100 lb. of milk, which is 16.2 cents less than the combined butter and cheese process, and 6.6 cents less than obtained at 404 cheese factories. There does not appear to be any standard gauge for cream used, some stating it in pounds and others in inches from cans of various diameters. From the data furnished by five creameries using 713,537 lb. of cream, we find that 4.38 lb. of cream are required to make a pound of butter, and that the prices realised for the butter was equal to 4.63 cents per lb. of cream. Comparing this with results obtained above it appears to have taken 5.7 lb. of milk to produce as much butter as 1 lb. of cream. The average price realised for butter was a trifle higher than in 1887.

Of the 27 returns, however, only 14 were complete as regards the number of patrons and cows. The following table shows the average business of these creameries compared with the averages of a similar portion of the returns obtained in previous years, together with the annual averages :

Year.	No. of Re- turns.	Average per Creamery of—				Value of product per cow per—		Average date of—		No. of days worked.
		No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	Butter made.	Value of butter.	Season.	Day.	Opening	Closing.	
				lb.	\$	\$ c.	cts.			
1888.....	14	101	423	33,440	6,769	16 00	12.69	May 16	Oct. 11	126
1887.....	23	109	468	37,270	7,563	16 17	12.65	" 16	" 15	128
1886.....	20	82	379	30,803	6,023	15 89	12.41	" 19	" 16	128
1885.....	8	84	436	34,122	6,751	15 48	11.16	" 14	" 25	139
1884.....	5	67	318	23,658	5,143	16 16	13.71	June 3	" 20	118
1883.....	5	56	228	18,977	3,924	17 21	14.50	May 21	" 9	119
1883-8 ...		91	406	32,368	6,514	16 03	12.52	May 18	Oct. 16	128

As observed in the case of the cheese factories, the largest creameries are found in this list, these 14 creameries manufacturing 468,166 lb. of butter, while the other 10 partially reporting make but 170,049 lb. As this has been the case in other years, a comparison on these lines is quite fair. The patronage per creamery fell off by 8 patrons and 45 cows from that of 1887. The make of butter was 33,400 lb., as compared with 37,270 lb. in 1887, but was slightly above the annual average. The value was \$794 per creamery less than in 1887, and the value of butter product per cow was 17 cents less for the season, which, however, was due to the time of working being two days less, as the daily average per cow was 12.69 cents against 12.65 cents in 1887. If to this be added .42 cent, (Prof. Robertson's estimate for the buttermilk), we have 13.11 cents as the daily butter product per cow, as compared with 15.36 cents obtained for the cheese product.

THE FAVORITE DAIRY COW.—“Many men, many minds,” runs the adage, and in nothing does the saying hold truer than in the matter of the favorite cow for the Ontario dairy. This question of favorite breeds does not appear to be greatly influenced by geographical situation, for in every section of the province the leading breeds have their champions. While a few correspondents stand up stoutly for the “old native cow” as equal to the best of the fancy strains for dairy purposes, the preponderance of opinion is clearly in favor of Durhams and their grades. It is argued that the male calves of the Shorthorn bulls are usually raised with profit for beef, and that when grade cows have done their duty in the dairy they, too, can be turned over to the butcher with advantage. Ayrshires are holding their own, but they are doing very little more than that, while Holsteins and Jerseys are rapidly coming into favor. These last named breeds, however, have hardly been tested long enough by our dairymen for a fair comparison to be made between them and the Durhams and Ayrshires in actual practice under the ordinary conditions of a Canadian dairy farm. Scattering mention was made of other breeds, but none of these has a large support. It is very plain from the reports of correspondents that the question of milk production was never more closely considered by the farmers of Ontario than at the present day.



## FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex : There are no factories, either of cheese or butter in this township, but a large quantity of butter is made on the farms. The breeds of milch cows in most repute are grade Durhams and Ayrshires.

Francis Giffard, Camden, Kent : The dairy business has been in the worst condition I ever saw it. The cheese factories in this section had to shut down on account of the drouth but some of the farmers are making a little butter since the rains. Shorthorn grades are most in favor.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The product of cheese as compared with butter is largely in favor of cheese. The supply of butter is hardly equal to the demand. Grades of all descriptions are used in this locality. Some fine milkers are got by a cross of Shorthorn stock, and the Holsteins are coming into favor.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk : Cheese is the leading business here ; there are no butter factories. Durham grades are chiefly kept for the dairy, but some Holsteins have been introduced of late.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : There is very much more butter made here than cheese. Most of the cheese factories have been closed for the season. Durham grade milch cows are still the favorites, but some Ayrshires and Jerseys are being used in our dairies.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Butter is not of much account as compared with cheese. The severe drouth of the past three seasons has injured the dairy business. Durham grades are in the greatest favor.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : There are no butter factories in this township, consequently the main produce is cheese, as farm produce cannot compete with the factory system. There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the best breeds of cows for the dairy. However, if we judge men by their actions, the shorthorn grade is in most favor, as there is by far the greater number of that breed in the township.

Thos. Welsh, Huron, Bruce : The season has not been favorable for the dairy. Cheese is the more important branch ; butter is improving in quality. The breeds most in vogue are shorthorn grades and a sprinkle of Ayrshires and Shorthorns.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey : The dairy industry is gaining in this township. A new butter factory started here last May with good results. The price this year is better than it has been for some time. Many prefer the butter factory as the milk is kept for home use. The most popular cow for milk here is the Durham grade. The common Canadian cow is preferred by many.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe : There are no creameries here and butter is only produced by private dairies. Durham grades are mostly kept, with a view to beef as well as butter.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : The dairy industry was run for all it was worth, but low prices have kept down the profits, and poor pastures have very much shortened the fall make. All the butter made has been required by the cities of London and St. Thomas and for local needs, and very remunerative prices were realized. Common cows, or Ayrshire and Durham grades, are preferred. The butter makers prefer the Durham as they invariably raise the calves. There is an usually large number of farrow cows.

J. W. Whealy, Nissouri E., Oxford : We don't raise enough butter for the farmers' own use—all cheese. Many farmers send all their milk to the factory and buy butter if they can get it, or do without it, as it will not pay to make special fixings for the manufacture of butter during the hot months. Ayrshires Durhams and grades are most in favor. Holsteins have not yet got into general use.

John Pearson, Ellice, Perth : The dairy industry has not been brisk. The cheese factories have experienced some trouble to get their patrons to continue to send milk, butter being higher correspondingly than cheese. The old-Canadian cows crossed with the Durham seem to be the favorites.

James McLuhan, Luther W., Wellington : This has been a poor year for dairying, pasture being poor and the price of cheese low. Home made butter has been as profitable as cheese this year, if not more so. Grade cattle are the best dairy cows, and Durham bulls are the kind in use.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Our butter factory has been in operation about twelve or fourteen years, and has not paid as well as our cheese factories. The grade Shorthorn is the favorite. We have some Holsteins, but they do not take very well.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin : There has been far more butter made than cheese. Lauer cheese factory has been nearly a failure this season—it does not appear to have paid either patrons or manufacturer. Shorthorn grades are most in favor. Ayrshires have disappeared, and we have no distinct variety of milch cow.

Smith Bros., Chinguacousy, Peel : The dairy industry is increasing, but more so in the way of butter than in cheese. Holsteins and Jerseys are preferred for the dairy. Holsteins show the best results, and are fast coming into favor.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : A great deal more is done in butter than in cheese, although many farmers where they are handy to railways are sending their milk to Toronto. For general purpose the Shorthorn grade is as good as any, but for fancy butter making the Jersey leads.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : There is but one creamery or dairy establishment in this township and it did nothing this season from lack of patronage, as people preferred to make their own butter. For all purposes grade Durhams are to be preferred.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland : There is a lively interest taken in the dairy industry in this township especially in the production of cheese. No butter is made in large quantities. Some are using Durham, bulls with native cows, with good results. Others are crossing with the Holstein. The best results seem to be with the latter.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Dairying is much carried on in this township, particularly the manufacture of cheese, there being only one factory in which butter is made, while there are four cheese factories. Ayrshires, Durhams and grades are chiefly used, and a few Holsteins are being introduced.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: The cheese factories receive nearly all the patronage. The favorite dairy cow is a cross of the Durham and the native stock.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The tendency here is to cheese industry. The breeds are all or nearly all mixed grades of the various breeds, but the majority are crosses of the Durham and Ayrshires, while some Ayrshires and Holsteins have been more recently introduced.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Dairying is very largely entered into. The manufacture of cheese is largely in excess of that of butter. Butter is only made in the fall after the closing of the cheese factories. Ayrshire cattle are most preferred.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: The dairy industry is flourishing. There are ten cheese factories and but one butter factory in the township, though there is still a good deal of butter made in private dairies. For several years there has been more money in cheese, although the loss of the skim milk is to some a serious objection. Grade Ayrshires and Holsteins are preferred for the dairy.

John McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Very few are making butter. Nearly all who have six cows or upward send milk to the cheese factories. Grade Ayrshires and Holsteins are in greatest favor.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Butter is made here to some extent, but not so extensively as cheese. Our milch cows are mostly grades—a cross of Durham or Ayrshire with our Canadian cows. The Durham grades are good milkers, and make more beef than the Ayrshires.

James Wallace, Gower N., Carleton: More than half of the milk here is made into cheese. Butter and cheese will be a little below the average this season owing to the drouth. Our Canadian cow crossed with the Durham is most in use here. There are some Ayrshires, and they are acknowledged to be the best milkers.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice and Fraser, Renfrew: There is no cheese—all butter. Nearly all the cows here are common, except grade Durhams and Ayrshires.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Cheese has done rather poorly here; it seems to me that butter is going to have the best of it this year. Durham grades are most in favor, although a few Holsteins are coming in.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Farmers make all their butter at home yet. We had one cheese factory started south of the lake, but those interested could not agree; they blamed each other for watering milk, etc., and broke up. Ayrshires are preferred, but some of the old stock if well cared for will beat the bloods for milk and butter.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Cheese is the principal dairy product; there is not a single creamery in this county. Farmers and stockmen are very much divided in opinion as to breeds or grades for milch cows, some favoring shorthorns, some Holsteins and others a cross between Shorthorn and grades, and others Jerseys. For my own part, I think the choice lies between Shorthorns and Holsteins.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Butter has realised a rather better figure during the last season. We have only the common cow here, and she consequently must be the one in greatest favor.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: We have no creameries or cheese factories here, but there is more butter made than is required for local consumption. Some is shipped north and some is sent to Toronto. The grade Shorthorn is most in favor.

**ENSILAGE.**—The replies to queries regarding ensilage sent out by this Bureau in the spring were few. It could readily be seen that the question had not taken a general hold of the agricultural community, although some of our more progressive farmers are thoroughly alive to the benefits of ensiling fodder. In his bulletin on "Ensilage," issued on August 6, 1888, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Prof. Robertson says:

"A few years ago 'ensilage' generally meant fodder which had been kept in a succulent condition without regard to its sourness or sweetness, its partial rottenness or preservation; it now denotes a product from fodders which may be obtained of uniformly wholesome, sweet and nutritious properties. Careful investigation and experimental work, mainly by the practical farmers of the continent within the last decade, have brought to light the true principles of the system. When these are followed with good judgment satisfactory results are almost certain to be realized. Absolutely sweet silage is very rare, but practically sweet, cured or ripened silage is easily and certainly obtainable."

But while a good deal has been talked and written about silage in this province during the past two or three years, very little has been done in the way of constructing silos. Even in this age of agricultural societies and farmers' institutes progress in agriculture is made with a slow and hesitating tread; only a small proportion hear and see, and of these but a trifling percentage will carry out in practice that which commends itself in theory. The very name "silo" has an outlandish sound to the ear of the



average Canadian farmer, and so he cautiously waits and watches for ocular proof of success on the part of other experimenters before he leaves the beaten path of agricultural practice. So long as his staple fodder crops of hay, corn and roots continue to give fairly satisfactory results he does not care to attempt "untried schemes," especially such as require some outlay of ready money. However, the discussion of ensiled feed at farmers' institutes and dairymen's conventions has awakened some interest on the subject, and it is probable that a few more experimental silos will be erected shortly in various parts of the province. If it can be shown that the milk product of an acre may be trebled by adopting the system, as has been demonstrated by patrons of creameries in Wisconsin, it will no doubt rise quickly into favor.

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FROM THE MAY REPORT.

R. W. Smith, Oxford W., Oxford: Mr. J. C. Harris is the only person who has adopted it. It is not likely to come into general use as the building of a silo deters the farmers.

George Allison, Flamboro' E., Wentworth: I only know of one place as yet where ensiling is practiced and that is at the Oaklands Jersey Farm. The crop used is most corn.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: We never had but one silo in the township and that has been abandoned. The desire for ensilage does not seem to be making much headway.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Nothing has been done in ensilage here, more than to read and talk about it. It strikes me that the conditions are so favorable for root crops here that unless those conditions change ensiling will not be popular here.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Ensiling is not practiced to a great extent in this locality. Mr. Sprague has adopted the scheme and I am told has succeeded admirably in perfecting it. It may come into more general use, as it seems to be looked upon favorably.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: So far we have had no silos, but we had Prof. Robertson at our farmers' institute last winter, and he gave us a cheap plan for a silo; and I have no doubt that farmers will go into it.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton: We know very little about ensilage in practice. I know of only one silo in the township.

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THE APIARY.

It was evident when the bees were placed in winter quarters in 1887 that the season would be very trying to them. The flow of honey had ceased unusually early in the previous summer, and so had breeding, and as a consequence stores were light in the hives and the occupants were chiefly old bees lacking the vitality to stand a long period of winter seclusion. Losses were reported as general, ranging from 5 to 75 per cent., and probably about one-fourth of the colonies entering the winter died before the time came for their spring flight. The counties of Huron, Bruce and Simcoe seem to have suffered most heavily in the matter of winter losses. In many instances the bees died of actual starvation, owing to the scant supply of summer honey, and poorly ventilated cellars are also ascribed as a cause of loss, although several experienced apiarists express themselves as puzzled to account for the mortality in certain cases. Many of the surviving colonies were weak from long confinement in their winter repositories, and the cold and backward spring thinned them out in several districts. Complaints were also made of losses from dysentery and spring dwindling. Where specially well fed and cared for during the winter, the honey makers came out as a rule very lively, and were soon busily engaged carrying early pollen. The summer proved to be most unfavorable for the apiary. The season was backward and swarming was very light. In many instances there was not sufficient swarming to make up for winter losses. Linden and white clover failed, and there was a general scarcity of nectar in forest and field. But for the patches of Canada thistles, which presented an inviting and valuable foraging ground, many colonies could not have subsisted until buckwheat and fall flowers bloomed. Most of the surplus honey was obtained from buckwheat, and is consequently dark and not of first quality. Some correspondents report a surplus ranging from 10 to 100 pounds, but only one or two touch the higher figure, while scores are close to the latter. A number claim a positive loss, as they extracted but little honey, and fed back a greater value in syrup or sugar. It is safe to say that the average colony netted about one pound of



honey where in former years it would generously give four. A few correspondents expressed fear as to the prospects of wintering, as many of the hives are composed almost entirely of old bees. The brightest fact in connection with apiary matters in 1888 is that hardly any disease was reported. The cold weather late in September and early in October put a stop to brood rearing unusually early.

#### FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Bees wintered in cellars have done best, but most of them were well. I suppose that about one-fourth were lost, or, rather, starved to death. They are working well now.

Ila Michener, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Bees were in good condition when taken from their winter quarter; but nearly all wintered on summer stands packed in chaff or chaff hives, and spring dwindling is general owing to bright days and cool weather. About 8 per cent. were lost for want of proper care in the winter.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Bees wintered well until March and April, when over half the bees died. The cause was the drouth last fall. When the honey flow ceased the bees stopped breeding, and they commenced the winter with about all old bees, and they died before they could increase in the spring. At present they are weak in numbers, and not likely to swarm until late.

Jesse Neff, jr., Warwick, Lambton: Bees were very weak when taken from their winter quarters, and were short of stores; consequently the loss was great, running from 10 to 100 per cent. The causes were various, but they suffered most from insufficiency of stores and long confinement, and the extreme cold weather now leaves them very weak and often queenless.

Thomas Kay, Usborne, Huron: The hives are very light. I lost nearly 25 per cent. of my stock, as the supplies were rather light in the fall. They look strong and healthy now.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Bees have wintered fairly well where they went into winter quarters with sufficient provisions for the winter; where otherwise, all the weak swarms have been lost. About half the colonies around here have died, but the remainder are doing well.

Thomas Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe: Bees suffered in consequence of the dry fall. Not getting honey, they did not breed late. As many as 50 per cent. died during last winter from starvation, and as there were many old bees they have suffered from spring dwindling. The present condition of those having plenty of stores is favorable, and they are now increasing fast.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: I lost no bees during the winter. I have kept bees for the last twenty-four years, but I consider 1887 the poorest year for bees I have known.

George Duncan, West Zorra, Oxford: My bees, when taken from winter quarters, were in very good condition. My loss was only about 4 per cent.; cause, loss of queens and lack of food. Young bees are fast increasing.

R. W. McDonnell, Dumfries N., Waterloo: Bees where properly kept are in good average condition. In my own case I lost about 25 per cent. from faulty management late in the fall and the unsatisfactory condition of my cellar. I have not heard of any losses from honey dew.

R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, York: The condition of bees is very good this spring. Mine wintered outdoors on their summer stands, and they came out strong, in fact, the best I ever had at this time of year. Some have died, however, on account of being queenless. At present my apiary is strong in bees, with plenty of hatching brood.

Robert H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario: Bees were in fair condition when taken from the cellars (April 26). About 33 per cent. have been lost during the winter, and the cause in some cases is hard to assign. Bees are now in good shape considering the backward state of the weather.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Bees were taken out this spring in rather weak condition. Not including my own stock, about 50 to 75 per cent. of bees in this township were lost in winter and spring. My own loss was about 7 per cent. The general cause of loss was drouth last summer and mismanagement.

L. U. Phelps, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: About 7 per cent. are dead, and the rest are not in good condition. Bee men are divided in their opinion as to causes, but on the whole I conclude that a scarcity of good food in the fall and a long period in their winter quarters were the chief causes. They are now doing well.

Ferguson Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria: Bees wintered as well as usual. About one-fourth died, many of them of starvation. Mine wintered outdoors, and twelve colonies died out of 105: fifty are prosperous and forty rather weak. They commenced bringing in pollen on the 27th—a week later than last year.

F. Brenton, Thurlow, Hastings: My bees wintered well considering their condition last fall in consequence of want of forage and the necessary consumption of stores before going into winter quarters. I lost about one-fifth from lack of stores and want of queens.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: Bees are in a better condition than was expected. Of thirty colonies four died, but not for want of food; twenty are in good condition, two are not so good, and four are very weak.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: Swarming was rather late on account of the cold, backward spring. The supply of nectar was scant, and white clover was a total failure. All the honey had to be gathered from a few early plants and basswood. Bees are now thrifty.

E. Heal, Yarmouth, Elgin: There has been but little swarming, but no complaint. This has been the poorest season for nectar I ever knew, as there has been barely enough for the support of the colony. I am sorry to say the surplus will be nothing; in fact, bees will have to be fed for winter or the loss will be great. Bees seem to be in a healthy and thrifty condition, and are now doing nicely, gathering quite a little nectar from the much-condemned Canada thistles, from which the flow this season is grand, and I am sure will save me in winter feed to the extent of \$100.

Isaac Overholt, Cayuga S., Haldimand: There has been scarcely any swarming at all, but bees have been healthy. They have made scarcely enough honey to live on, and I do not think they can gather enough to winter on.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The continual dry, cold weather in the spring retarded increase. The supply of nectar seemed to be very limited, and very little surplus honey has been made. The bees are at present in a thrifty condition, and are beginning to work nicely on the buckwheat.

G. A. Deadman, Grey and Morris, Huron: Only strong and united colonies swarmed—say 10 per cent. There is no increase in this section that I am aware of. The supply of nectar has been very meagre. The weather was cold and backward in the early part of the season and too hot and dry in the latter part. Any honey taken from colonies in this section will have to be replaced by an equal amount for next winter's supply; in fact, many colonies will not have enough for their own use. Colonies that ventured to swarm during a portion of July had to be fed to keep them from starving. Bees are in a thrifty condition at present, except some first swarms which could not gather sufficient honey for their own use.

John Tolton, Brant, Bruce: There are general complaints about swarming very little, and I have heard of one case of foul brood. The drouth very materially affected the honey flow, and consequently some of our largest bee-keepers have extracted but little. Bees appear to be thrifty at present.

John O'Hara, Holland, Grey: There was not much swarming at the proper time. There was very little nectar to be had except from basswood and thistles. The surplus will be about 10 lb. per hive, spring count. Bees are thrifty, being numerous in the hive and much inclined to swarm if let.

Thos. Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe: Swarming was quite limited—not more than 40 per cent. The supply of nectar was abundant, but the weather was unpropitious, there being too much high north-west winds. When the weather was favorable honey came in fast. Bees are still swarming and honey is coming in yet. The average yield per colony will be about 50 lb.

Wm. Riddell, Nissouri W., Middlesex: Bees have swarmed but little in this section. Bees have suffered from no complaint but idleness. The supply of nectar was far from abundant. The average surplus per hive will be about five pounds, and some bee-keepers will have no honey at all.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: There has not been much swarming. One of the vital questions among bee-keepers is how to prevent swarming. The cold spring was very hard on bees; spring dwindling and queenlessness were the main troubles. The supply of nectar has been anything but abundant. After bees have been put in good winter condition, there may be said to be no surplus. But if sugar is fed instead of honey ten pounds per colony will cover the surplus.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: Swarming commenced very late, and they are still at it. No complaint has appeared. Bees are getting rather scarce in the township. We have about 80 swarms on our place. At first it was thought there would be no honey or swarms, but since the rains have come they are busy with honey making from thistles and buckwheat, and are filling up rapidly. Bees are thrifty now, but as yet we have very little surplus honey.

R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Brant: A few have had much swarming, and bees in consequence gave nothing in honey and sometimes needed feeding; otherwise there was very little increase. I know of no disease in the county. It is the worst season for nectar since I have been in the business. However, since linden was over, thistles have yielded enough for colonies for the winter, and perhaps a surplus of 10 or 15 lb. per colony. The late flow will leave bees in good condition, and enough stores for winter if rightly distributed amongst weak and strong, and not taken away for marketing.

G. B. Allan, Garafraxa W., Wellington: We have had fifteen swarms out of thirty-three stocks. Taking bees all around here, about 10 per cent. have swarmed. There has been no disease among bees and they are in good condition just now, but if any honey is extracted they will have to be fed.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: The last two seasons were very poor indeed for bee-keepers. Bees will hardly have increased more than one-half and these were all early swarms, but fortunately there are no diseases. The supply of honey is very limited, so limited, indeed, that many have deemed it prudent to extract no honey and leave all for winter stores.

Wm. M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin: There was scarcely any swarming until late in the season. The bees suffered only from scarcity of nectar. The supply of honey has not been as scarce in twenty years. The average per colony will be only about 10 lb. The bees are in good order where the extractor has not been too freely used.

John McPhedran, Nassagaweya, Halton: Bees have done very badly this season. Many colonies have not swarmed at all. Very little honey has been extracted. The surplus will be about four pounds per colony. Bees are now in good condition, but I fear some will starve if not fed during the winter.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Since I kept bees I have not experienced a season like this. Swarms are rare, although otherwise bees are in good condition. This year I have extracted only 20 lb., while last year from the same number of hives I took 500 lb.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: I had six swarms from forty-four colonies—two of them this month. Bees appear to be perfectly healthy, and quite willing to light on one sharp end first in defence of their stores. The supply of nectar has been scarce, and the average yield of honey is about 15 lb. per hive.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Bees that survived the winter have about doubled the colonies. The supply of nectar was fair in the forest, but scarce in the field. Bees are now thrifty. The surplus will average about 20 lb.



Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Bees did not swarm much, but otherwise there is nothing the matter with them. The supply of nectar has been abundant since the rains. The surplus of honey will be about 10 lb. per colony.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox: About ten per cent. of the colonies swarmed. They have not suffered from any disease. The yield of nectar is very light, owing to drouth. The average yield of honey will be 5 to 10 lb. per colony. Bees are healthy and fairly thrifty in brooding.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Swarming was a good average, and bees are healthy and full of energy. The supply of nectar was great in the spring, but bees gathered little on account of cold. There was the least flow this summer ever known here.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Notwithstanding the severe drouth of last summer white clover and alsike bloomed splendidly this spring, and consequently bees that were in good condition swarmed quite as much as other years. There was a goodly supply of nectar well into July, but drouth and a night frost on the 15th of July chilled the linden bloom, so there was no honey from that source this year. The honey yield will be about 30 lb. per colony. We have had some nice rains lately, and the prospects for a good yield of honey are fair indeed.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: There was no swarming when it ought to have been done—at least not more than two to five per cent., but there is too much now when they are not wanted and will have to starve. Feeding will have to be resorted to or plenty of colonies will starve before New Year.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: Very little swarming. Only about one half swarmed, and that but once. Nectar was scarce; white clover was a failure. Fall flowers are better, and there is a fair prospect of going well into winter quarters. There may be a surplus of 10 lb. per colony.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: No swarms. There are some cases of foul brood, but this is kept as sly as possible. The surplus up to date is about 5 or 10 lb. per colony. Queens are far below in laying, owing to the scarcity of nectar.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: There have been no swarms, and no complaint among bees except old age. The supply of nectar was very indifferent, and up the present the surplus honey has averaged about nine pounds per hive. Bees are now thrifty and are making up first rate.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Daniel Stewart, Tilbury, W., Essex: This has been another poor season for the apiary; there was scarcely any surplus honey. However, the bees are going into winter quarters with plenty of stores, and the prospects are hopeful for another year.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: As it has been a cold season the bees have made scarcely any honey, and many colonies will have to be fed in order to keep them alive during the winter.

Ed. Heal, Yarmouth, Elgin: There is no honey—not even enough for winter food. Bees that are not fed this fall and well cared for will be numbered with the dead in the spring. This has been the worst year or bees for a long period.

Wm. Kindree, Cayuga, N., Haldimand: Bees have done poorly. Very little nectar was to be found in flowers this season. I have fed my bees sugar to winter them upon. I have been in the bee keeping business for fifty years, but this is the poorest year I have yet seen.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: The bees in this locality are in very good shape to go into winter quarters. In the fore part of the season, owing to drouth, the bees had hardly enough to live on, but during the latter months they filled up and gave some surplus. The last two years have driven a great many beekeepers out of the business; they can see no money in it.

Calvin Boyd, Enniskillen, Lambton: The early honey crop was a total failure on account of last year's drouth, which killed the white clover, but owing to late rains bees have done fairly well on buckwheat and fall flowers, and have honey enough for winter, with a surplus of 25 pounds per colony. Colonies generally are in good condition for winter.

G. A. Deadman, Morris and Grey, Huron: Bees are in good condition, although they have been confined to their hives during October owing to the unusually cold weather. Brood rearing was carried on well during the early portion of September, but it must have entirely ceased by October 1st. The supply of nectar has been very meagre during the year. White clover yielded some, basswood very little, and more from Canada chestles, but all told there was very little more than sufficient for daily consumption. If no honey had been extracted, each colony would average about half enough to supply their winter's need; the balance, say 12 pounds, will have to be fed by the bee-keeper, and consequently this represents the loss per colony independent of the time devoted to them. It is likely that more bees will die of starvation this coming winter than for many years past, as it has been the worst season known in this section. If colonies are supplied with good winter stores I see no reason why they should not winter well, and no doubt feeding will begin early in the season.

John Nicholls, Kinloss, Bruce: The season has been a very unfavorable one for bees, of which there is a large number in this neighborhood. The cold, wet spring and the cold, dry summer was hurtful to the yield of honey. Our own bees increased about 75 per cent., with about 12 pounds surplus and enough for winter stores.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: There was no honey flow of any account until August, and bees swarmed scarcely at all; but in August they gathered rapidly, filled up the hives, and in some cases gave a small surplus. They go into winter quarters in good condition, except that some hives are possibly scarce of bees.



Thos. Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe : We are in a rather favored locality for this year. Of 41 colonies in two apiaries in this locality, 2,400 lb. of extracted honey has been secured and the number of colonies doubled with the bees in first-class condition and an abundance of stores for the winter. We had a good fall flow of honey in the latter part of August and the beginning of September.

James Husband, Metcalfe, Middlesex : The honey produce is a failure. We have taken 175 pounds of comb honey from 180 colonies and fed 500 pounds of sugar.

Martin Emigh, Norwich, N. Oxford : This has been the poorest season I ever saw for the production of honey. Where buckwheat was plenty some surplus was secured. Bees are generally healthy, with plenty of stores for winter, but the colonies going into winter quarters will consist of very old bees as a rule owing to no fall breeding.

Archibald Dawson, Oakland, Brant : My bees were lighter in the summer than they were in the spring. Light colored honey is very scarce, but I never had so much buckwheat honey. Bees are in good shape for winter.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : The production of honey has been small this year. One apiarist told me that last year he had 5,000 lb. of honey, whilst this year he will scarcely have 1,000.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo : Bees have been doing nothing this season, and have to be fed, or half of them will go by spring. I have had bees for twenty-five years, and never saw so poor a honey season.

D. W. Moore, Clinton, Lincoln : Honey is a complete failure. From 300 colonies I have had only about 30 pounds of comb honey and no extracted. Owing to the drouth of last year there was no white clover, and the basswood only lasted a few days. What little honey they did get was from buckwheat and golden rod.

N. V. Watson, Chinguacousy, Peel : There were very few swarms of bees this year. Honey will be scarce on account of the absence of clover and the drouth.

Thos. Ramage, Etobicoke, York : Bees are in good condition, and I believe that with care most of them can be carried over the winter. The surplus of honey, however, will be small—about 10 pounds per colony.

R. Lowey, Athol, Prince Edward : The early part of the season was very poor for honey owing to drouth, and there was very little surplus though plenty of swarms. The fall flow (dark honey) was unusually large, which makes the season's average a good one. Bees are in fine condition; there is plenty of stores and young bees.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : The honey crop this season is a failure owing to the excessive drouth up to about the 20th of July. True, there has been a fair fall flow from buckwheat but it is mostly required for winter stores.

Thos. Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac : Bees did not swarm in the spring owing to poverty. They had no supplies to start with, but they just managed to hold their own. I did not hear of any loss after being placed on summer stands, but the cry has been "no swarms." I had ten colonies, all new swarms last summer. They did not fill the hives with comb. I had only one swarm this summer; but they have made a large amount of honey, averaging fully 100 pounds to each colony. We use the old-fashioned box-hive.

John Rabb, Emsley S., Leeds and Grenville : Honey from clover and basswood was a complete failure but some buckwheat honey has been secured. Bees have an abundant supply for winter, and are in good condition at this date.

F. Clare, Longueuil, Prescott : I commenced the season with 14 stocks in good condition. The bees gathered no more honey than just enough for brood rearing till the beginning of August, when the season opened over. Then commenced honey gathering with a vengeance. My colonies increased to 38 by natural swarming, and gave me 900 pounds of extracted honey, besides a few sections of comb honey. I "double down" to 35 colonies, and all are apparently in good order for the winter.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton : Bees have not done well. A number of colonies died in the summer, likely from lack of sustenance or on account of the drouth. There was no honey production except from buckwheat after the rain came.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : It appears to me that the dry weather was conducive to the progress of honey making, for I never before in my twelve years of bee-keeping had as heavy a crop of honey as this year, and in quality it is unsurpassed.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark : Bees have been a poor investment this year. There has been a general reduced yield, and some have not taken on an average more than one pound of honey per hive, and it was very dark. There is not one-tenth part of the honey in this section that could be sold at what would be considered a fair price in a good season. Bees are healthy, and if well supplied with stores will carry through the winter in good shape.

F. Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria : Owing to the dry weather bees did not gather enough to winter them. Strong colonies that did not swarm gave 30 pounds of surplus honey, but after feeding weak colonies an average of only about 8 pounds per hive was netted. The hives were full of bees all summer but very little swarming was done.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings : Bees have had the hardest year this season of any which I remember. About nine weeks of very dry weather discouraged them very much. Many colonies had to be wholly or partially fed to prevent starvation. Many colonies refused to nurse brood, dragging it out the cell, etc. Only a little fall honey was taken this year.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka : I have 17 colonies in good condition, but I had to feed back much of sugar syrup than I took honey from them. There are plenty of late hatched bees. I cannot say whether the late gathered stores are enough to winter upon.

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STATISTICS OF  
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

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## HORSES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Working Horses, Breeding Mares and Unbroken Horses in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
				1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex .....	7,154	3,201	4,842	15,197	13,434	14,368	14,112	14,385
Kent .....	8,574	4,218	6,323	19,115	18,448	18,464	17,184	15,949
Elgin .....	7,283	2,973	4,354	14,610	14,105	13,849	13,675	13,266
Norfolk .....	6,197	2,324	3,726	12,247	12,053	11,610	11,491	11,540
Haldimand .....	5,052	2,187	3,632	10,871	10,625	10,786	10,394	10,841
Welland .....	4,677	1,826	2,938	9,441	8,874	8,872	8,552	8,135
Totals .....	38,937	16,729	25,815	81,481	77,539	77,949	75,408	74,116
Lambton .....	6,966	3,145	4,797	14,908	13,388	13,482	13,127	13,726
Huron .....	12,130	6,994	8,986	28,010	26,955	26,848	26,478	25,460
Bruce .....	9,911	4,250	6,019	20,180	19,593	19,549	18,584	17,228
Totals .....	29,007	14,289	19,802	63,098	59,936	59,879	58,189	56,414
Grey .....	13,121	5,214	7,275	25,610	24,576	23,803	23,402	21,758
Simcoe .....	12,395	4,833	7,402	24,630	23,198	23,025	22,652	21,558
Totals .....	25,516	10,047	14,677	50,240	47,774	46,828	46,054	43,316
Middlesex .....	13,384	5,938	8,892	28,214	26,786	26,279	26,651	25,066
Oxford .....	9,395	3,478	5,214	18,087	17,070	17,227	17,149	16,151
Brant .....	5,267	1,810	2,998	10,075	9,741	9,375	8,824	8,860
Perth .....	8,850	4,654	5,879	19,383	18,850	17,799	17,906	17,420
Wellington .....	10,961	4,729	6,577	22,267	21,715	20,828	20,273	19,351
Waterloo .....	6,656	2,593	3,279	12,528	12,182	12,101	12,066	11,742
Dufferin .....	4,443	1,781	2,223	8,447	8,185	7,845	8,402	7,734
Totals .....	58,956	24,983	35,062	119,001	114,529	111,454	111,271	106,324
Lincoln .....	4,966	1,510	2,620	9,096	8,747	9,195	8,304	8,509
Wentworth .....	6,582	2,273	3,860	12,715	12,005	11,961	11,698	11,561
Halton .....	4,566	1,444	2,322	8,332	7,993	8,742	8,125	8,152
Peel .....	6,614	2,629	3,528	12,771	12,120	11,860	11,378	10,983
York .....	12,804	4,854	7,113	24,771	24,102	24,069	24,259	22,424
Ontario .....	8,792	4,143	5,491	18,426	18,536	18,021	18,148	17,791
Durham .....	7,923	2,320	4,142	14,385	14,662	15,152	14,154	13,916
Northumberland .....	9,691	2,317	4,610	16,618	16,747	16,684	15,911	15,425
Prince Edward .....	5,232	2,017	3,566	10,815	10,801	10,520	10,101	9,224
Totals .....	67,170	23,507	37,252	127,929	125,713	126,204	122,078	117,985
Lennox and Addington ...	5,472	1,684	2,630	9,786	10,404	10,136	9,870	9,244
Frontenac .....	5,235	1,621	2,686	9,542	9,199	9,659	8,791	8,155
Leeds and Grenville .....	10,663	2,973	5,801	19,437	18,934	18,396	17,340	16,518
Dundas .....	4,149	1,317	2,560	8,026	7,499	7,648	7,691	6,976
Stormont .....	3,351	1,547	2,288	7,186	6,211	6,665	6,609	5,808
Glenagarry .....	4,049	2,097	2,392	8,538	8,682	8,263	8,293	7,882
Prescott .....	3,131	1,744	2,129	7,004	6,947	6,532	7,039	6,211
Russell .....	1,949	1,062	1,436	4,447	4,555	4,351	4,539	4,404
Carleton .....	7,494	2,469	3,759	13,722	12,952	13,330	12,802	12,819
Renfrew .....	6,498	1,928	2,997	11,423	10,517	10,438	10,120	9,721
Lanark .....	5,585	1,948	2,517	10,050	10,000	9,810	9,844	9,151
Totals .....	57,576	20,390	31,195	109,161	105,900	105,228	102,938	96,889
Victoria .....	5,973	2,307	4,015	12,295	12,195	11,787	12,249	11,184
Peterborough .....	5,375	1,915	2,688	9,978	10,351	9,630	10,307	9,015
Haliburton .....	675	193	119	997	1,010	807	876	793
Hastings .....	9,288	2,907	5,308	17,503	16,382	15,842	15,616	16,420
Totals .....	21,311	7,322	12,130	40,763	39,938	38,066	39,048	37,412
Muskoka .....	1,214	529	521	2,264	2,141	1,983	1,893	1,725
Parry Sound .....	453	220	200	873	765	838	863	981
Algoma .....	667	364	377	1,408	1,126	1,220	1,067	791
Totals .....	2,334	1,113	1,098	4,545	4,032	4,041	3,823	3,497
The Province .....	300,807	118,380	177,031	596,218	575,361	569,649	558,809	535,953



## CATTLE.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Oxen, Milch Cows, Store Cattle and young and other Cattle in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex .....	248	13,411	7,785	15,171	36,615	34,375	35,344	33,859	33,626
Kent .....	132	18,755	14,576	23,893	57,356	56,210	59,821	56,699	54,511
Lincoln .....	207	17,586	10,009	19,094	46,896	49,772	50,695	48,744	48,423
Northfolk .....	536	16,196	5,815	11,528	34,075	34,973	35,686	36,666	34,725
Northumberland .....	166	12,575	5,428	12,321	30,490	34,122	35,614	32,626	31,121
Welland .....	297	8,917	3,637	8,048	20,899	22,882	22,023	21,548	19,610
Totals .....	1,586	87,440	47,250	90,055	226,331	232,334	239,183	230,142	222,016
Hamilton .....	116	17,416	15,618	25,314	58,464	56,974	57,807	55,626	61,236
London .....	411	30,717	29,653	46,147	106,928	105,550	107,815	107,070	104,649
Prince George .....	872	27,610	19,428	36,556	84,466	82,437	85,009	81,604	80,870
Totals .....	1,399	75,743	64,699	108,017	249,858	244,961	250,631	244,300	246,755
Quebec .....	1,626	33,801	21,257	47,377	104,061	101,664	105,979	105,615	105,762
Simcoe .....	488	24,206	16,595	29,670	70,959	68,493	72,317	73,458	70,702
Totals .....	2,114	58,007	37,852	77,047	175,020	170,157	178,296	179,073	176,464
Middlesex .....	29	35,267	26,085	43,858	105,239	107,408	117,397	113,183	113,868
Northford .....	160	33,534	11,322	21,214	66,230	69,807	73,528	71,871	70,388
Northrant .....	52	9,976	4,108	9,553	23,689	26,525	28,918	27,307	25,529
Northrth .....	80	25,842	16,655	33,836	76,413	79,616	78,482	79,491	76,413
Northtlington .....	350	26,029	17,823	35,254	79,456	79,038	80,476	78,555	78,100
Northterloo .....	113	14,423	5,392	16,041	35,969	36,711	38,320	36,992	36,655
Northufferin .....	278	9,876	7,870	13,418	31,442	30,251	30,808	31,408	30,932
Totals .....	1,062	154,947	89,255	173,174	418,438	429,356	447,929	438,807	431,885
Northncoln .....	125	8,914	3,038	7,718	19,795	21,942	21,451	21,194	19,319
Northntworth .....	200	13,153	5,187	11,542	30,082	32,734	34,127	32,748	31,362
Northlton .....	241	9,999	6,133	9,966	26,339	27,648	29,374	29,488	27,070
Northel .....	38	12,939	6,953	11,308	31,238	32,646	33,723	31,328	30,351
Northork .....	79	20,869	10,089	16,097	47,134	47,952	50,825	51,029	47,425
Northario .....	28	16,304	10,070	22,944	49,346	51,171	51,984	50,007	50,911
Northarham .....	137	12,450	7,837	14,590	35,010	35,462	39,344	36,574	37,264
Northorthum'land .....	286	21,023	6,858	15,370	43,537	43,712	44,368	44,893	42,638
Northnce Edw'd. .....	48	9,781	2,856	5,591	18,276	19,216	21,555	19,041	17,335
Totals .....	1,182	125,432	59,017	115,126	300,757	312,483	326,751	316,302	303,675
Northnox & Ad. .....	282	14,279	5,829	9,939	30,329	35,430	35,137	32,290	29,256
Northntenac .....	363	17,039	6,121	10,323	33,846	32,689	36,847	30,682	31,177
Northeds & Gren. .....	119	47,048	9,644	21,232	78,043	75,092	78,899	75,989	74,680
Northndas .....	39	17,188	3,744	7,108	28,079	28,317	29,288	28,460	26,512
Northormont .....	15,471	1,884	6,781	24,086	23,546	25,028	26,659	22,842	22,842
Northengarry .....	18	18,655	2,934	8,953	30,560	28,926	30,764	32,525	30,912
Northescott .....	69	12,586	2,243	6,630	21,528	21,097	23,273	23,893	20,819
Northussell .....	48	6,077	2,674	4,888	13,687	14,817	15,955	16,764	15,627
Northleton .....	23,946	8,021	17,374	49,341	47,549	48,817	45,176	45,183	42,468
Northnfrew .....	188	17,184	7,787	17,380	42,539	41,245	43,045	44,665	42,468
Northark .....	18,721	9,943	14,954	43,618	46,522	45,123	43,983	44,789	44,789
Totals .....	1,126	208,194	60,824	125,512	395,656	395,230	412,176	401,086	384,215
Northctoria .....	310	12,248	10,956	13,062	36,576	39,339	37,411	40,710	37,014
Northterborough .....	430	14,327	6,848	12,466	34,071	34,336	33,716	36,640	32,735
Northilburton .....	310	2,231	1,152	2,119	5,812	6,541	6,301	6,499	6,246
Northstings .....	1,130	34,482	6,591	18,229	60,432	58,761	60,563	56,089	59,052
Totals .....	2,180	63,288	25,547	45,876	136,891	138,977	137,991	139,938	135,047
Northiskoka .....	919	4,529	2,026	5,480	12,954	13,717	12,854	13,651	13,437
Northerry Sound .....	454	1,841	965	2,296	5,556	4,679	5,113	6,131	6,435
Northegoma .....	550	2,138	1,504	2,985	7,177	6,370	7,249	7,650	5,741
Totals .....	1,923	8,508	4,495	10,761	25,687	24,766	25,216	26,832	25,613
Northe Province .....	12,572	781,559	388,939	745,568	1,928,638	1,948,264	2,018,173	1,976,480	1,925,670

## SHEEP.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Coarse and Fine Woolled Sheep in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Coarse woolled.		Fine woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex.....	10,120	7,050	2,637	2,078	21,885	22,572	27,526	25,879	24,0
Kent.....	13,158	8,669	3,979	2,645	28,451	25,233	32,469	36,706	37,4
Elgin.....	13,417	9,893	4,323	3,795	31,428	31,866	30,068	34,854	46,7
Norfolk.....	7,954	6,079	4,464	3,509	22,006	23,301	27,177	28,875	32,9
Haldimand.....	10,421	8,086	2,762	2,082	23,351	27,705	29,945	32,809	38,5
Welland....	7,050	3,894	5,070	4,293	20,307	22,173	24,053	27,595	25,7
Totals....	62,120	43,671	23,235	18,402	147,428	152,850	171,238	186,718	205,5
Lambton....	14,881	10,342	4,329	3,692	33,244	30,218	36,344	41,316	55,4
Huron.....	31,672	20,589	7,297	5,363	64,921	69,476	79,323	85,677	97,5
Bruce.....	37,129	21,491	6,212	4,273	69,105	69,765	76,109	83,190	86,1
Totals....	83,682	52,422	17,838	13,328	167,270	169,459	191,776	210,183	238,5
Grey.....	49,592	31,600	11,445	7,667	100,304	101,555	111,784	122,431	130,7
Simcoe.....	28,608	15,661	12,116	7,255	63,640	66,037	77,621	84,882	82,7
Totals....	78,200	47,261	23,561	14,922	163,944	167,592	189,405	207,313	213,4
Middlesex...	22,086	15,419	5,849	4,039	47,393	46,005	52,192	61,468	72,7
Oxford.....	10,322	7,215	4,265	3,549	25,351	26,027	28,923	34,145	40,3
Brant.....	7,384	5,455	2,322	1,752	16,913	19,936	23,146	26,763	27,7
Perth.....	21,374	15,590	4,487	3,197	44,648	45,498	54,409	56,217	63,4
Wellington...	31,288	18,822	8,994	6,066	65,170	66,938	75,999	87,412	94,3
Waterloo...	11,213	6,118	7,393	5,092	29,816	30,362	35,674	40,722	40,7
Dufferin....	13,360	7,651	2,753	1,700	25,464	23,824	29,806	36,282	35,7
Totals....	117,027	76,270	36,063	25,395	254,755	258,590	300,149	343,009	373,7
Lincoln.....	5,357	3,506	3,639	3,223	15,725	13,796	18,919	18,241	19,7
Wentworth...	8,788	6,589	3,224	2,615	21,216	21,215	24,987	25,648	28,1
Halton.....	7,704	5,101	2,066	1,724	16,595	17,376	18,857	21,099	22,7
Peel.....	10,605	5,789	2,949	1,755	21,098	22,773	27,849	26,676	29,7
York.....	14,034	9,501	8,692	5,466	37,693	36,939	47,063	51,871	49,7
Ontario.....	15,649	9,813	8,374	5,721	39,557	32,987	44,775	45,788	50,7
Durham.....	14,417	8,214	3,770	2,807	29,208	28,390	33,443	34,338	40,4
Northum'd..	15,118	9,974	2,652	2,090	29,834	31,470	32,587	38,785	39,7
Prince Ed..	5,958	3,191	1,757	1,581	12,437	11,504	15,091	15,529	17,7
Totals....	97,630	61,678	37,123	26,932	223,363	216,450	263,571	277,975	297,7
Len. & Ad..	6,604	3,896	3,731	1,760	15,991	23,013	29,038	27,070	27,7
Frontenac...	9,212	5,889	4,171	2,768	22,040	25,580	32,222	34,180	33,3
Leeds & G...	20,782	12,383	7,707	4,124	44,996	47,204	62,925	66,677	75,7
Dundas....	5,604	2,904	2,347	1,247	12,102	13,801	18,818	20,104	20,7
Stormont...	6,071	2,911	2,197	1,160	12,339	13,619	15,071	16,464	15,5
Glenagarry...	8,479	3,427	4,093	2,106	18,105	20,180	22,333	25,716	25,7
Prescott....	8,154	5,407	1,634	1,107	16,802	15,521	18,113	21,840	21,7
Russell.....	4,666	1,554	1,354	630	8,204	10,543	15,055	14,094	15,1
Carleton...	19,081	9,982	5,869	3,234	38,166	41,092	46,737	44,035	56,7
Renfrew....	29,437	14,842	6,255	3,742	54,276	53,615	55,379	57,427	67,6
Lanark.....	24,071	13,158	1,986	1,501	40,716	50,962	54,160	60,078	63,3
Totals....	142,161	76,353	41,344	23,379	283,237	315,130	369,851	387,685	421,1
Victoria....	14,514	7,442	3,808	2,782	28,546	34,631	34,358	38,624	40,7
Peterboro'...	12,465	7,298	1,668	1,269	22,700	22,366	24,325	31,581	32,7
Haliburton..	2,281	945	690	445	4,361	3,935	4,122	7,262	5,7
Hastings....	15,043	8,924	7,016	4,455	35,438	36,873	42,859	45,851	43,3
Totals....	44,303	24,609	13,182	8,951	91,045	97,805	105,664	123,618	122,7
Muskoka....	3,782	2,089	1,642	1,009	8,522	9,961	9,914	10,314	10,7
Parry Sound	1,614	525	680	310	3,129	2,966	3,193	3,952	3,7
Algoma.....	2,445	1,624	1,367	915	6,351	5,358	6,188	4,838	3,7
Totals....	7,841	4,238	3,689	2,234	18,002	18,285	19,295	19,104	17,7
The P'vince.	632,964	386,502	196,035	133,543	1,349,044	1,396,161	1,610,949	1,755,605	1,890

## HOGS.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Hogs (over and under 1 year) in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	1888.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex .....	11,446	40,150	51,596	43,006	47,424	44,061	43,069
Kent .....	10,395	44,830	55,225	54,523	50,712	42,515	40,687
Elgin .....	5,827	26,995	32,822	35,824	32,832	26,450	26,839
Norfolk .....	4,359	21,064	25,423	27,113	23,003	22,381	23,851
Haldimand .....	2,208	10,912	13,120	16,070	18,584	16,858	17,736
Welland .....	1,256	6,742	7,998	9,307	10,803	10,737	11,269
Totals .....	35,491	150,693	186,184	185,843	183,358	163,002	163,451
Lambton .....	4,204	14,229	18,433	17,422	19,259	16,944	20,251
Huron .....	7,198	22,048	29,246	28,631	27,717	28,675	37,151
Bruce .....	5,052	18,612	23,664	23,647	22,966	24,090	30,119
Totals .....	16,454	54,889	71,343	69,700	69,942	69,709	87,521
Grey .....	7,824	25,678	33,502	33,027	36,447	35,275	44,594
Simcoe .....	8,175	31,175	39,350	37,988	39,746	42,488	47,117
Totals .....	15,999	56,853	72,852	71,015	76,193	77,763	91,711
Middlesex .....	5,592	33,876	39,468	38,557	39,874	35,147	39,395
Oxford .....	4,840	25,103	29,943	30,259	29,580	25,858	27,121
Brant .....	2,088	11,504	13,592	14,232	12,877	13,223	15,946
Perth .....	4,515	18,606	23,121	22,553	23,505	21,133	25,201
Wellington .....	5,481	25,733	31,214	30,894	30,550	29,947	35,532
Waterloo .....	2,117	12,879	14,996	14,175	15,536	15,507	18,681
Dufferin .....	3,149	9,924	13,073	11,931	14,080	14,952	16,879
Totals .....	27,782	137,625	165,407	162,901	166,002	155,767	178,755
Lincoln .....	1,654	8,273	9,927	11,225	14,135	13,179	12,850
Wentworth .....	2,600	11,700	14,300	14,413	16,816	15,908	18,388
Halton .....	1,474	7,515	8,989	9,838	11,027	11,603	12,711
Peel .....	3,377	14,973	18,350	19,120	20,801	19,866	20,456
York .....	6,981	29,404	36,385	34,191	38,567	34,850	38,002
Ontario .....	6,266	18,028	24,294	23,207	26,303	24,894	26,631
Durham .....	3,497	10,680	14,177	17,452	16,847	17,596	23,116
Northumberland .....	5,013	12,075	17,088	17,675	18,019	19,106	20,992
Prince Edward .....	1,237	3,544	4,781	7,557	7,499	6,931	8,372
Totals .....	32,099	116,192	148,291	154,678	170,014	163,933	181,518
Lennox and Addington .....	2,263	5,709	7,972	8,168	8,255	8,715	10,179
Frontenac .....	2,729	5,300	8,029	8,228	8,734	8,229	9,396
Leeds and Grenville .....	6,829	12,281	19,110	20,761	22,342	20,686	23,085
Dundas .....	2,932	5,544	8,476	8,477	10,142	9,600	10,332
Stormont .....	2,312	4,626	6,938	6,678	8,941	7,217	7,829
Glengarry .....	3,096	5,395	8,491	7,858	9,112	9,484	9,145
Prescott .....	3,616	5,355	8,971	8,618	10,165	10,130	8,942
Russell .....	1,539	3,487	5,026	5,823	6,917	7,363	8,015
Carleton .....	5,285	10,730	16,015	18,690	22,771	19,843	22,071
Renfrew .....	7,272	8,716	15,988	18,839	15,707	17,077	16,954
Lanark .....	5,271	8,100	13,371	13,921	14,177	13,810	14,217
Totals .....	43,144	75,243	118,387	126,061	137,263	132,154	140,165
Victoria .....	3,880	10,870	14,750	19,561	16,447	17,235	19,044
Peterborough .....	3,891	10,453	14,344	13,541	13,613	14,449	17,259
Haliburton .....	568	909	1,477	1,657	1,837	1,504	1,716
Hastings .....	6,272	12,570	18,842	22,040	18,430	18,230	22,824
Totals .....	14,611	34,802	49,413	56,799	50,327	51,418	60,843
Muskoka .....	846	1,875	2,721	2,740	2,419	3,052	4,236
Parry Sound .....	512	1,139	1,651	1,424	1,837	1,808	3,505
Algoma .....	716	2,114	2,830	1,956	2,770	3,656	4,453
Totals .....	2,074	5,128	7,202	6,120	7,026	8,516	12,194
The Province .....	187,654	631,425	819,079	832,817	860,125	822,262	916,158



## POULTRY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Turkeys Geese and other Fowls in Ontario in 1888; also the totals of Poultry for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	Totals.				
				1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex .....	9,885	12,501	157,172	179,558	182,855	197,515	205,417	161,895
Kent .....	11,905	9,534	167,873	189,312	202,211	220,571	214,911	163,862
Elgin .....	10,358	6,215	147,964	164,537	177,374	188,167	157,556	137,544
Norfolk .....	7,541	6,346	117,248	131,135	143,488	147,204	143,150	137,773
Haldimand .....	7,088	6,648	92,580	106,316	123,552	135,883	118,227	114,894
Welland .....	7,837	3,841	79,043	90,726	103,161	118,625	103,616	104,009
Totals.....	54,614	45,085	761,885	861,584	942,641	1,007,965	942,877	824,977
Lambton .....	9,789	7,157	142,597	159,543	154,992	176,338	138,032	149,575
Huron .....	11,227	22,480	294,511	328,218	327,671	337,030	314,705	307,845
Bruce .....	7,905	14,446	202,686	225,037	221,186	226,689	202,718	213,713
Totals.....	28,921	44,083	639,794	712,798	703,849	740,057	655,455	671,133
Grey .....	13,700	21,696	253,279	288,675	288,217	300,057	272,483	269,909
Simcoe .....	12,148	22,185	257,450	279,807	261,672	279,622	251,944	255,635
Totals.....	25,848	43,881	478,753	548,482	549,889	579,679	524,427	525,544
Middlesex .....	23,229	14,764	295,405	333,398	319,395	355,322	322,300	277,276
Oxford .....	8,252	6,383	178,378	193,013	181,020	199,916	187,528	169,649
Brant .....	4,986	3,594	77,447	86,027	94,758	97,752	88,487	90,254
Perth .....	5,472	15,838	206,184	227,494	225,632	237,419	230,743	240,553
Wellington .....	10,683	16,756	210,676	238,115	241,555	237,418	226,363	229,880
Waterloo .....	2,856	3,243	119,110	125,209	130,878	130,754	126,247	120,684
Dufferin .....	7,102	9,694	83,945	100,741	98,847	106,598	102,369	104,562
Totals.....	62,580	70,272	1,171,145	1,303,997	1,292,085	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,558
Lincoln .....	3,766	3,767	64,838	72,371	86,608	99,790	95,762	82,295
Wentworth .....	5,181	5,370	83,159	98,710	114,600	123,278	109,908	105,890
Halton .....	5,000	6,028	65,956	76,984	88,918	98,925	84,716	88,247
Peel .....	7,877	9,883	103,360	121,120	143,721	147,705	144,392	154,423
York .....	11,764	16,853	185,292	213,909	226,895	254,970	225,005	213,763
Ontario .....	6,928	9,367	157,514	173,809	183,451	186,048	173,517	181,040
Durham .....	8,926	9,840	116,912	135,672	154,384	183,128	149,397	149,598
Northumberland .....	7,280	7,298	127,726	142,304	156,302	170,013	155,942	162,941
Prince Edward .....	1,359	3,813	72,947	78,119	105,775	107,840	95,951	95,982
Totals .....	58,075	72,219	982,704	1,112,998	1,260,654	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179
Lennox & Addington .....	1,507	2,759	77,534	81,800	99,762	96,573	88,994	90,848
Frontenac .....	2,793	5,140	66,809	74,742	83,238	105,232	86,289	92,698
Leeds & Grenville .....	18,604	16,165	173,801	208,570	199,633	248,587	224,576	237,399
Dundas .....	4,045	5,117	97,150	106,312	110,869	122,663	119,231	113,029
Stormont .....	3,085	4,179	77,395	84,659	78,427	97,777	83,332	78,906
Glengarry .....	3,593	4,080	88,080	95,753	90,096	94,807	85,150	87,214
Prescott .....	3,233	2,405	52,112	57,750	57,799	68,174	66,981	62,073
Russell .....	4,981	2,416	34,600	41,997	50,635	55,892	54,361	52,584
Carleton .....	17,764	9,359	133,387	160,510	154,476	228,579	182,810	195,894
Renfrew .....	10,473	9,787	92,173	112,493	113,875	119,136	103,005	105,805
Lanark .....	9,754	8,836	96,111	114,701	143,907	156,581	153,172	149,764
Totals .....	79,832	70,243	989,152	1,139,227	1,182,717	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214
Victoria .....	8,652	9,830	110,974	129,456	141,419	129,479	114,436	127,845
Peterborough .....	6,431	9,274	113,244	128,949	127,524	124,645	119,991	118,209
Haliburton .....	456	901	10,592	11,949	14,701	13,554	13,199	12,747
Hastings .....	7,453	9,219	135,137	151,809	161,118	166,112	142,646	154,462
Totals.....	22,992	29,224	369,947	422,163	444,762	433,790	390,272	413,263
Muskoka .....	1,643	1,420	26,237	29,300	33,461	32,175	24,344	32,244
Parry Sound .....	314	149	12,598	13,061	9,964	12,429	11,666	19,370
Algoma .....	1,200	1,250	18,054	20,504	18,339	20,033	21,236	17,824
Totals.....	3,157	2,819	56,889	62,865	61,764	64,637	57,246	69,438
The Province .....	336,019	377,826	5,450,269	6,164,114	6,438,361	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,606

## RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number and value of Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.		Value of Live Stock.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
											\$	\$
sex .....	78.1	72.2	188.1	184.7	112.4	121.3	265.0	231.1	922.3	982.6	11,906	11,370
ent .....	67.4	65.3	202.4	198.9	100.4	89.3	194.9	192.9	668.0	715.6	11,361	10,635
gin .....	54.2	54.2	173.9	191.4	116.5	122.6	121.7	137.8	610.1	672.2	9,524	9,925
orfolk .....	54.0	53.0	150.1	153.7	96.9	102.4	112.0	119.1	577.7	652.4	8,358	8,297
aldimand .....	54.7	53.7	153.5	172.4	117.6	140.0	66.1	81.2	535.2	649.7	8,679	9,283
elland .....	58.6	55.7	129.8	143.7	126.1	139.3	49.7	58.5	563.4	647.9	8,717	8,970
Group....	61.1	59.0	169.6	176.9	110.5	116.4	139.5	141.5	645.6	717.7	9,840	9,788
ambton .....	52.8	52.8	207.1	224.7	117.8	119.2	65.3	68.7	565.1	611.3	10,023	10,635
uron .....	52.1	51.3	199.0	200.7	120.8	132.1	54.4	61.0	610.8	623.0	10,223	10,270
ruce .....	46.0	45.7	192.6	192.4	157.5	162.9	53.9	55.2	513.0	516.3	9,067	9,305
Group....	50.1	49.6	198.6	202.8	132.9	140.3	56.7	57.8	566.5	582.7	9,775	10,004
rey .....	47.1	45.8	191.4	189.5	184.5	189.3	61.6	61.6	531.0	537.2	8,791	8,969
mcroe .....	53.0	51.1	152.6	150.9	136.9	145.5	84.6	83.7	558.9	576.6	8,933	8,900
Group....	49.8	48.2	173.5	171.8	162.6	169.2	72.2	71.7	543.9	555.2	8,856	8,937
iddlesex .....	54.0	52.1	201.4	208.7	90.7	89.4	75.5	74.9	637.9	620.7	10,256	11,550
ford .....	53.4	51.1	195.4	209.0	74.8	77.9	88.4	90.6	569.6	541.9	10,107	10,526
ant .....	59.6	57.8	140.2	157.5	100.1	118.4	80.5	84.5	509.2	562.6	9,188	10,170
orth .....	54.4	53.2	214.3	224.8	125.2	128.5	64.8	63.7	638.0	637.1	10,558	10,980
ellington .....	51.2	50.2	182.8	182.9	150.0	154.9	71.8	71.5	547.9	558.9	9,423	9,898
aterloo .....	54.2	52.3	155.6	157.5	129.0	130.2	64.9	60.8	541.8	561.4	9,357	9,485
fferin .....	46.4	45.7	172.8	168.9	140.0	133.0	71.9	66.6	553.8	551.8	8,248	7,858
Group....	53.3	51.7	187.2	193.8	114.0	116.7	74.0	73.4	583.5	583.2	9,783	10,362
coln .....	61.1	58.9	133.0	147.8	105.6	92.9	66.7	75.6	486.1	583.2	9,145	9,399
ntworth .....	61.7	58.3	146.0	158.9	103.0	103.0	69.4	70.0	479.1	556.3	9,818	11,219
lton .....	50.6	48.1	159.9	166.3	100.7	104.5	54.6	59.2	467.2	534.8	8,732	9,339
rk .....	53.2	51.8	130.1	139.6	87.9	97.4	76.4	81.8	504.4	614.7	9,097	9,585
al .....	60.6	58.2	115.3	115.9	92.2	89.3	89.0	82.6	523.2	548.3	9,898	9,419
tario .....	55.0	55.9	147.3	154.4	118.1	99.5	72.5	70.0	518.9	553.5	9,839	10,572
rham .....	50.7	54.0	123.4	130.7	103.0	104.6	50.0	64.3	478.2	568.8	8,127	8,602
rthumberland .....	53.5	53.7	140.1	140.0	96.0	100.8	55.0	56.6	457.8	500.8	7,990	8,233
nice Edward .....	59.1	59.0	99.9	105.1	68.0	62.9	26.1	41.3	427.1	578.3	7,293	7,742
Group....	56.1	55.5	131.8	137.9	97.9	95.5	65.0	68.3	487.9	556.2	8,975	9,365
nox & Add ...	48.7	52.3	150.9	178.0	79.5	115.6	39.7	41.0	406.9	501.3	7,362	8,079
ntenac .....	45.1	45.3	160.1	161.1	104.2	126.1	38.0	40.6	353.5	410.3	7,511	7,877
ds & Grenville .....	47.1	46.4	189.3	184.0	109.1	115.6	46.4	50.9	505.9	489.1	8,000	8,203
idas .....	60.4	54.4	211.3	205.5	91.1	100.1	63.8	61.5	799.9	804.7	9,780	9,787
mont .....	61.9	54.2	207.5	205.5	106.3	118.8	59.8	58.3	729.5	684.3	9,897	9,872
ngarry .....	60.2	62.0	215.3	206.4	127.5	144.0	59.8	56.1	674.6	642.9	10,058	10,029
scott .....	54.0	54.0	166.0	164.0	125.7	120.7	69.2	67.0	445.4	449.3	8,366	8,434
sell .....	59.0	59.4	181.4	193.2	108.8	137.5	66.6	75.9	556.8	660.3	9,348	9,516
eton .....	49.8	47.7	178.9	175.0	138.4	151.2	58.1	68.8	582.1	568.5	8,938	9,060
few .....	44.0	42.9	163.8	168.4	208.9	218.9	61.5	76.9	432.8	464.9	7,632	8,064
ark .....	34.7	35.2	150.6	163.6	140.6	179.2	46.2	49.0	396.0	506.1	6,282	7,037
Group....	48.6	47.9	176.2	178.9	126.1	142.7	52.7	57.7	507.2	535.4	8,148	8,462
oria .....	51.4	52.1	153.0	168.1	119.4	147.9	61.7	83.6	541.5	604.1	8,518	8,912
rborough .....	46.4	48.3	158.4	160.3	105.5	104.4	66.7	63.2	599.5	595.4	7,670	8,069
rburton .....	35.2	36.1	207.5	233.6	155.7	140.5	52.7	59.2	426.6	524.9	7,053	8,353
tings .....	50.8	51.1	175.4	183.4	102.9	115.1	54.7	68.8	440.7	502.9	8,738	8,461
Group....	49.3	50.1	165.6	174.4	110.1	122.8	59.8	71.3	510.7	558.3	8,339	8,484
toka .....	43.5	42.0	248.8	269.1	163.7	195.4	52.3	53.8	562.7	656.5	8,791	10,152
y Sound .....	29.5	31.7	187.4	193.6	105.6	122.7	55.7	58.9	440.6	412.3	6,754	8,587
ma .....	38.9	33.0	198.3	187.1	175.5	157.2	78.2	57.4	566.7	537.9	8,058	7,606
Group....	38.6	36.9	217.9	226.7	152.7	167.4	61.1	56.0	533.2	565.5	8,054	9,011
Province ....	52.7	51.8	170.6	175.4	119.3	125.7	72.4	75.0	545.1	579.6	9,095	9,399



## WOOL.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Coarse Wool in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex .....	10,268	62,181	6.06	10,563	62,748	5.94	12,111	68,585	5.66
Kent .....	13,116	79,924	6.09	10,293	61,685	5.99	17,299	99,652	5.71
Elgin .....	13,933	83,297	5.98	14,821	85,834	5.79	19,626	111,038	5.66
Norfolk .....	8,205	46,523	5.67	9,548	52,882	5.54	13,431	72,502	5.40
Haldimand .....	10,429	64,159	6.15	12,539	78,563	6.27	15,569	95,217	6.12
Welland .....	7,820	37,891	5.18	8,655	46,381	5.36	10,125	53,447	5.28
Totals .....	63,271	373,975	5.91	66,419	388,093	5.84	88,161	500,441	5.68
Lambton .....	15,214	91,143	5.99	14,546	90,179	6.20	22,472	131,396	5.87
Huron .....	32,603	186,734	5.73	32,815	189,995	5.79	44,267	251,436	5.68
Bruce .....	38,440	219,480	5.71	34,898	201,972	5.79	42,167	238,886	5.67
Totals .....	86,257	497,357	5.77	82,259	482,146	5.86	108,906	621,718	5.71
Grey .....	51,289	288,959	5.63	50,593	288,992	5.71	61,597	339,323	5.55
Simcoe .....	29,366	166,467	5.67	29,633	199,833	5.73	38,062	211,378	5.55
Totals .....	80,655	455,426	5.65	80,226	488,825	5.72	99,659	550,701	5.55
Middlesex .....	22,316	137,454	6.16	21,079	132,234	6.27	34,407	204,472	5.99
Oxford .....	10,679	62,371	5.84	10,555	53,136	5.91	17,540	101,699	5.80
Brant .....	7,500	44,812	5.97	8,454	48,298	5.71	12,282	71,198	5.80
Perth .....	21,771	123,475	5.67	21,657	127,097	5.87	29,602	166,612	5.67
Wellington .....	32,760	187,304	5.72	31,636	186,066	5.87	41,815	240,026	5.70
Waterloo .....	11,587	63,406	5.47	11,833	64,686	5.47	17,979	98,929	5.55
Dufferin .....	13,571	75,534	5.57	11,932	69,807	5.85	16,212	90,682	5.55
Totals .....	120,184	694,356	5.78	117,196	691,324	5.90	169,837	973,618	5.77
Lincoln .....	5,463	27,637	5.06	4,814	25,700	5.34	7,840	40,911	5.22
Wentworth .....	9,491	57,076	6.01	9,182	56,090	6.11	13,004	74,688	5.77
Halton .....	7,837	47,596	6.07	8,155	51,839	6.36	10,676	67,092	6.22
Peel .....	10,853	71,734	6.61	10,793	76,944	7.13	14,314	95,477	6.61
York .....	14,754	94,402	6.40	14,851	94,287	6.35	22,421	133,289	6.00
Ontario .....	15,989	97,844	6.12	13,902	89,503	6.44	21,361	134,168	6.22
Durham .....	15,040	85,413	5.68	15,794	89,155	5.64	19,504	112,701	5.77
Northumberland .....	15,509	91,760	5.92	16,764	98,908	5.90	19,254	110,065	5.70
Prince Edward .....	6,108	30,539	5.00	5,284	27,532	5.21	7,554	40,292	5.33
Totals .....	101,044	604,001	5.98	99,539	609,958	6.13	135,928	813,683	5.99
Lennox and Addington .....	7,076	39,486	5.58	10,350	55,729	5.40	12,819	67,009	5.22
Frontenac .....	9,352	50,549	5.41	11,171	59,539	5.33	16,110	79,635	4.94
Leeds and Grenville .....	21,064	101,494	4.82	23,063	111,959	4.85	31,655	152,446	4.81
Dundas .....	5,897	29,523	5.03	6,389	33,176	5.19	9,381	46,623	4.97
Stormont .....	6,497	34,564	5.32	7,186	40,617	5.65	8,097	41,278	5.09
Glengarry .....	8,542	39,310	4.60	8,861	41,620	4.70	12,791	58,627	4.59
Prescott .....	8,350	41,627	4.99	6,170	30,314	4.91	8,970	42,546	4.74
Russell .....	4,610	21,377	4.64	4,811	23,707	4.93	6,760	31,664	4.68
Carleton .....	19,765	101,163	5.12	19,968	106,547	5.34	25,327	126,803	5.00
Renfrew .....	29,980	138,821	4.63	28,333	128,757	4.54	31,477	139,677	4.44
Lanark .....	24,481	117,837	4.81	28,373	137,141	4.83	31,696	151,153	4.76
Totals .....	145,324	715,751	4.92	154,675	769,106	4.97	195,083	937,463	4.80
Victoria .....	14,754	82,889	5.62	16,593	99,024	5.97	19,070	105,664	5.54
Peterborough .....	12,802	68,094	5.32	11,838	63,799	5.39	15,913	84,451	5.29
Haldimand .....	2,323	11,242	4.84	2,218	10,940	4.93	2,396	11,632	4.85
Hastings .....	15,559	78,553	5.05	17,525	86,226	4.92	21,336	104,592	4.90
Totals .....	45,438	240,778	5.30	48,174	259,989	5.40	58,715	306,339	5.21
Muskoka .....	3,960	21,891	5.53	4,542	25,171	5.54	4,440	24,126	5.43
Parry Sound .....	1,649	9,554	5.79	1,149	6,706	5.84	1,371	8,098	5.91
Algoma .....	2,530	15,655	6.19	2,309	14,336	6.21	2,212	13,339	6.03
Totals .....	8,139	47,100	5.79	8,000	46,213	5.78	8,023	45,563	5.75
The Province .....	650,512	3,628,744	5.58	656,488	3,705,654	5.64	864,312	4,749,526	5.49



## WOOL.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Fine Wool in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
sex.....	2,698	14,974	5.55	3,215	16,236	5.05	2,475	12,754	5.15
nt.....	4,003	22,019	5.50	3,878	21,622	5.58	3,923	20,532	5.23
in.....	4,467	31,028	6.95	3,421	19,897	5.82	3,679	20,697	5.63
rfolk.....	4,526	21,482	4.75	3,963	19,540	4.93	4,331	20,700	4.78
ldmand.....	2,879	14,753	5.12	3,694	18,268	4.95	3,587	17,691	4.93
lland.....	5,234	24,774	4.73	5,330	25,566	4.80	4,759	21,877	4.60
Totals.....	23,807	129,030	5.42	23,501	121,129	5.15	22,754	114,251	5.02
mbton.....	4,289	25,246	5.89	3,285	18,331	5.58	3,690	20,033	5.43
ron.....	7,490	42,345	5.65	7,290	40,302	5.53	6,446	34,706	5.38
nce.....	6,304	34,749	5.51	6,513	34,850	5.35	6,571	35,523	5.41
Totals.....	18,083	102,340	5.66	17,088	93,483	5.47	16,707	90,262	5.40
py.....	11,687	62,111	5.31	9,483	49,732	5.24	9,531	49,708	5.22
nce.....	12,126	63,371	5.23	10,368	52,138	5.03	8,692	44,566	5.13
Totals.....	23,813	125,482	5.27	19,851	101,870	5.13	18,223	94,274	5.17
ddlesex.....	6,018	35,031	5.82	4,655	26,544	5.70	5,214	29,316	5.62
ord.....	4,284	22,544	5.26	4,622	23,603	5.11	4,203	22,200	5.28
nt.....	2,383	12,529	5.26	2,612	12,279	4.70	3,015	15,857	5.26
th.....	4,627	24,920	5.39	4,617	24,851	5.38	4,413	23,797	5.39
llington.....	9,501	49,143	5.17	7,830	39,052	4.99	7,968	41,010	5.15
terloo.....	7,567	37,429	4.95	7,010	36,224	5.17	5,571	27,733	4.98
ferin.....	2,721	14,702	5.40	3,142	16,981	5.40	2,502	13,640	5.45
Totals.....	37,101	196,298	5.29	34,488	179,534	5.21	32,886	173,553	5.28
coln.....	3,682	17,258	4.69	3,528	17,896	5.07	3,137	15,401	4.91
ntworth.....	3,280	17,846	5.44	2,643	13,755	5.20	2,949	15,046	5.10
ton.....	2,099	12,066	5.75	1,965	11,322	5.76	1,815	10,055	5.54
l.....	3,072	16,768	5.46	3,076	17,360	5.64	2,263	12,448	5.50
k.....	8,841	45,968	5.20	8,177	43,463	5.32	7,179	38,298	5.33
ario.....	8,411	46,910	5.58	6,879	40,140	5.84	7,043	39,415	5.59
ham.....	3,774	21,836	5.79	2,722	15,511	5.70	2,694	15,340	5.69
thumberland.....	2,684	14,643	5.46	3,080	16,661	5.41	2,785	14,990	5.38
ice Edward.....	2,135	10,609	4.97	1,845	9,666	5.24	2,769	13,951	5.04
Totals.....	37,978	203,904	5.37	33,915	185,774	5.48	32,639	174,944	5.36
nox and Addington.....	3,786	20,776	5.49	3,626	18,642	5.14	3,674	18,716	5.09
atenac.....	4,308	21,261	4.94	4,488	21,582	4.81	4,018	19,929	4.96
ls and Grenville.....	7,896	36,619	4.64	6,943	33,356	4.80	8,622	42,088	4.88
das.....	2,470	12,428	5.03	2,578	13,141	5.10	2,703	13,153	4.87
mont.....	2,302	12,212	5.30	2,034	10,902	5.36	2,517	12,881	5.12
lgarry.....	4,017	19,889	4.95	3,692	17,879	4.84	3,983	18,980	4.77
cott.....	1,637	9,374	5.73	2,023	11,093	5.48	2,453	12,315	5.02
seli.....	1,372	7,343	5.35	1,633	7,592	4.63	1,676	8,288	4.95
eton.....	6,027	31,972	5.30	4,252	21,814	5.13	5,401	26,981	5.00
frew.....	6,704	32,683	4.88	5,217	26,051	4.99	6,203	28,124	4.53
ark.....	2,069	10,249	4.95	2,885	15,009	5.20	3,343	15,755	4.71
Totals.....	42,588	214,806	5.04	39,371	197,061	5.01	44,593	217,210	4.87
oria.....	4,105	22,170	5.40	4,480	24,445	5.46	3,754	20,551	5.47
rborough.....	1,828	9,197	5.03	1,490	6,733	4.52	2,027	9,754	4.81
burton.....	695	3,538	5.09	516	2,630	5.10	1,052	4,541	4.32
tings.....	7,271	35,241	4.85	4,998	25,485	5.10	6,421	30,142	4.69
Totals.....	13,899	70,146	5.05	11,484	59,293	5.16	13,254	64,988	4.90
koka.....	1,694	8,562	5.05	1,378	6,786	4.92	1,378	7,015	5.09
y Sound.....	680	4,076	5.99	554	3,026	5.46	609	3,260	5.35
oma.....	1,367	7,639	5.59	872	4,639	5.32	687	3,650	5.31
Totals.....	3,741	20,277	5.42	2,804	14,451	5.15	2,674	13,925	5.21
Province.....	201,010	1,062,283	5.28	182,502	952,595	5.22	183,730	943,407	5.13

## WOOL.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total Clip of Wool in Ontario in the seven years 1882-8 with the yearly average for the seven years.

Counties.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Yearly average 1882-8.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Essex .....	77,155	78,984	95,746	85,558	87,551	79,258	65,120	81,339
Kent .....	101,943	83,307	113,151	134,948	127,534	149,459	130,945	120,184
Elgin .....	114,325	105,731	96,696	115,548	163,734	162,154	163,959	131,735
Norfolk .....	68,005	72,422	87,420	94,031	109,006	117,999	103,529	93,202
Haldimand .....	78,912	96,831	109,863	117,758	145,337	128,978	112,675	112,908
Welland .....	62,665	71,947	74,731	87,606	84,198	78,385	67,735	75,324
Totals .....	503,005	509,222	577,607	635,449	717,360	716,233	643,963	614,692
Lambton .....	116,389	108,510	127,795	147,756	201,224	183,975	174,356	151,429
Huron .....	229,079	230,297	264,712	301,663	334,812	346,859	295,571	286,142
Bruce .....	254,229	236,822	270,407	294,646	305,715	309,938	249,109	274,400
Totals .....	599,697	575,629	662,914	744,065	841,751	840,772	719,036	711,980
Grey .....	351,070	338,724	384,923	436,381	445,835	413,773	352,510	389,031
Simcoe .....	229,838	221,971	273,941	313,686	292,498	269,319	190,354	255,944
Totals .....	580,908	560,695	658,864	750,067	738,333	683,092	542,864	644,975
Middlesex .....	172,485	158,778	198,638	223,630	267,475	313,559	301,953	233,788
Oxford .....	84,915	86,739	99,628	118,750	142,939	166,579	167,748	123,899
Brant .....	57,341	60,577	77,647	95,119	98,163	110,429	110,105	87,055
Perth .....	148,395	151,948	180,785	192,723	215,322	232,718	210,972	190,409
Wellington .....	236,447	225,118	271,628	308,846	339,207	328,514	257,494	281,036
Waterloo .....	100,835	100,910	120,501	138,478	144,760	141,082	140,064	126,662
Dufferin .....	90,236	86,788	102,066	120,581	122,155	112,282	96,146	104,322
Totals .....	890,654	870,858	1,050,893	1,198,127	1,330,021	1,405,163	1,284,482	1,147,171
Lincoln .....	44,895	43,596	59,032	58,398	61,256	65,715	61,294	56,312
Wentworth .....	74,922	69,845	88,046	89,092	101,877	109,327	95,030	89,734
Halton .....	59,662	63,161	72,061	82,384	91,559	87,700	83,501	77,147
Peel .....	88,502	94,304	111,556	108,831	120,066	115,490	116,724	107,925
York .....	140,370	137,750	181,695	199,834	182,368	203,530	190,562	176,587
Ontario .....	144,754	129,643	177,162	181,491	205,297	203,983	172,750	173,583
Durham .....	107,249	104,666	126,137	132,495	161,761	136,700	127,279	128,041
Northumberland .....	106,403	115,569	118,622	138,888	140,612	134,165	121,130	125,057
Prince Edward .....	41,148	37,198	54,144	53,113	57,840	64,484	71,773	54,248
Totals .....	807,905	795,732	988,455	1,044,526	1,122,636	1,121,094	1,040,043	988,627
Lennox & Add'n .....	60,262	74,371	100,004	87,790	92,985	96,828	87,837	85,722
Frontenac .....	71,810	81,121	101,940	108,356	99,604	119,563	114,544	99,564
Leeds & Gren .....	138,113	145,315	193,986	211,051	226,558	240,986	205,730	194,534
Dundas .....	41,951	46,317	58,765	63,739	62,502	82,666	62,493	59,777
Stormont .....	46,776	51,519	51,633	55,362	53,767	64,945	55,116	54,151
Glengarry .....	59,199	59,499	78,121	84,447	79,512	92,810	89,660	77,607
Prescott .....	51,001	41,407	56,412	69,173	54,863	58,719	52,450	54,861
Russell .....	28,720	31,299	47,002	44,335	42,091	52,424	33,796	39,953
Carleton .....	133,135	128,361	160,000	143,288	179,495	174,527	157,677	153,781
Renfrew .....	171,504	154,408	169,544	168,906	191,129	184,777	133,942	167,801
Lanark .....	128,086	152,150	169,275	188,319	190,580	196,318	143,644	166,911
Totals .....	930,557	966,167	1,186,682	1,224,766	1,273,086	1,364,563	1,136,889	1,154,073
Victoria .....	105,059	123,469	120,512	135,490	145,383	142,735	110,861	126,211
Peterborough .....	77,291	70,532	87,740	111,826	112,680	108,474	90,888	94,201
Haliburton .....	14,780	13,570	12,800	23,312	18,704	15,799	14,248	16,177
Hastings .....	113,794	111,711	135,431	147,986	146,873	154,242	133,094	134,739
Totals .....	310,924	319,282	356,483	418,614	423,640	421,250	349,091	371,321
Muskoka .....	30,453	31,957	33,094	37,179	35,747	31,206	18,354	31,141
Parry Sound .....	13,630	9,732	11,871	14,883	13,850	10,320	5,224	11,351
Algoma .....	23,294	18,975	21,004	19,190	15,494	14,725	6,239	16,981
Totals .....	67,377	60,664	65,969	71,252	65,091	56,251	29,817	59,481
The Province .....	4,691,027	4,658,249	5,547,867	6,086,866	6,511,918	6,608,418	5,746,185	5,692,931

## FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 557 factories in Ontario in 1888, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	No. of Factories.			Quantity of—		Value of cheese made.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of—		
	Rept'd in operation.		Returns made.	Milk used.	Cheese made.				Opening	Closing.	
	1887	1888									
				lb.	lb.	\$ c.	lb.	\$ c.			
Essex .....	1	1	1	1,640,440	157,624	14,865 92	10.41	9 43	May 1	Oct. 3	31
Kent .....	13	12	8	5,456,402	508,170	47,268 85	10.74	9 30	" 18	" 12	12
Elgin .....	21	26	18	19,430,686	1,830,864	173,611 67	10.61	9 48	April 29	Nov. 3	3
Norfolk .....	22	20	15	12,097,467	1,147,281	106,239 26	10.54	9 26	May 2	" 6	6
Haldimand .....	12	14	7	4,812,207	456,877	42,840 37	10.53	9 38	" 12	Oct. 21	21
Welland .....	6	4	3	2,075,806	195,002	17,454 62	10.65	8 95	" 12	" 16	16
Totals .....	75	77	52	45,513,008	4,295,818	402,330 69	10.59	9 37	May 6	Oct. 28	28
Lambton .....	20	17	14	12,857,088	1,189,569	110,056 84	10.81	9 25	May 19	Oct. 12	12
Huron .....	15	15	14	16,462,583	1,521,314	142,033 76	10.82	9 34	" 14	" 15	15
Bruce .....	19	22	21	19,060,030	1,769,056	162,968 95	10.77	9 21	" 17	" 16	16
Totals .....	54	54	49	48,379,701	4,479,939	415,059 55	10.80	9 26	May 17	Oct. 15	15
Grey .....	9	10	9	6,306,655	591,614	52,808 03	10.66	8 93	May 16	Oct. 9	9
Simcoe .....	5	6	4	1,538,443	145,833	13,663 88	10.55	9 51	" 31	" 4	4
Totals .....	14	16	13	7,845,098	737,447	66,671 91	10.64	9 04	May 20	Oct. 8	8
Middlesex .....	39	41	34	45,356,604	4,211,788	401,095 24	10.77	9 52	May 2	Nov. 1	1
Oxford .....	43	45	36	65,186,566	6,148,124	584,112 41	10.60	9 50	April 20	" 10	10
Brant .....	4	6	5	4,437,139	418,817	39,162 38	10.59	9 35	" 28	Oct. 29	29
Perth .....	23	22	20	28,996,646	2,694,223	257,781 92	10.76	9 57	May 8	" 22	22
Wellington .....	11	12	11	11,318,325	1,052,500	95,400 33	10.75	9 06	" 15	" 11	11
Waterloo .....	7	7	5	2,869,123	262,110	24,607 62	10.95	9 39	" 21	" 6	6
Dufferin .....	4	3	2	864,890	80,855	7,024 32	10.70	8 69	" 30	Sept. 30	30
Totals .....	131	136	113	159,029,293	14,868,417	1,409,184 25	10.70	9 48	May 2	Oct. 29	29
Lincoln .....	5	4	2	1,367,994	125,047	11,737 00	10.94	9 43	May 4	Oct. 20	20
Wentworth .....	3	3	1	1,140,000	108,000	10,500 00	10.56	9 72	" 1	" 31	31
Peel .....	1	1	1	340,968	31,000	3,100 00	11.00	10 00	" 15	" 1	1
York .....	3	3	2	297,848	28,256	2,825 60	10.54	10 00	June 7	Sept. 21	21
Ontario .....	5	3	1	129,700	11,608	1,171 12	11.17	10 09	May 28	Oct. 13	13
Durham .....	6	6	6	2,705,983	252,408	22,653 50	10.72	8 97	" 13	" 9	9
Northumberland .....	32	33	24	19,383,842	1,858,116	167,070 28	10.43	8 99	" 2	" 29	29
Prince Edward .....	17	16	13	9,595,753	933,407	84,910 95	10.28	9 10	" 2	" 17	17
Totals .....	72	69	50	34,962,088	3,347,842	304,018 45	10.44	9 08	May 6	Oct. 20	20
Lennox & Add'n .....	19	17	17	18,085,794	1,769,723	163,067 61	10.22	9 21	May 2	Oct. 26	26
Frontenac .....	33	29	13	6,542,188	635,579	58,026 48	10.29	9 13	" 3	" 21	21
Leeds & Gren .....	103	94	70	65,670,930	6,315,164	571,965 91	10.40	9 06	April 26	" 28	28
Dundas .....	26	32	27	21,795,203	2,107,708	191,508 69	10.34	9 09	May 1	" 27	27
Stormont .....	28	25	18	12,953,044	1,253,794	113,643 31	10.33	9 06	" 4	" 21	21
Glengarry .....	30	40	29	17,083,834	1,656,967	147,334 31	10.31	8 89	" 10	" 20	20
Prescott .....	24	28	12	7,206,877	708,742	63,482 61	10.17	8 96	" 4	" 17	17
Russell .....	6	6	3	1,409,880	138,121	12,689 21	10.21	9 19	" 5	" 15	15
Carleton .....	11	12	9	7,109,387	680,719	61,241 28	10.44	9 00	" 6	" 20	20
Renfrew .....	4	3	3	1,320,258	127,956	11,795 42	10.32	9 22	" 17	" 7	7
Lanark .....	23	22	17	13,481,017	1,303,843	118,031 48	10.34	9 05	" 4	" 19	19
Totals .....	307	308	218	172,658,412	16,698,316	1,512,786 31	10.34	9 06	May 2	Oct. 23	23
Victoria .....	8	7	6	3,058,397	287,945	26,185 43	10.62	9 09	May 15	Oct. 11	11
Peterborough .....	21	18	15	12,324,345	1,160,318	106,552 61	10.62	9 18	" 4	" 24	24
Haliburton .....	1	1	1	205,709	20,172	1,887 74	10.20	9 36	June 15	" 31	31
Hastings .....	54	50	39	34,699,799	3,449,264	313,089 61	10.06	9 08	April 29	" 31	31
Totals .....	83	76	61	50,288,250	4,917,699	447,715 39	10.23	9 10	May 3	Oct. 27	27
Muskoka .....	1	1	1	58,940	5,894	617 37	10.00	10 47	June 11	Aug. 4	4
The Prov. { 1888 .....	737	737	557	518,734,790	49,351,372	4,558,383 92	10.51	9 24	May 5	Oct. 24	24
{ 1887 .....	737	737	628	589,499,614	55,930,904	5,895,627 10	10.54	10 54	" 4	" 27	27



## FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average of days in operation, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, yield of milk, and of value of product per cow for 404 factories in Ontario making complete returns in 1888.

Counties.	No. of returns.	Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of —		Value of cheese.		No. of Patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Yield of milk per cow for season.	Value of product per cow —	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.	\$	c.				Per season.	Per day.
			lb.	lb.						\$ c.	c.
Essex .....	6	130	4,855,662	453,572	42,419	93	477	2,155	2,253	19 68	15.
Kent .....	13	171	17,116,184	1,615,887	153,464	82	1,052	5,570	3,073	27 55	16.
Elgin .....	10	156	8,449,744	805,204	74,312	52	775	3,145	2,687	23 63	15.
Norfolk .....	6	144	4,191,517	398,646	37,205	52	413	1,770	2,368	21 02	14.
Haldimand .....	2	119	1,427,195	134,422	11,815	58	166	650	2,196	18 18	15.
Welland .....											
Totals .....	37	155	36,040,302	3,407,731	319,219	37	2,883	13,290	2,712	24 02	15.
Lambton .....	11	135	10,180,818	952,603	88,697	40	1,033	4,125	2,458	21 50	15.
Huron .....	9	139	11,107,464	1,033,651	97,982	62	991	4,334	2,563	22 61	16.
Bruce .....	14	136	13,526,355	1,256,871	116,794	19	1,186	5,321	2,542	21 95	16.
Totals .....	34	136	34,814,637	3,243,125	303,474	21	3,210	13,780	2,526	22 02	16.
Grey .....	6	132	4,456,075	420,899	38,003	10	384	1,962	2,271	19 32	14.
Simcoe .....	2	120	908,580	86,229	8,032	61	85	345	2,634	23 28	19.
Totals .....	8	130	5,364,655	507,128	46,035	71	469	2,307	2,325	19 95	15.
Middlesex .....	23	157	33,508,345	3,108,261	295,569	80	2,061	11,063	3,029	26 72	17.
Oxford .....	27	177	53,045,872	5,008,649	477,138	00	1,983	16,645	3,187	28 67	16.
Brant .....	3	163	3,742,101	353,530	33,298	47	247	1,350	2,772	24 67	15.
Perth .....	13	147	21,437,794	1,992,494	192,308	74	1,373	7,493	2,861	25 67	17.
Wellington .....	8	130	8,830,784	822,821	74,122	32	764	3,520	2,509	21 06	16.
Waterloo .....	4	121	2,387,566	218,334	20,667	78	214	1,089	2,192	18 95	15.
Dufferin .....	2	107	864,890	80,855	7,024	32	88	485	1,783	14 48	13.
Totals .....	80	160	123,817,352	11,584,944	1,100,129	43	6,730	41,645	2,973	26 42	16.
Lincoln .....											
Wentworth .....	1	156	1,140,000	108,000	10,500	00	80	400	2,850	26 25	16.
Halton .....											
Peel .....	1	115	340,968	31,000	3,100	00	25	120	2,841	25 83	22.
York .....	1	102	143,000	14,300	1,430	00	18	78	1,833	18 33	18.
Ontario .....	1	113	129,700	11,608	1,171	12	17	50	2,594	23 42	20.
Durham .....	4	130	1,953,728	180,894	16,212	10	230	850	2,299	19 07	14.
Northumberland .....	19	158	16,061,264	1,536,820	138,162	42	1,010	5,904	2,720	23 40	14.
Prince Edward .....	10	145	7,436,600	724,994	65,833	12	735	3,071	2,422	21 44	14.
Totals .....	37	151	27,205,260	2,607,616	236,408	76	2,115	10,473	2,598	22 57	15.
Lennox and Addington .....	9	155	10,507,760	1,023,039	94,821	50	804	4,050	2,595	23 41	15.
Frontenac .....	11	152	5,745,052	555,572	51,035	97	329	2,446	2,349	20 87	13.
Leeds and Grenville .....	62	160	59,224,044	5,689,521	516,661	27	2,717	23,484	2,522	22 00	13.
Dundas .....	27	154	21,795,203	2,107,708	191,508	69	1,026	8,413	2,591	22 76	14.
Stormont .....	8	147	6,951,186	673,031	61,666	35	379	2,730	2,546	22 59	15.
Glenngarry .....	4	145	2,294,832	217,144	18,406	11	132	960	2,390	19 17	13.
Prescott .....	9	147	5,268,725	515,709	46,543	28	279	2,300	2,291	20 24	13.
Russell .....	3	141	1,409,880	138,121	12,689	21	124	700	2,014	18 13	12.
Carleton .....	8	140	6,861,251	657,831	59,061	98	371	3,075	2,231	19 21	13.
Renfrew .....	2	125	750,258	73,656	6,795	42	73	380	1,974	17 88	14.
Lanark .....	11	143	8,729,764	845,046	76,614	31	541	3,800	2,297	20 16	14.
Totals .....	154	154	129,537,955	12,496,378	1,135,804	09	6,775	52,338	2,475	21 70	14.
Victoria .....	4	130	2,483,434	233,520	21,295	77	211	1,026	2,421	20 76	16.
Peterborough .....	11	148	8,750,117	821,358	75,619	17	523	3,195	2,739	23 67	16.
Haliburton .....	1	119	205,709	20,172	1,887	74	20	105	1,959	17 98	12.
Hastings .....	38	160	34,380,042	3,414,617	309,879	61	1,738	12,459	2,759	24 87	15.
Totals .....	54	156	45,819,302	4,489,667	408,682	29	2,492	16,785	2,730	24 35	15.
The Province.. { 1888..	404	153	402,599,463	38,336,589	3,549,753	86	24,674	150,618	2,673	23 57	15.
{ 1887..	459	156	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,187	75	27,679	165,710	2,719	27 25	15.

## FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the yearly average per factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of cheese made, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an aggregate of 2,581 factories making complete returns in the six years 1883-8.

Counties.	No. of days worked per season.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Yield of milk—		Value of product—				
							Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.			
		lb.	lb.	\$			lb.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.	lb.	\$ c.	cts.
sex .....	136	453,369	44,499	4,781	49	189	2,399	17.6	25 30	18.6	10.19	10 74	105.5
ent .....	144	767,180	72,612	7,084	74	297	2,583	17.9	23 85	16.5	10.57	9 76	92.3
gin .....	168	1,110,661	105,386	10,395	71	370	3,002	17.9	28 09	16.7	10.54	9 86	93.6
erfolk .....	160	938,371	90,321	8,607	74	339	2,768	17.3	25 39	15.9	10.39	9 53	91.7
aldimand .....	151	866,704	83,299	7,890	76	333	2,603	17.2	23 69	15.7	10.40	9 47	91.0
elland .....	130	266,468	25,212	2,329	31	125	2,132	16.4	18 63	14.3	10.57	9 24	87.4
Group .....	158	885,647	84,545	8,190	69	319	2,776	17.6	25 67	16.2	10.48	9 69	92.5
mbton .....	146	874,302	82,520	8,025	73	329	2,657	18.2	24 39	16.7	10.60	9 72	91.8
aron .....	143	1,250,857	118,705	11,861	103	459	2,725	19.1	25 84	18.1	10.54	9 99	94.8
uce .....	137	982,873	93,545	9,084	81	378	2,600	18.9	24 03	17.5	10.51	9 71	92.4
Group .....	142	1,021,876	96,902	9,513	84	384	2,661	18.7	24 77	17.4	10.55	9 82	93.1
ey .....	133	633,289	61,045	5,781	57	254	2,493	18.7	22 76	17.1	10.37	9 47	91.3
nce .....	126	402,663	39,141	3,905	43	182	2,212	17.6	21 46	17.0	10.29	9 98	97.0
Group .....	131	543,601	52,527	5,051	52	226	2,405	18.4	22 35	17.1	10.35	9 62	92.9
iddlesex .....	167	1,303,721	122,935	12,208	74	425	3,068	18.4	28 72	17.2	10.60	9 93	93.6
ford .....	178	1,790,189	170,770	17,031	71	567	3,157	17.7	30 04	16.9	10.48	9 97	95.1
ant .....	166	995,424	96,840	9,594	67	357	2,788	16.8	26 87	16.2	10.28	9 91	96.4
orth .....	154	1,307,648	123,951	12,402	79	462	2,830	18.4	26 84	17.5	10.55	10 01	94.8
ellington .....	142	1,291,032	122,416	11,869	92	471	2,741	19.3	25 20	17.7	10.55	9 70	91.9
aterloo .....	136	812,603	76,072	7,600	63	314	2,588	19.0	24 20	17.7	10.68	9 99	93.5
ufferin .....	124	590,813	55,869	5,350	51	253	2,335	18.8	21 15	17.0	10.57	9 58	90.6
Group .....	165	1,395,633	132,502	13,169	74	467	2,989	18.1	28 20	17.1	10.53	9 94	94.4
ncoln .....	148	663,470	62,830	5,833	66	240	2,764	18.7	24 30	16.4	10.56	9 28	87.9
entworth .....	159	1,108,586	106,481	10,403	79	405	2,737	17.2	25 69	16.2	10.41	9 77	93.8
lton .....	123	102,686	9,868	912	8	45	2,232	18.6	20 27	16.5	10.41	9 24	88.8
el .....	124	655,607	61,438	5,811	47	250	2,622	21.2	23 24	18.8	10.67	9 46	88.6
rk .....	100	190,549	18,100	1,831	22	100	1,905	19.1	18 31	18.3	10.53	10 12	96.1
ntario .....	120	268,812	25,460	2,500	34	116	2,317	19.3	21 55	18.0	10.56	9 82	93.0
urham .....	141	692,941	65,707	6,091	70	265	2,615	18.6	22 98	16.3	10.55	9 27	87.9
orthumberland .....	158	826,219	80,777	7,594	51	287	2,879	18.3	26 46	16.8	10.23	9 40	91.9
ince Edward .....	149	844,725	83,362	7,673	75	327	2,583	17.4	23 46	15.8	10.13	9 20	90.8
Group .....	151	750,726	73,024	6,852	57	275	2,730	18.1	24 92	16.5	10.28	9 38	91.3
nnox & Add. .....	154	1,254,997	122,921	11,557	94	485	2,588	16.8	23 83	15.5	10.21	9 40	92.1
ontenac .....	149	569,685	55,625	5,203	31	225	2,532	17.0	23 12	15.5	10.24	9 35	91.3
eds and Gren. .....	162	961,767	94,925	9,080	41	354	2,717	16.8	25 65	15.8	10.13	9 57	94.4
ndas .....	155	807,850	79,512	7,520	37	320	2,525	16.2	23 50	15.1	10.16	9 46	93.1
ormont .....	149	820,215	80,508	7,478	44	333	2,463	16.6	22 46	15.1	10.19	9 29	91.2
engarry .....	155	592,090	57,806	5,885	34	257	2,304	14.9	22 90	14.8	10.24	10 18	99.4
escott .....	146	517,835	51,841	4,791	29	233	2,222	15.2	20 56	14.1	9.99	9 24	92.5
issell .....	141	454,879	45,199	4,421	33	207	2,197	15.6	21 36	15.2	10.06	9 78	97.2
releton .....	137	687,309	67,319	6,324	42	307	2,239	16.3	20 60	15.0	10.21	9 39	92.0
ntfrew .....	127	427,601	42,414	4,096	36	212	2,017	15.9	19 32	15.3	10.08	9 66	95.8
ark .....	146	863,574	85,730	7,979	50	349	2,474	16.9	22 86	15.6	10.07	9 31	92.4
Group .....	154	811,747	79,945	7,612	42	319	2,545	16.5	23 86	15.4	10.15	9 52	93.8
etoria .....	139	498,017	48,665	4,597	40	198	2,515	18.1	23 22	16.7	10.23	9 45	92.3
terborough .....	148	662,081	63,631	6,027	41	241	2,747	18.5	25 01	16.9	10.41	9 47	91.0
aliburton .....	119	205,709	20,172	1,888	20	105	1,959	16.5	17 98	15.1	10.20	9 36	91.8
astings .....	163	987,173	99,371	9,397	47	346	2,853	17.5	27 16	16.7	9.93	9 46	95.2
Group .....	159	871,690	86,954	8,225	45	310	2,812	17.7	26 53	16.7	10.02	9 46	94.4
e Province .....	156	948,120	91,864	8,877	56	346	2,740	17.5	25.66	16.4	10.32	9 66	93.6

## CREAMERY BUTTER.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of butter made at creameries in Ontario in 1888, and the number of creameries reported in operation.

Counties.	No. reported in operation.	Returns made.		Butter.		Cheese.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter per lb.	Average date of—		
		Butter only.	Butter and Cheese.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Opening.	Closing.	
				lb.	\$	lb.	\$	\$	cts.	Jan. 1	Nov. 1	
Essex .....	1	*1		18,790	4,510			4,510	24.00	Jan. 1	Nov. 1	
Lambton .....	1											
Huron .....	3	2		45,250	9,088			9,088	20.08	May 19	Oct. 1	
Bruce .....	8	7	1	248,756	49,287	64,673	5,684	54,971	19.81	" 20	" 1	
Grey .....	6	6		180,174	37,361			37,361	20.74	" 20	" 1	
Perth .....	2	2		38,466	7,669			7,669	19.94	" 15	" 1	
Wellington .....	1	1		27,501	5,727			5,727	20.83	" 14	Aug. 1	
Waterloo .....	2	1	1	58,435	11,656	53,404	3,831	15,487	19.95	" 12	Oct. 1	
Ontario .....	1											
Durham....	1	1		11,840	2,250			2,250	19.00	June 1	Oct. 1	
Prince Edward ...	1		1	20,332	4,273	35,170	2,835	7,108	21.01	May 1	Nov. 1	
Leeds & Grenville.	1	1		11,984	2,612			2,612	21.79	" 1	Oct. 1	
Dundas .....	1											
Glengarry .....	1	1		14,107	3,006			3,006	21.31	May 3	Oct. 1	
Russell .....	1	+1		1,644	304			304	18.50			
The Province	1888..	31	24	3	677,279	137,743	153,247	12,350	150,093	20.34		
	1887..	42	32	3	1,136,576	230,022	131,307	11,617	241,639	20.24		
	1886..	47	27	2	823,853	160,798	96,156	5,529	166,327	19.52		
	1885..	27	11	2	353,347	69,583	126,591	7,785	77,368	19.69		
	1884..	23	5	3	147,924	32,088	259,688	20,786	52,874	21.69		
	1883..	27	9	3	243,902	51,817	134,446	11,218	63,035	21.33		

\* Made large quantities of ice-cream during the warm months.  
 + In operation but 42 days.



## PART III.

### VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.—In the table following the value of farm property given by districts for the years 1887 and 1888, under the divisions of Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock, together with the averages for the seven years 1882-8, and totals for the province in each year since 1882 :

Districts.		Farm Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total Farm Property.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie .....	1888..	87,922,762	24,636,626	6,540,396	13,131,517	132,231,301
	1887..	88,250,744	23,913,481	6,333,437	12,854,990	131,352,652
	1882-8	88,720,180	23,020,595	6,115,108	12,399,427	130,255,310
Lake Huron.....	1888..	73,145,711	18,718,270	5,336,058	12,300,224	109,500,263
	1887..	74,763,952	18,595,893	5,185,486	12,083,846	110,629,177
	1882-8	75,744,167	17,047,588	4,898,900	11,693,983	109,384,638
Georgian Bay .....	1888..	49,295,822	14,231,484	4,316,375	8,931,641	76,775,322
	1887..	48,870,648	13,345,052	4,180,741	8,851,297	75,247,738
	1882-8	49,357,717	12,608,765	3,927,698	8,606,019	74,500,199
West Midland.....	1888..	139,798,683	41,400,140	10,258,573	21,860,521	213,317,917
	1887..	140,581,814	40,786,680	10,162,982	22,957,570	214,489,046
	1882-8	142,360,888	38,768,369	10,086,290	22,417,598	213,633,145
Lake Ontario.....	1888..	139,895,993	42,471,279	10,451,605	20,473,372	213,292,249
	1887..	136,086,496	42,922,112	10,884,220	21,223,001	211,115,829
	1882-8	137,896,148	40,487,353	10,099,305	20,235,680	208,718,486
St. L. and Ottawa..	1888..	104,884,323	33,701,066	9,128,859	18,299,018	166,013,266
	1887..	102,827,722	32,634,723	8,948,219	18,692,471	163,103,135
	1882-8	97,953,463	29,091,945	8,179,163	17,153,659	152,378,230
East Midland .....	1888..	40,934,983	12,019,842	3,331,576	6,893,434	63,179,835
	1887..	40,900,266	11,436,589	3,204,864	6,759,268	62,300,987
	1882-8	41,261,095	10,556,664	2,987,671	6,371,118	61,176,548
Northern Districts..	1888..	4,602,524	1,114,519	391,390	949,508	7,057,941
	1887..	4,602,113	1,118,977	348,348	984,212	7,053,650
	1882-8	4,479,290	1,047,582	346,843	961,777	6,835,492
The Province.....	1888..	640,480,801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,094
	1887..	635,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
	1886..	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	1885..	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	1884..	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	133,106,829	949,803,170
	1883..	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
	1882..	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,610
	1882-8	637,772,948	172,628,861	46,640,978	99,839,261	956,882,048

The total value of farm property is \$981,368,094, being \$6,075,880 more than in the previous year, but falling short of the figures of 1886 (the highest of the seven years) by \$8,129,817. There are increases in the values of land, buildings and implements in 1888 compared with the year before, but the value of live stock has fallen. Of the four items comprising the table none equal their figures in 1886 except farm buildings, which have improved in value every year of the seven. The most substantial increase in total farm property is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, and excepting the Lake Huron and West Midland groups, every other district also shows a higher valuation. Of the four western districts, the Georgian Bay group alone returns an increase in the value of farm land, while all the districts to the east report a rise. The Lake Ontario counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups showing a decline in the value of farm buildings, and all the groups but the Lake Ontario return an advance in the value of implements. The decrease in the value of live stock is confined to the West Midland, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups and the Northern Districts.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED.—The average value per acre occupied of the different classes of farm property is presented in the table below by county groups and for the province for 1887 and 1888, together with the average for the seven years 1882-8.

Farm Property.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Land .....	1888....	37 60	32 21	24 51	42 98	45 85	20 01	15 55	4 07	29 21
	1887....	37 71	32 84	24 19	43 17	44 58	19 79	15 64	4 42	29 22
	1882-8..	38 08	33 41	24 45	43 80	45 27	18 99	16 15	4 30	29 43
Buildings .....	1888....	10 54	8 24	7 08	12 73	13 92	6 43	4 56	98	8 58
	1887....	10 22	8 17	6 60	12 52	14 06	6 28	4 37	1 08	8 47
	1882-8..	9 88	7 52	6 24	11 93	13 29	5 64	4 13	1 00	7 97
Implements ...	1888....	2 80	2 35	2 15	3 16	3 42	1 74	1 26	35	2 27
	1887....	2 70	2 28	2 07	3 12	3 57	1 72	1 23	33	2 26
	1882-8..	2 62	2 16	1 95	3 10	3 32	1 59	1 17	33	2 15
Live Stock ....	1888....	5 61	5 42	4 44	6 72	6 71	3 49	2 62	84	4 69
	1887....	5 49	5 31	4 38	7 05	6 95	3 60	2 58	95	4 79
	1882-8..	5 32	5 16	4 26	6 90	6 64	3 32	2 50	92	4 61
Totals.....	1888....	56 55	48 22	38 18	65 59	69 90	31 67	23 99	6 24	44 75
	1887....	56 12	48 60	37 24	65 86	69 16	31 39	23 82	6 78	44 74
	1882-8..	55 90	48 25	36 90	65 73	68 52	29 54	23 95	6 55	44 16

The Lake Huron and West Midland counties and the Northern Districts show decline in their respective total values per acre, but the other five groups have improved the result being a net increase taking the province over equal to 1 cent per acre of occupied land compared with the previous year, and 59 cents compared with the average of the seven years 1882-8. Land is 1 cent lower per acre occupied than in 1887, and 59 cents below its average value for the seven years. Buildings, however, are worth 11 cents more per acre compared with the previous year and 61 cents more than for the seven years average. Implements show an increase in value of 1 cent per acre of occupied land over the returns for 1887, and are 12 cents above the average of the years 1882-8. Live stock are 10 cents per acre below their value in the previous year, but exceed

figures for the seven years by 8 cents per acre occupied. The values of land, buildings and implements per acre of occupied land are highest in the Lake Ontario counties, the West Midland group standing second in every instance, but in the item of live stock the two districts change places.

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK PER 1000 ACRES CLEARED.—The table following gives the values of live stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land by county groups and for the province in 1887 and 1888, and the average for the seven years 1882-8 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1888.....	9,840	9,775	8,856	9,783	8,975	8,148	8,339	8,054	9,095
1887.....	9,788	10,004	8,937	10,362	9,365	8,462	8,484	9,011	9,399
1882-8 ..	9,730	10,053	8,943	10,369	9,091	8,030	8,116	9,499	9,236

A decline in values is observable in every group excepting the Lake Erie counties, in which district an increase of \$52 is shown. The decrease in the province is \$304 per 1,000 acres cleared, or 3.2 per cent. compared with the values in 1887, and \$141 or over 1.5 per cent. compared with the average for the seven years.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS.—In the following table will be found by districts the area, value and rental of such leased farms as were reported from farmers' schedules for 1888. The average rental per acre is computed on two bases, the total acreage and the cleared acreage. The averages of the province are also compared with the returns furnished in 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	Per cent. re- turned as leased.	Average area of leased farms.		Average value of leased farms.			Average yearly rental.	Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm.	Rent per acre based on—					
		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.	Land.	Build- ings.	Acres occupied.			Acres cleared.					
						1888			1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	
				\$	\$	\$			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie.....	13.1	111.2	80.2	4,371	1,236	233	4.16	2 10	2 07	2 13	2 91	2 88	3 05	
Lake Huron.....	11.5	117.9	85.3	4,357	1,206	224	4.03	1 90	1 94	2 03	2 62	2 74	2 86	
Georgian Bay.....	12.3	115.0	80.2	3,210	938	181	4.36	1 57	1 55	1 48	2 25	2 25	2 21	
West Midland.....	14.4	125.5	96.8	5,425	1,547	293	4.20	2 33	2 32	2 28	3 02	3 06	3 06	
Lake Ontario.....	19.2	115.6	94.7	5,613	1,547	317	4.43	2 75	2 62	2 83	3 35	3 22	3 47	
St. L. and Ottawa .	9.3	133.8	82.4	3,480	1,220	178	3.79	1 33	1 33	1 43	2 16	2 21	2 34	
East Midland .....	13.2	143.6	89.7	4,011	1,067	230	4.53	1 60	1 56	1 59	2 56	2 50	2 66	
Northern Districts.	5.4	171.1	48.7	1,148	446	83	5.21	0 49	0 41	0 40	1 71	1 96	1 70	
The Province	1888	13.2	121.5	88.2	4,623	1,325	251	4.22	2 07	.....	.....	2 85	.....	.....
	1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	4.17	.....	2 02	.....	2 83	.....	.....
	1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	4.15	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	2.97



The percentage of farms returned as leasehold is 13.2 compared with 15.0 in 1887, the highest proportion being found in the Lake Ontario group. The leased farm is more improved than the average farm, the former showing 88.2 acres cleared while the provincial average clearance on 121.5 acres occupied is only 62.3 acres. The value is higher than in 1887, but is about an average of the three years 1886-8. The average rental paid was \$12 more than in 1887, but was \$4 less than in 1886. Based on area occupied the rent per acre increased 5 cents, while on the area cleared the increase was 2 cents over 1887 and 12 cents below 1886. The Lake Ontario group shows the highest rent per acre.

**MARKET PRICES.**—The average prices paid for agricultural produce in the leading markets of the province during the latter part of 1888 are given in the following table, the figures being computed from the reports appearing in the newspapers in the towns and cities selected. The prices given for wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, hay and wool are made up from the quotations for the six months from July to December. The average prices paid for corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips were based on the figures prevailing in the last three months of the year, when the bulk of those crops is marketed. Averages for the province made on the same basis are given for each kind of grain for the seven years 1882-8, together with the average for that period, and the prices of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, wool and roots are given for the four years 1885-8, with their averages for that time :

Markets.		Fall Wheat per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Pease, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Carrots, per bush.	Turnips, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.
Brantford .....		103.5	102.5	57.7	36.2	60.3	59.5	29.6	48.8	153.0	30.4	....	....	15 52	19.8
Brockville.....		97.5	97.3	57.5	44.1	47.5	67.5	....	51.0	95.0	36.0	....	37.5	14 42	20.0
Chatham .....		99.4	99.4	45.7	33.8	....	55.0	18.4	....	119.3	35.5	....	....	....	19.5
Cobourg.....		92.0	91.8	61.3	42.7	63.1	76.1	....	....	....	23.7	....	....	14 26	19.0
Guelph.....		101.8	100.4	58.1	39.1	58.5	62.8	....	....	....	28.1	....	9.0	14 48	21.5
Kingston.....		104.4	103.9	64.3	43.1	64.8	68.4	31.3	44.4	161.3	40.0	28.6	28.4	17 19	17.5
Lindsay.....		101.0	97.5	62.2	37.1	52.1	62.8	....	....	....	26.5	....	....	14 40	19.0
London .....		98.3	96.3	53.9	37.0	57.0	60.5	28.6	48.0	102.1	27.9	22.5	23.9	12 37	19.9
Ottawa.....		109.1	108.0	61.0	42.4	63.8	70.2	35.0	60.0	155.0	44.1	34.6	36.7	14 28	21.6
Peterborough....		103.3	99.1	62.7	41.2	59.9	70.3	....	....	....	39.0	....	....	13 53	19.0
St. Thomas.....		98.6	98.4	47.5	38.9	....	56.3	23.8	....	....	26.0	....	....	11 73	17.5
Stratford.....		101.1	99.6	54.3	38.9	....	65.0	....	....	....	28.7	....	....	10 84	....
Toronto .....		105.4	100.4	64.9	42.6	67.5	68.4	....	....	....	32.8	28.8	16.0	20 54	21.8
The Province..	1888..	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	26.8	20.8	16 71	20.4
	1887..	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11 62	22.1
	1886..	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19.1
	1885..	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9 85	17.4
	1884..	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1883..	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1882..	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1882-8	88.8	89.0	57.4	36.1	60.8	62.3	28.5	40.9	93.8	42.3	29.3	24.2	11 50	19.6

It will be seen that the advancing prices of 1887, were continued in 1888, the only exceptions being in the cases of roots and wool. Fall wheat realised 102.4 cents, or 24 cents p

bushel more than in 1887. This average was only excelled by that of 1883. Spring wheat advanced 21.3 cents over the prices of 1887; barley, 3.4 cents; oats, 5.9 cents; rye, 10.7 cents; pease, 9.9 cents; while hay owing to the poor pastures of two years in succession mounted to \$16.71 per ton, being \$5.09 more than quoted in 1887, and \$7.02 more than the marketable price of 1886. Potatoes showed the largest decline owing to the unusually heavy crop, following a year of scarcity when the price was abnormally high. The quotations averaged little better than one half those of 1887, and were 25 per cent. below the annual average of 42.3 cents. Wool, though showing a decrease from 1887, was slightly higher in price than the average market of the past four years.

**VALUE OF CROPS.**—The following table gives the marketable value of each crop based on the market prices described above for the years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, together with the totals of all crops. The annual average value and the per cent. ratio of the value of the 1888 crop to this *average* are also shown, the annual average of the first six crops being derived from the values of the seven years 1882-8 and of the remaining crops from the values of the four years 1885-8 :

Crops.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1882-8.	Per cent. ratio of 1888 to average.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Fall Wheat....	14,162,726	11,321,439	13,300,361	17,504,799	16,682,082	85
Spring Wheat.	6,408,384	4,393,831	6,900,951	7,358,684	8,229,566	78
Barley .....	14,043,308	9,715,448	10,009,799	9,126,540	11,346,277	124
Oats .....	26,514,099	17,247,443	18,772,995	17,397,369	20,211,869	131
Rye.....	779,772	442,969	577,573	701,871	1,103,947	71
Pease .....	9,332,490	6,804,892	8,439,004	8,123,591	8,177,177	114
Corn.....	5,108,976	2,412,164	2,982,265	2,996,848	3,375,063	151
Buckwheat....	602,585	461,409	565,725	600,024	557,436	108
Beans.....	607,756	270,180	403,494	397,251	419,670	145
Hay .....	33,570,674	35,947,748	29,016,182	32,033,727	32,642,083	103
Potatoes ....	7,060,733	6,705,784	7,189,548	8,668,460	7,406,131	95
Carrots .....	1,044,820	589,592	1,029,710	1,125,254	947,344	110
Turnips .....	9,909,169	9,266,970	11,577,019	9,708,505	10,115,416	98
Totals....	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	121,214,061	107

The relative values here derived depend upon the three variables, viz., the area in crop, the yield per acre and the market value per unit of measure. In 1888 all three have shared in raising the aggregate home value of all field crops enumerated above as compared with 1887. In potatoes, carrots and turnips the yield more than counter-balanced the fall in prices, while the price for hay did not compensate for the failure of the crop. These crops aggregated \$129,145,492, being \$23,565,623 more than in 1887, and \$7,931,431 in excess of the annual *average*. Hay alone fell below the value of 1887, but fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, potatoes and turnips did not come up to the annual average.

**CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS.**—The aggregate value of the field crops, as shown in the preceding table is further presented in the following summary and its

distribution by groups and counties is shown for the four years 1885-8 and the annual average as already described for 1882-8 :

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1882-7.	Per cent. ratio of 1888 to average.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Lake Erie.....	17,889,286	12,080,651	13,485,030	14,995,559	14,720,739	122
Lake Huron.....	14,303,010	11,936,938	11,438,427	12,997,937	13,150,140	109
Georgian Bay....	10,969,814	9,447,927	9,447,776	9,825,779	10,745,119	102
West Midland.....	29,217,226	22,805,391	23,691,683	24,684,983	26,256,749	111
Lake Ontario.....	27,908,395	22,386,070	24,623,942	25,444,492	26,600,984	105
St. L. and Ottawa.	20,171,732	18,975,474	19,046,820	19,554,504	20,525,473	98
East Midland.....	7,213,525	6,459,491	7,870,811	7,046,924	7,821,530	92
Northern Districts.	1,472,504	1,487,927	1,160,137	1,192,745	1,393,327	106
The Province...	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	121,214,061	107

Every group except the Northern Districts shows an increase over the values of the year 1887, that in the Lake Erie group reaching 48 per cent. Compared with the annual average the latter group also shows the highest per cent. ratio, while the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and East Midland groups fall below the average line. In point of distribution of values the West Midland group claims the largest share, and the Lake Ontario counties come in second. In the annual average however this order is reversed.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE.—In the following table the values per acre of 1888 are compared with the annual averages by means of per cent. ratios, and are shown by groups of counties and for the province for the several field crops :

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	All field crops.
Lake Erie.....	106	138	127	128	111	131	125	124	150	108	120	100	95	117
Lake Huron.....	99	130	112	113	118	104	119	94	157	110	92	87	82	105
Georgian Bay....	105	125	92	99	91	85	122	115	98	109	88	84	80	98
West Midland.....	94	128	112	117	115	118	118	127	149	111	106	91	91	108
Lake Ontario.....	81	133	105	118	97	104	125	130	132	84	106	100	99	103
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	114	119	94	100	78	87	106	108	114	100	75	84	83	98
East Midland.....	114	102	91	94	90	71	117	122	128	91	72	100	95	93
Northern Districts.....	79	103	102	103	80	102	92	84	92	124	58	81	85	100
The Province. ....	97	125	105	111	93	104	121	119	141	102	92	93	91	104

The marketable value of an acre of crop was thus 4 per cent. above the annual average from 7 per cent. below in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties to 17 per cent. above in the Lake Erie group. Fall wheat was 3 per cent. below, the increase in the market prices not counteracting the deficiency in yield. On the other hand spring wheat was 25 per cent. over the average, the market prices and yield per acre both acting in favor of the increase. The value per acre of turnips was below the average in every group, but this was the only crop in the Lake Erie counties to fall below the annual average, as many



as eight crops failing to give averages in the Georgian Bay group and in the Northern Districts.

**VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP.**—The average per acre of each of the field crops is given in the following table, by groups of counties, for 1888 and for the province for the four years 1885-8 with the annual average for 1882-8. Also the average per acre under crop for all field crops in aggregate for the same periods.

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.				
									1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1882-8
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Fall Wheat.....	17 54	17 43	20 05	16 59	14 69	19 29	21 05	15 07	17 14	12 61	15 00	20 00	17 60
Spring Wheat....	17 49	15 38	16 59	16 37	19 79	17 81	13 61	17 56	17 42	9 06	11 95	9 20	13 97
Barley.....	18 49	17 43	13 34	18 34	15 79	13 19	12 56	13 77	15 68	12 66	13 60	15 27	14 98
Oats.....	17 48	14 92	11 78	16 47	15 83	11 95	10 44	11 78	14 33	10 25	11 57	11 27	12 88
Rye.....	10 63	12 23	10 19	11 58	8 75	8 57	8 56	9 49	9 27	6 48	8 52	8 96	9 97
Pease.....	15 60	14 58	11 25	16 42	13 05	10 50	8 03	14 90	13 40	9 36	11 99	12 57	12 87
Corn.....	25 45	23 23	18 28	22 49	21 00	17 08	17 18	10 87	22 91	14 72	19 06	17 86	18 98
Buckwheat.....	10 16	7 41	7 78	9 36	12 18	9 53	10 39	8 39	10 47	7 19	7 99	9 71	8 77
Beans.....	27 44	31 15	16 99	28 72	26 33	24 30	23 25	18 73	26 77	13 33	19 15	16 12	18 93
Hay.....	16 24	16 74	14 17	17 49	11 41	14 27	10 76	16 14	14 64	15 76	12 64	14 12	14 29
Potatoes.....	47 77	46 13	50 11	51 32	49 29	40 47	36 48	37 32	45 87	47 80	51 30	54 27	49 87
Carrots.....	84 86	89 05	83 44	94 34	106 51	65 90	92 46	56 19	90 66	64 72	111 12	124 70	97 35
Turnips.....	83 01	81 35	76 30	92 48	96 44	63 45	77 53	60 11	87 55	87 99	117 02	94 90	96 40
Average of all field crops.	1888..	18 70	17 91	15 91	19 72	17 13	14 40	13 12	16 70	17 00	.....	.....	.....
	1887..	12 98	15 31	14 42	15 73	13 94	13 85	12 00	18 00	.....	14 25	.....	.....
	1886..	14 67	14 86	14 62	16 68	15 46	13 66	14 02	14 26	.....	15 00	.....	.....
	1885..	16 33	17 08	15 22	17 11	16 18	14 31	12 94	14 36	.....	.....	15 78	.....
	1882-8	16 05	17 03	16 27	18 24	16 63	14 73	14 08	16 62	.....	.....	.....	16 33

In this comparison we discuss only the results of the yield per acre and the market prices, as the other variable the area in crop is now eliminated. Taking the provincial averages, three crops—hay, turnips and potatoes—fall below the averages of 1887, while compared with the annual average fall wheat, rye, potatoes, carrots and turnips fail to reach the average. All field crops average \$17 per acre, an increase of \$2.75 over 1887 and of 67 cents compared with the annual average. The Northern Districts alone showed a decrease from 1887, but here there was an increase of 8 cents per acre over the annual average. Three groups showed decreases from the annual average, the Georgian Bay of 36 cents per acre, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties of 33 cents, and the East Midland group of 96 cents. The yields and prices gave the best results in the West Midland group at \$19.72 per acre, the Lake Erie counties being second at \$18.70 and the East Midland group coming last at \$13.12, or barely two-thirds of the leading group. In the annual average, the West Midland group also holds first place, with the East Midland counties last.

### FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

With the exception of a few limited localities, farmers were able to obtain all the help required for spring work. The number employed, however, was far smaller than usual, and this may be explained by the fact that farmers, in the majority of cases, are endeavoring, with the assistance of labor-saving machinery, to do more of the work them-

selves, the previous year having been a very trying one from a financial point of view. In addition, it would appear that, though the tramp element may be obtained in abundance, really good workmen are difficult to find, and many of these are unwilling to do anything except what is known as the "genteel" work of the farm. Correspondents in the western counties state that many farmers' sons and laborers of the better class have gone to the Western States and Manitoba, while in the Ottawa region more steady employment and better remuneration can be obtained by engaging with lumbermen than can possibly be afforded by the owner of the farm. At harvest time the scarcity of labor was felt in a few localities, but as a rule the supply of help was adequate. The binder has greatly altered the condition of affairs at this trying period of farming operations, and the "harvest hand" does not command the same attention that he received a decade ago. Some farmers speak of a scarcity of help at the time of root pulling and storing, but this complaint was local rather than general. The complaints of too high a rate of wages and of unskilfulness of laborers are becoming fewer each year. The general opinion is that there will be a rise of wages based upon the ground that, as prices of farm produce have considerably advanced, the laborer will naturally expect to participate in the increased return, especially as higher prices increase the cost of living. Some, however, predict a fall in the rate, as they declare that the laborer is saving more than his master. Any effect that emigration of the laboring class to the west might have is counteracted by the fast increasing use of labor-saving machinery, and by the desire on the part of the farmer to do the work "within the family." Female help, as usual, is scarce: the problem how to keep the girl on the farm has not yet been solved. In some quarters domestic servants cannot be procured at any price, as girls will not exchange the shorter hours and more varied companionship of the city and town for life on the farm. As a consequence, farmers' wives are breaking down under the ever-increasing burdens which devolve upon them.

**WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.**—The following table gives by county groups and for the province the average rate of wages (with and without board) of farm laborers for 1887 and 1888 with the average derived from the seven years 1882-8; also the rate of wages of domestic servants per month with board for 1887 and 1888:

Districts.	Farm Laborers.												Domestic servants per month with board.	
	Per year.						Per month.							
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lake Erie .....	154	154	160	248	241	249	16 56	16 72	17 56	25 50	25 64	26 51	6 39	6 21
Lake Huron .....	158	159	164	256	255	259	17 21	17 19	18 12	26 81	27 00	27 70	6 13	5 88
Georgian Bay ....	155	155	160	251	254	255	17 01	16 95	18 06	26 86	26 17	27 67	6 28	5 80
West Midland...	155	159	162	247	251	252	16 65	16 82	17 76	26 40	25 92	26 97	6 37	6 17
Lake Ontario.....	159	162	164	252	253	253	16 84	16 79	17 70	26 34	25 81	26 90	6 47	6 30
St. Law. & Ottawa.	157	158	164	252	249	252	17 43	16 98	18 26	26 72	25 52	27 09	5 98	6 04
East Midland.....	160	161	166	253	256	256	17 34	16 63	18 02	26 37	26 81	27 28	6 06	5 77
Northern Districts.	170	173	174	267	262	275	19 62	18 31	19 78	29 40	27 10	29 76	6 43	6 01
The Province .....	157	159	163	251	250	254	16 99	16 91	17 87	26 50	26 04	27 25	6 28	6 00

The figures given above have been compiled as usual from returns made by farmer under the date of June 25 in each year. The schedule required that only those employing help should answer the queries. The rates per month are for the working season, and are not to be contrasted with wages for occasional daily help. The average rate of yearly engagements with board declined \$2, not a single group showing an increase over 1887. Yearly engagements without board show a slight advance, while four of the groups show

decreases. Wages per month both with and without board have improved somewhat, but are still below the average for the seven seasons 1882-8. Domestic servants got \$6.28 per month with board, compared with \$6.05 in 1887, only one group, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, showing a small decrease. Farm wages as a rule are highest in the Northern Districts and lowest in the Lake Erie counties.

#### FROM THE MAY REPORT.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Farmers are not hiring much about here this spring owing to the shortage of crops last year. Very few hands are hired for the winter months unless lumbering operations are being carried on.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: We have a sufficient supply of farm laborers. The immigrant boys are making fine, steady men and good workers. I have had one with me for five years, and he is making a very good man.

Calvin Boyd, Enniskillen, Lambton: There is as yet but a moderate demand for farm laborers, and the supply is sufficient.

Alfred B. Carr, Wawanosh E., Huron: There are plenty of laborers to supply the demand. Wages are about \$160 per year with board, or about \$18 per month with board for a term of six or eight months. Machines are taking the place of men for the harvest.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: There are plenty of laborers, such as they are; but the farmer of to-day is living on his capital and not on his income, and can ill afford to hire, as he has to do with as little as possible. Wages, by the year, are from \$12 to \$15 per month with board, and by the day 75 cents in mid-winter and \$1 in summer, with board.

S. L. Montgomery, Tay, Simcoe: Farm laborers are hard to get here on account of so much lumbering, as men prefer the mills to the farms.

William Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, but none are hiring unless absolutely compelled. Poor crops and low prices are preventing many from doing the work they would if money was more plentiful. With improved machinery manual help is not so much required.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: There are plenty of farm hands, such as they are, but I think they get worse instead of better. Wages are much the same as they have been for the last two years.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: There is a sufficient supply of laborers. The quality of them is in some instances scarcely what it ought to be.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: We have no lack of male but a scarcity of female help.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Good farm laborers are scarce. Tramp laborers are plentiful, but are not worth their bread and butter. Farmers are offering \$20 per month with board for seven or eight months. There are not many men engaged without board.

Henry Glendinning, Brook, Ontario: There is, perhaps, a sufficient supply of labor to get through with the ordinary farm work, but many more men would be employed on the farms if they could be obtained to clean up swamp lands, put in drains and do such jobs. The ordinary hired man is above that kind of work. You can get them to plow, harrow, etc.; they are willing to do what may be called the genteel work on the farm, but as a rule they are above working with a spade or shovel.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: There was a scarcity of laborers up to the 5th of May, when a few immigrants arrived, but they are a poor class.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury, Prescott: Farm laborers are not so plentiful around here as they used to be. Farmers do not employ any help during the winter, and the laborers have gone to other places.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: Farmers mostly get along with their own help. I know of a few boys only (sons of small farmers) who are hired out, and they get from \$16 to \$17 per month and board. The picked men of the place are nearly all away on the drives on the different streams at wages ranging from \$26 to \$35 per month with board. Lots of farmers' sons are away on the drives also. The job generally lasts into the months of July and August, and a young man who cannot see a good prospect at home is very apt to take advantage of the big inducements offered to stream drivers in the spring.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: The supply of farm laborers is limited, owing to lumbermen offering higher rates of wages for river driving.

#### FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. During the wheat harvest we paid good hands \$1.50 a day and board.

R. Wilkie, Harwich, Kent: Hay loaders, horse forks, slings and binders have relieved the farmers of their old anxiety in haying and harvest, and wages are not much higher in harvest than in hoeing, which is the most driving season with us here now.

B. Kilmaster, Walsingham, Norfolk: Owing to the self-binder not much labor is required.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: It is no trouble to get men to hire, and very few are required here.

Charles Henderson, Wainfleet, Welland: There is plenty of help at harvest time; \$1.25 per day and board is paid.



A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: On account of improved machinery the supply has been sufficient. Few men are looking for work.

W. J. Martin, Wawanosh E., Huron: There are a great number of self-binders in this neighborhood, and very little hiring is now done.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: We have had plenty of hands to handle the light crops of this season.

James Edmonstone, Sydenham, Grey: So much machinery is now used in harvesting, such as hay forks, mowers, reapers and binders, that a man and a boy are about all that are required on a large farm.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The labor supply is sufficient, and harvest hands receive \$1.25 per day. There are so many binders and other labor-saving implements that there is but little extra help needed. Everything works like clock work.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Binders have taken the place of manual labor, and very few men are hired during harvest.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Farm hands are none too numerous, but by the introduction of self-binders the farmer is enabled to put away his harvest with one-half the hands. Wages in haying, \$1 per day; in harvest, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The supply has been about equal to the demand, yet more good farm hands could have found employment.

Joseph Bates, Glanford, Wentworth: There are plenty of farm laborers at about \$1.25 per day. A great many have employed old country lads at about \$3 per month.

William Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: The supply more than equalled the demand. On account of the lightness of the crop and the improved machinery now in use very little extra help was required for the harvest. Wages are \$1 per day, or \$45 for the two months.

John Beasley, King, York: Self-binders and improved machinery have helped us wonderfully. Plenty of men are looking for work. Crop prospects being poor, farmers are hiring as little as possible.

Albert Orchard, Reach, Ontario: There seems to be plenty of men. There is not much day work—the binder saves that.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: There has been a surplus of men this year, hardly a week passing without some one applying for work.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Farm laborers were required less than usual on account of the lightness of the harvest.

W. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Farm laborers were scarce enough in places at haying, but are more plentiful at present.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers has been quite sufficient so far.

Gavin Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: There are so many self-binders in use here now that but little hired help is required.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: There have been plenty of hands. Mowing machines and hay rakes are now largely used. Wages were \$1 a day for harvesting, or \$18 per month for a term.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: There was plenty of farm labor. Machinery is being introduced, and the work can be done with fewer hands.

#### FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Herbert Manery, Mersea, Essex: There will be no difference in the rate of wages here. There is a sufficiency of work all the year round for what men we have here. Domestic servants are very scarce.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: There are plenty of farm laborers here. I do not look for much change in wages. There is only a fair supply of domestic servants.

Arch. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: Wages are likely to remain stationary, because farmers cannot afford to pay more and workers will not take less. Domestic servants are fearfully scarce. Detroit takes them all, where they get better pay for less work.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. I predict prices stand wages will likely rise. There are just about enough domestic servants.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. The rate of wages is likely to stand. The supply of domestic servants is equal to the demand.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The self-binder is in general use in this township, and does away with many hands on the farm. The rate of wages will keep up as farm hands have a tendency to go to towns and villages for work. Domestic servants are scarce and wages high.

Wm. Bryce, Warwick, Lambton: There were enough farm laborers for the work. Wages are likely to fall owing to the cheapness and perfection of machinery. Household servants on the farm are very scarce. Girls all prefer the town or city.

G. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. Wages are likely to remain about the same as now. The supply of domestic servants has been scarce.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand; the use of binder in harvest has done away with the old time trouble. There is no prospect of an increase of wages, as there is no work of any account going on in the winter. Domestic servants are scarce. Young women appear to think the work degrading, particularly near home, and if they engage in it at all they prefer cities and towns.

Wm. Irvine, Bentineck, Grey: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient this year. I see no likelihood of much change in wages. We might have a good supply of domestic servants, but Toronto outbids us so much in wages and other attractions that the supply here is not equal to the demand.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. Wages are about the same as last year, and seem likely to remain at that rate. Domestic servants are in demand, as usual.

John McPherson, Lobo, Middlesex: We do not need many laborers now. Plenty of machinery leaves the farmer master of the situation. Wages may rise a little on account of the advance in the price of all produce. Girls are as scarce as ever; they go to the towns and factories.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: The supply of farm laborers was fully equal to the demand. The rate of wages may increase from the fact that the extension of the C. P. R. from London to Detroit is likely to be pushed onward forthwith. The supply of domestic servants is equal to the demand.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford: Wages may fall a little during the winter, but I see no reason why they should fall during the spring. Domestic servants are always in demand.

John Rae, Eramosa, Wellington: If the value of produce increases wages will also advance. Girls are hard to get to work in farm houses, as they can obtain higher wages in towns and cities.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Laborers could be had as needed by the day from the villages. Wages will likely experience no change, as there are no new industries in this section to afford employment to day laborers. Regarding domestic servants, it is the same old story—they want to go to the towns.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The supply of farm laborers seemed equal to the demand through the summer, but they are a little scarce now, owing to the absence of machinery that will pick apples, husk and draw corn, pull and top roots, etc., compared with the binders, mowers, etc., used during summer. It is almost out of the question to get a good girl as a domestic servant.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. Wages are likely to remain about the same. Domestic servants are scarce, and the kind of immigrants that come from the old country are as a rule of no use here.

Edwin Dalton, Nelson, Halton: The supply was equal to the demand. The rates of wages are not likely to change. The supply of domestic servants is about sufficient.

William Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: There has been a scarcity of good men this season, but there was quite a number of useless men and immigrants who wanted full pay. Many farmers did not wish to be annoyed with them. More of them might be employed if they were willing to take what they are worth or a while until they learned something about farming.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: I have not heard of any complaints of scarcity of field help. The self-sunder has made a great change in that line. I cannot say what wages will be next spring, but I cannot see anything to make any marked change in the present rate. As for domestic servants, there is the same old cry, "None to be had." Young women fly to Toronto, where there is plenty of company.

Thomas Syer, Manvers, Durham: The supply of farm laborers seems to be about equal to the demand, and wages are not likely to be any higher than at present. Domestic servants seem to be harder to get than any other class.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: The present indications are that wages will fall, as laborers are plentiful, and the farmers cannot afford to pay higher wages with their present returns. Domestic servants are rather scarce, and they command high wages.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: The supply of farm laborers was fully equal to the demand. I do not think any material change will occur in regard to wages. It is very hard to find good domestic servants, and those who are lucky enough to get one usually keep her.

Thomas Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac: Farm laborers were scarce. The rate of wages is higher than farmers feel able to pay, and the tendency is toward higher wages. Domestic servants are scarce.

George Ellis, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: The best farmers saved their crops with less help than I ever saw before. Female help is very scarce. They prefer to go to the cities rather than work for farmers.

John McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. The rate of wages is likely to fall, as the supply of timber along the C. A. R. is getting scarce, and a number of men have obtained steady and profitable employment along that line during the past few years. The number of domestic servants has been equal to the demand, and there have been a few to spare for the cities.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. Wages will likely remain about the same. There is a sufficiency of domestic servants.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: The supply of farm laborers was not equal to the demand this year. Wages were very high here, and are likely to be higher next year, as there are so many laboring men employed in lumbering and working in the mills. Domestic servants are very scarce here. They mostly flock to the cities.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers was about sufficient. Wages will likely remain as they are, as the demand for men in the lumber regions will rule the labor market. Domestic servants are hard to get.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: Wages are likely to fall, as farmers here, with few exceptions, keep no hands in the winter, and there has been a considerable falling off in lumbering operations in this locality. There are sufficient domestic servants at good wages.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: I think wages will keep about the same, because farmers use so much machinery and that will prevent a rise, and, on the other hand, the fact that this is a lumbering centre will keep wages from falling.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: There were sufficient farm laborers this year. I don't think wages are likely to vary much from what they have been for the past few years. Domestic servants are generally hard to get, and often are of a poor quality.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: There were enough farm laborers. Wages have been about the same for the past two or three years, and I see no reason why there should be a change. Domestic servants are hard to get.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: The supply of farm laborers is quite equal to the demand. I cannot see how there can be much change. The laborer is but getting what he can barely subsist upon, yet he is getting all that can be very well paid. Domestic servants are very scarce and dear. As most of our girls think they were calculated for something higher and nobler, they seem to look upon domestic service as degrading.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka: Farm laborers were scarce this season. Lumbermen are paying high wages this winter, and that will keep farm wages high. Domestic servants are very scarce.



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STATISTICS OF  
VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

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## VALUES—FARM LAND.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Land Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$
Essex .....	15,898,606	36 84	15,379,951	35 70	15,131,191	35
Kent .....	23,695,456	42 16	24,005,837	42 68	24,023,313	42
Elgin .....	18,094,749	41 08	18,239,924	41 90	18,751,880	42
Norfolk .....	11,882,035	30 08	11,699,328	29 22	12,148,289	30
Haldimand .....	9,555,471	33 95	9,918,300	35 23	9,720,098	34
Welland .....	8,796,445	38 61	9,007,404	39 14	8,945,409	39
Totals.....	87,922,762	37 60	88,250,744	37 71	88,720,180	38
Lambton .....	20,065,784	30 41	19,616,111	29 52	20,415,576	31
Huron .....	31,668,697	39 62	32,681,464	40 91	32,361,454	40
Bruce .....	21,411,230	26 38	22,466,377	27 63	22,967,137	28
Totals.....	73,145,711	32 21	74,763,952	32 84	75,744,167	33
Grey .....	22,577,423	21 37	22,894,301	21 63	23,327,546	21
Simcoe .....	26,718,399	28 00	25,976,347	27 00	26,030,171	27
Totals.....	49,295,822	24 51	48,870,648	24 19	49,357,717	24
Middlesex .....	36,670,045	48 38	37,339,199	49 29	38,199,492	50
Oxford .....	23,240,548	49 31	23,794,718	50 48	24,199,289	51
Brant .....	10,877,610	50 36	10,673,619	48 99	10,884,904	50
Perth .....	22,638,986	43 68	23,150,981	44 70	23,011,312	44
Wellington .....	22,494,471	35 87	22,278,062	35 50	22,304,395	35
Waterloo .....	14,870,921	48 66	14,664,715	47 70	14,979,629	48
Dufferin.....	9,006,102	25 29	8,680,520	24 31	8,781,867	24
Totals.....	139,798,683	42 98	140,581,814	43 17	142,360,888	43
Lincoln .....	9,002,435	47 16	8,892,088	46 44	8,813,312	46
Wentworth .....	14,042,942	51 39	13,700,678	50 27	13,701,485	50
Halton .....	9,353,110	41 84	9,305,919	41 48	9,300,221	41
Peel .....	14,148,232	49 11	13,942,859	48 32	13,364,731	46
York .....	29,589,569	54 85	28,091,435	52 23	29,395,639	54
Ontario .....	20,934,175	41 73	20,315,836	40 72	20,977,290	42
Durham .....	17,210,938	46 67	16,754,389	45 40	16,765,111	45
Northumberland .....	16,454,570	38 02	15,430,332	35 40	16,057,470	37
Prince Edward .....	9,160,022	39 33	9,653,010	41 26	9,520,889	41
Totals.....	139,895,993	45 85	136,086,496	44 58	137,896,148	45
Lennox and Addington.....	10,332,955	25 39	10,114,970	24 97	10,602,253	26
Frontenac .....	9,297,341	14 01	8,542,850	13 11	9,025,867	13
Leeds and Grenville.....	18,676,267	25 12	18,695,222	25 33	17,645,900	23
Dundas .....	8,677,340	36 53	8,593,825	36 14	8,312,656	35
Stormont .....	6,394,116	25 57	6,671,119	26 86	6,073,885	24
Glengarry .....	8,080,701	28 23	7,817,343	27 01	7,014,347	24
Prescott .....	6,736,067	23 73	6,800,185	23 94	6,202,098	21
Russell .....	4,296,339	16 92	4,679,068	18 47	4,505,305	17
Carleton .....	16,342,996	28 71	15,627,555	27 72	14,772,307	26
Renfrew .....	6,942,933	7 85	6,526,211	7 53	6,062,456	7
Lanark .....	9,107,268	13 76	8,759,374	13 30	7,736,389	11
Totals.....	104,884,323	20 01	102,827,722	19 79	97,953,463	18
Victoria .....	12,808,752	22 51	12,850,011	22 79	12,968,439	23
Peterborough.....	11,016,942	20 35	11,192,602	20 99	11,029,260	20
Haliburton .....	892,767	1 59	945,117	1 70	767,448	1
Hastings .....	16,216,522	16 87	15,912,536	16 55	16,495,948	17
Totals.....	40,934,983	15 55	40,900,266	15 64	41,261,095	16
Muskoka .....	1,997,435	3 91	2,069,605	4 11	2,017,397	4
Parry Sound .....	1,013,354	3 31	1,142,481	4 47	986,893	4
Algoma .....	1,598,735	5 06	1,390,027	4 93	1,475,000	4
Totals.....	4,602,524	4 07	4,602,113	4 42	4,479,290	4
The Province .....	640,480,801	29 21	636,883,755	29 22	637,772,948	29

## VALUES—FARM BUILDINGS.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Buildings in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex .....	4,074,755	9 44	3,656,365	8 49	3,380,131	7 89
Kent .....	5,201,284	9 25	5,015,245	8 92	4,914,736	8 75
Elgin .....	4,779,887	10 85	4,823,847	11 08	4,629,086	10 57
Norfolk .....	4,044,551	10 24	3,875,586	9 68	3,881,372	9 82
Haldimand .....	3,453,012	12 27	3,322,595	11 80	3,203,464	11 41
Welland .....	3,083,137	13 53	3,220,343	13 99	3,011,806	13 30
Totals .....	24,636,626	10 54	23,913,481	10 22	23,020,595	9 88
Lambton .....	4,503,092	6 83	4,170,425	6 28	3,980,352	6 10
Huron .....	8,326,194	10 42	8,358,211	10 46	7,742,345	9 72
Bruce .....	5,888,984	7 26	6,067,257	7 46	5,324,891	6 52
Totals .....	18,718,270	8 24	18,595,893	8 17	17,047,588	7 52
Grey .....	6,793,100	6 43	6,683,760	6 31	6,219,920	5 84
Simcoe .....	7,438,384	7 80	6,661,292	6 92	6,388,845	6 69
Totals .....	14,231,484	7 08	13,345,052	6 60	12,608,765	6 24
Middlesex .....	10,134,491	13 37	9,694,804	12 80	9,364,204	12 37
Oxford .....	6,993,153	14 84	6,997,516	14 84	6,711,637	14 26
Brant .....	3,689,783	17 08	3,580,635	16 43	3,500,614	16 19
Perth .....	6,464,730	12 47	6,503,456	12 56	6,016,155	11 61
Wellington .....	6,926,504	11 04	6,909,296	11 01	6,439,207	10 28
Waterloo .....	4,797,218	15 70	4,861,550	15 81	4,687,124	15 32
Dufferin .....	2,394,261	6 72	2,239,423	6 27	2,049,408	5 76
Totals .....	41,400,140	12 73	40,786,680	12 52	38,768,369	11 93
Lincoln .....	3,427,323	17 96	3,350,638	17 50	3,175,477	16 69
Wentworth .....	4,653,060	17 03	4,917,668	18 04	4,546,461	16 64
Halton .....	3,143,520	14 06	3,260,482	14 53	3,107,179	13 88
Peel .....	4,670,283	16 21	4,367,504	15 14	4,049,230	14 05
York .....	7,964,689	14 76	8,128,225	15 11	7,933,588	14 72
Ontario .....	5,799,452	11 56	5,666,425	11 36	5,487,261	11 01
Durham .....	4,368,251	11 84	4,565,108	12 37	4,333,017	11 76
Northumberland .....	5,352,004	12 37	5,139,670	11 79	4,761,195	10 99
Prince Edward .....	3,092,697	13 28	3,526,392	15 07	3,093,995	13 35
Totals .....	42,471,279	13 92	42,922,112	14 06	40,487,353	13 29
Lennox and Addington .....	3,409,029	8 38	3,201,766	7 90	3,008,605	7 52
Frontenac .....	2,939,284	4 43	2,752,964	4 23	2,644,410	4 07
Leeds and Grenville .....	6,418,667	8 63	6,330,796	8 58	5,616,163	7 55
Dundas .....	2,884,071	12 14	2,526,069	10 62	2,351,693	9 93
Stormont .....	2,038,080	8 15	2,250,030	9 06	1,905,923	7 65
Glengarry .....	2,355,019	8 23	2,486,182	8 59	2,089,868	7 23
Prescott .....	1,936,775	6 82	2,028,937	7 14	1,683,377	5 91
Russell .....	1,367,775	5 39	1,225,426	4 84	1,050,799	4 19
Carleton .....	4,660,392	8 18	4,519,097	8 01	3,992,671	7 09
Renfrew .....	2,515,139	2 84	2,303,609	2 66	2,120,987	2 53
Lanark .....	3,176,835	4 80	3,009,847	4 57	2,627,449	4 02
Totals .....	33,701,066	6 43	32,634,723	6 28	29,091,945	5 64
Victoria .....	3,127,620	5 50	3,215,496	5 70	2,894,535	5 13
Peterborough .....	3,339,571	6 17	3,044,925	5 71	2,787,952	5 28
Haliburton .....	246,591	0 44	286,853	0 51	218,195	0 40
Hastings .....	5,306,060	5 52	4,889,315	5 09	4,655,982	5 05
Totals .....	12,019,842	4 56	11,436,589	4 37	10,556,664	4 13
Muskoka .....	565,163	1 11	581,783	1 16	516,423	1 06
Parry Sound .....	200,858	0 66	208,733	0 82	223,416	0 92
Algoma .....	348,498	1 10	328,461	1 17	307,743	0 99
Totals .....	1,114,519	0 98	1,118,977	1 08	1,047,582	1 00
The Province .....	188,293,226	8 58	184,753,507	8 47	172,628,861	7 97



## VALUES—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Implements in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex .....	1,042,198	2 42	952,230	2 22	934,922	2 18
Kent .....	1,505,851	2 68	1,387,806	2 47	1,390,364	2 48
Elgin .....	1,226,683	2 78	1,231,424	2 83	1,197,325	2 74
Norfolk .....	1,013,366	2 56	1,014,822	2 54	969,318	2 45
Haldimand .....	913,257	3 25	974,162	3 46	879,249	3 13
Welland .....	839,041	3 68	772,993	3 36	743,930	3 28
Totals .....	6,540,396	2 80	6,333,437	2 70	6,115,108	2 62
Lambton .....	1,241,082	1 88	1,167,733	1 76	1,141,894	1 75
Huron .....	2,373,756	2 97	2,290,314	2 87	2,193,311	2 75
Bruce .....	1,721,220	2 12	1,727,439	2 13	1,563,695	1 91
Totals .....	5,336,058	2 35	5,185,486	2 28	4,898,900	2 16
Grey .....	2,110,262	2 00	2,138,071	2 02	1,975,963	1 86
Simcoe .....	2,206,113	2 31	2,042,670	2 12	1,951,735	2 04
Totals .....	4,316,375	2 15	4,180,741	2 07	3,927,698	1 95
Middlesex .....	2,432,318	3 21	2,435,664	3 21	2,424,640	3 20
Oxford .....	1,575,509	3 34	1,559,715	3 31	1,567,643	3 31
Brant .....	807,558	3 74	763,211	3 50	815,312	3 77
Perth .....	1,713,836	3 31	1,769,954	3 42	1,688,469	3 26
Wellington .....	1,879,764	3 00	1,802,340	2 87	1,795,307	2 86
Waterloo .....	1,164,533	3 81	1,164,072	3 79	1,143,320	3 74
Dufferin .....	685,055	1 93	668,026	1 87	661,599	1 86
Totals .....	10,258,573	3 16	10,162,982	3 12	10,086,290	3 10
Lincoln .....	787,224	4 12	809,180	4 22	770,516	4 05
Wentworth .....	1,132,877	4 15	1,191,694	4 37	1,094,655	4 01
Halton .....	722,813	3 24	832,810	3 71	762,819	3 41
Peel .....	1,085,907	3 77	1,055,144	3 66	1,022,795	3 55
York .....	2,102,919	3 90	1,988,155	3 70	1,931,347	3 58
Ontario .....	1,456,459	2 91	1,519,675	3 05	1,399,022	2 81
Durham .....	1,123,690	3 05	1,187,621	3 22	1,117,368	3 03
Northumberland .....	1,286,344	2 97	1,385,847	3 18	1,209,943	2 79
Prince Edward .....	753,372	3 23	914,094	3 91	790,840	3 41
Totals .....	10,451,605	3 42	10,884,220	3 57	10,099,305	3 32
Lennox and Addington .....	780,410	1 92	814,747	2 01	782,287	1 96
Frontenac .....	875,378	1 32	790,143	1 21	773,662	1 19
Leeds and Grenville .....	1,574,001	2 12	1,517,858	2 06	1,416,135	1 90
Dundas .....	665,589	2 80	631,376	2 66	592,886	2 50
Stormont .....	552,503	2 21	508,093	2 05	496,993	2 00
Glenegarry .....	682,988	2 38	674,194	2 33	607,205	2 10
Prescott .....	594,899	2 10	615,900	2 17	503,334	1 77
Russell .....	330,953	1 30	399,072	1 58	336,686	1 34
Carleton .....	1,310,794	2 30	1,312,188	2 33	1,201,764	2 14
Renfrew .....	878,668	0 99	813,341	0 94	710,786	0 85
Lanark .....	882,676	1 33	871,307	1 32	757,425	1 16
Totals .....	9,128,859	1 74	8,948,219	1 72	8,179,163	1 59
Victoria .....	976,454	1 72	899,108	1 60	859,080	1 52
Peterborough .....	827,593	1 53	761,710	1 43	711,587	1 35
Haliburton .....	71,889	0 13	73,324	0 13	61,562	0 11
Hastings .....	1,455,640	1 52	1,470,722	1 53	1,355,442	1 47
Totals .....	3,331,576	1 26	3,204,864	1 23	2,987,671	1 17
Muskoka .....	191,924	0 38	183,027	0 36	159,528	0 33
Parry Sound .....	78,094	0 25	71,393	0 28	79,190	0 33
Algoma .....	121,372	0 38	93,928	0 33	108,125	0 35
Totals .....	391,390	0 35	348,348	0 33	346,843	0 33
The Province .....	49,754,832	2 27	49,248,297	2 26	46,640,978	2 15

## VALUES—FARM LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex.....	2,318,121	5 37	2,115,809	4 91	2,040,703	4 77
Kent.....	3,219,875	5 73	3,005,242	5 34	2,908,565	5 18
Elgin.....	2,568,539	5 83	2,580,528	5 93	2,580,851	5 89
Norfolk.....	1,897,184	4 80	1,888,416	4 72	1,810,450	4 58
Haldimand.....	1,724,044	6 13	1,836,938	6 53	1,728,744	6 16
Welland.....	1,403,754	6 17	1,428,057	6 21	1,330,114	5 87
Totals.....	13,131,517	5 61	12,854,990	5 49	12,399,427	5 32
Lambton.....	2,829,656	4 29	2,696,205	4 06	2,670,906	4 09
Huron.....	5,492,977	6 87	5,401,353	6 76	5,280,121	6 63
Bruce.....	3,977,591	4 90	3,986,288	4 90	3,742,956	4 58
Totals.....	12,300,224	5 42	12,083,846	5 31	11,693,983	5 16
Grey.....	4,779,237	4 52	4,811,960	4 54	4,674,700	4 39
Simcoe.....	4,152,404	4 35	4,039,337	4 20	3,931,319	4 12
Totals.....	8,931,641	4 44	8,851,297	4 38	8,606,019	4 26
Middlesex.....	5,360,283	7 07	5,943,174	7 85	5,792,869	7 65
Oxford.....	3,424,787	7 27	3,516,155	7 46	3,549,251	7 54
Brant.....	1,552,212	7 19	1,712,932	7 86	1,596,660	7 39
Perth.....	3,764,946	7 26	3,888,851	7 51	3,766,841	7 27
Wellington.....	4,095,102	6 53	4,277,834	6 82	4,094,634	6 54
Waterloo.....	2,162,630	7 08	2,211,039	7 19	2,167,321	7 08
Dufferin.....	1,500,561	4 21	1,407,585	3 94	1,450,022	4 08
Totals.....	21,860,521	6 72	22,957,570	7 05	22,417,598	6 90
Lincoln.....	1,361,439	7 13	1,395,760	7 29	1,342,463	7 05
Wentworth.....	2,022,955	7 40	2,311,020	8 48	2,050,552	7 50
Halton.....	1,438,758	6 44	1,552,678	6 92	1,549,448	6 92
Peel.....	2,184,681	7 58	2,241,112	7 77	2,065,449	7 16
York.....	4,046,784	7 50	3,897,620	7 25	3,918,634	7 27
Ontario.....	3,295,941	6 57	3,504,285	7 02	3,331,234	6 69
Durham.....	2,305,294	6 25	2,334,645	6 32	2,329,506	6 33
Northumberland.....	2,483,617	5 74	2,569,770	5 90	2,385,440	5 51
Prince Edward.....	1,333,903	5 73	1,416,111	6 05	1,262,954	5 45
Totals.....	20,473,372	6 71	21,223,001	6 95	20,235,680	6 64
Lennox & Addington.....	1,479,883	3 64	1,607,787	3 97	1,448,634	3 62
Frontenac.....	1,588,342	2 40	1,598,146	2 45	1,464,963	2 26
Leeds & Grenville.....	3,297,944	4 43	3,348,504	4 54	3,114,119	4 18
Dundas.....	1,299,849	5 47	1,348,360	5 67	1,216,333	5 14
Stormont.....	1,148,605	4 59	1,131,390	4 56	1,047,355	4 21
Glengarry.....	1,427,664	4 99	1,405,510	4 86	1,312,391	4 54
Prescott.....	1,084,877	3 82	1,084,980	3 82	998,068	3 50
Russell.....	705,147	2 78	729,735	2 88	690,506	2 76
Carleton.....	2,464,534	4 33	2,461,981	4 37	2,315,730	4 12
Renfrew.....	1,982,655	2 24	1,975,154	2 28	1,758,149	2 10
Lanark.....	1,819,518	2 75	2,000,924	3 04	1,787,411	2 73
Totals.....	18,299,018	3 49	18,692,471	3 60	17,153,659	3 32
Victoria.....	2,036,334	3 58	2,086,252	3 70	1,951,028	3 46
Peterborough.....	1,649,612	3 05	1,728,157	3 24	1,595,094	3 02
Haliburton.....	197,570	0 35	233,940	0 42	203,225	0 38
Hastings.....	3,009,918	3 13	2,710,919	2 82	2,621,771	2 85
Totals.....	6,893,434	2 62	6,759,268	2 58	6,371,118	2 50
Muskoka.....	457,755	0 90	517,399	1 03	455,655	0 93
Parry Sound.....	200,189	0 66	207,524	0 81	221,464	0 92
Algoma.....	291,564	0 92	259,289	0 92	284,658	0 91
Totals.....	949,508	0 84	984,212	0 95	961,777	0 92
The Province.....	102,839,235	4 69	104,406,655	4 79	99,839,261	4 61

## VALUES—FARM PROPERTY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property (Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock) in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.
Essex .....	23,333,680	54 07	22,104,355	51 32	21,486,947	50 18
Kent .....	33,622,466	59 82	33,414,130	59 41	33,236,978	59 20
Elgin .....	26,669,858	60 54	26,875,723	61 74	27,159,142	62 03
Norfolk .....	18,837,136	47 68	18,477,852	46 16	18,809,429	47 57
Haldimand .....	15,645,784	55 60	16,051,795	57 02	15,531,555	55 32
Welland .....	14,122,377	61 99	14,428,797	62 70	14,031,259	61 94
Totals .....	132,231,301	56 55	131,352,652	56 12	130,255,310	55 90
Lambton .....	28,639,614	43 41	27,650,474	41 62	28,208,728	43 20
Huron .....	47,861,624	59 88	48,731,342	61 00	47,577,231	59 71
Bruce .....	32,999,025	40 66	34,247,361	42 12	33,598,679	41 12
Totals .....	109,500,263	48 22	110,629,177	48 60	109,384,638	48 25
Grey .....	36,260,022	34 32	36,528,092	34 50	36,198,129	34 00
Simcoe .....	40,515,300	42 46	38,719,646	40 24	38,302,070	40 12
Totals .....	76,775,322	38 18	75,247,738	37 24	74,500,199	36 90
Middlesex .....	54,597,137	72 03	55,412,841	73 15	55,781,205	73 66
Oxford .....	35,233,997	74 76	35,868,104	76 09	36,017,840	76 53
Brant .....	16,927,163	78 37	16,730,397	76 78	16,797,490	77 70
Perth .....	34,582,498	66 72	35,313,242	68 19	34,482,777	66 57
Wellington .....	35,395,841	56 44	35,267,532	56 20	34,633,543	55 29
Waterloo .....	22,995,302	75 25	22,901,376	74 49	22,977,894	75 10
Dufferin .....	13,585,979	38 15	12,995,554	36 40	12,942,896	36 39
Totals .....	213,317,917	65 59	214,489,046	65 86	213,633,145	65 73
Lincoln .....	14,578,421	76 37	14,447,616	75 45	14,101,768	74 10
Wentworth .....	21,851,834	79 97	22,121,060	81 16	21,393,153	78 31
Halton .....	14,658,201	65 58	14,951,889	66 94	14,719,667	65 76
Peel .....	22,089,103	76 67	21,606,619	74 89	20,502,205	71 13
York .....	43,703,961	81 01	42,105,435	78 29	43,179,158	80 09
Ontario .....	31,486,027	62 77	31,006,221	62 15	31,194,807	62 62
Durham .....	25,008,173	67 81	24,841,763	67 31	24,545,002	66 63
Northumberland .....	25,576,535	59 10	24,525,619	56 27	24,414,048	56 37
Prince Edward .....	14,339,994	61 57	15,509,607	66 29	14,668,678	63 30
Totals .....	213,292,249	69 90	211,115,829	69 16	208,718,486	68 52
Lennox and Addington .....	16,002,277	39 33	15,739,270	38 85	15,841,779	39 60
Frontenac .....	14,700,345	22 16	13,684,103	21 00	13,908,902	21 42
Leeds and Grenville .....	29,966,879	40 30	29,892,380	40 51	27,792,317	37 35
Dundas .....	13,526,849	56 94	13,099,630	55 09	12,473,568	52 66
Stormont .....	10,133,304	40 52	10,560,632	42 53	9,524,156	38 25
Glengarry .....	12,546,372	43 83	12,333,229	42 79	11,023,811	38 13
Prescott .....	10,352,618	36 47	10,530,002	37 07	9,386,877	32 96
Russell .....	6,700,214	26 39	7,033,301	27 77	6,583,296	26 26
Carleton .....	24,778,716	43 52	23,920,821	42 43	22,282,472	39 60
Renfrew .....	12,319,335	13 92	11,618,315	13 41	10,652,378	12 71
Lanark .....	14,986,297	22 64	14,641,452	22 23	12,908,674	19 75
Totals .....	166,013,266	31 67	163,103,135	31 39	152,378,230	29 54
Victoria .....	18,949,160	33 31	19,050,867	33 79	18,673,082	33 12
Peterborough .....	16,833,718	31 10	16,727,394	31 37	16,123,893	30 54
Haliburton .....	1,408,817	2 51	1,539,234	2 76	1,250,430	2 31
Hastings .....	25,988,140	27 04	24,983,492	25 99	25,129,143	27 27
Totals .....	63,179,835	23 99	62,300,987	23 82	61,176,548	23 95
Muskoka .....	3,205,277	6 30	3,351,814	6 66	3,149,003	6 45
Parry Sound .....	1,492,495	4 88	1,630,131	6 38	1,510,963	6 24
Algoma .....	2,360,169	7 46	2,071,705	7 35	2,175,526	6 97
Totals .....	7,057,941	6 24	7,053,650	6 78	6,835,492	6 55
The Province .....	981,368,094	44 75	975,292,214	44 74	956,882,048	44 16



## VALUES—RENT OF LEASED FARMS.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average area, value and rental of leased farms in Ontario as reported in the year 1888, also the average per acre for 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Counties.	Per cent. re- turned as leased.	Average area of leased farm.		Average value of leased farm.		Average yearly rental.	Rent per acre based on—					
		Acres occupied	Acres cleared.	Land.	Build- ings.		Acres occupied.			Acres cleared.		
							1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
				\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	14.2	105.9	65.7	4,174	1,280	191	1 81	1 83	1 66	2 91	2 88	2 94
Gloucester	13.3	100.2	73.6	4,888	1,168	258	2 57	2 55	2 69	3 50	3 55	3 99
Halton	14.9	128.8	95.2	5,306	1,237	285	2 22	2 21	2 09	3 00	3 06	3 20
Holland	12.1	125.7	86.2	4,003	1,264	237	1 88	1 64	1 95	2 75	2 25	2 60
Simcoe	12.8	107.3	84.0	3,592	1,264	194	1 81	1 85	1 91	2 31	2 48	2 51
Windsor	10.0	92.7	73.5	3,176	1,245	181	1 95	2 06	2 00	2 46	2 67	2 56
Group	13.1	111.2	80.2	4,371	1,236	233	2 10	2 07	2 13	2 91	2 88	3 05
Elgin	9.8	113.5	71.4	3,971	1,033	200	1 76	1 81	2 03	2 80	2 82	3 09
Northampton	12.2	119.1	91.6	5,057	1,370	250	2 10	2 32	2 17	2 73	3 09	2 94
Perth	11.8	119.2	86.3	3,748	1,114	208	1 74	1 64	1 86	2 41	2 31	2 64
Group	11.5	117.9	85.3	4,357	1,206	224	1 90	1 94	2 03	2 62	2 74	2 86
York	10.7	116.1	77.8	2,704	875	150	1 29	1 30	1 29	1 93	1 94	1 96
Simcoe	14.7	113.9	83.0	3,796	1,010	216	1 90	1 89	1 75	2 60	2 62	2 54
Group	12.3	115.0	80.2	3,210	938	181	1 57	1 55	1 48	2 25	2 25	2 21
Essex	11.1	115.5	89.6	5,520	1,497	304	2 63	2 57	2 41	3 40	3 54	3 40
York	14.6	121.9	92.9	5,918	1,705	329	2 70	2 77	2 76	3 54	3 56	3 67
North	14.2	125.0	102.6	6,480	1,820	345	2 76	2 99	2 80	3 36	3 64	3 47
Pelee	11.6	114.4	90.0	5,131	1,357	278	2 43	2 30	2 50	3 09	2 92	3 22
Windsor	15.1	129.7	102.7	5,050	1,496	272	2 10	1 87	1 92	2 65	2 52	2 57
Verlo	12.1	128.9	103.1	5,872	2,041	288	2 24	2 29	2 37	2 80	2 98	2 92
Derby	23.6	159.9	108.2	4,274	1,068	228	1 43	1 61	1 43	2 11	2 49	2 18
Group	14.4	125.5	96.8	5,425	1,547	293	2 33	2 32	2 28	3 02	3 06	3 06
North	11.0	81.2	67.4	3,454	1,291	196	2 41	2 24	2 48	2 91	2 81	2 92
West	13.9	102.9	81.4	5,201	1,440	282	2 74	2 35	2 71	3 46	2 93	3 29
North	14.6	124.8	96.1	5,366	1,774	289	2 32	2 29	2 24	3 01	2 91	2 92
Pelee	19.5	132.1	107.9	6,359	1,825	373	2 83	2 64	2 75	3 46	3 23	3 28
Georgian	28.5	111.6	93.1	6,096	1,482	338	3 03	2 97	3 28	3 63	3 63	3 92
Ontario	23.8	117.8	96.6	5,907	1,625	333	2 83	2 83	2 85	3 45	3 46	3 64
Quebec	25.1	129.2	109.3	6,674	1,636	399	3 09	2 85	3 19	3 65	3 40	3 87
Northumberland	16.8	120.2	98.0	4,586	1,400	265	2 20	2 21	2 21	2 70	2 75	2 81
Prince Edward	13.0	123.1	97.6	5,254	1,465	288	2 34	1 84	2 57	2 95	2 37	3 18
Group	19.2	115.6	94.7	5,613	1,547	317	2 75	2 62	2 83	3 35	3 22	3 47
Leicester & Addington	12.2	168.1	106.4	4,595	1,576	233	1 38	1 72	2 23	2 19	2 50	2 82
Frontenac	9.9	113.7	71.9	2,627	1,017	142	1 25	1 08	1 49	1 98	1 82	2 22
Leicester and Grenville	8.1	122.0	71.4	3,170	1,192	159	1 30	1 63	1 49	2 23	2 37	2 28
Quebec	16.4	116.6	80.3	4,836	1,719	214	1 84	1 67	1 62	2 67	2 65	2 94
Montgomery	12.1	102.2	73.3	2,863	1,000	149	1 46	1 50	1 43	2 04	2 42	2 20
Elgin	6.3	160.0	90.9	4,563	1,188	221	1 38	1 40	1 52	2 43	2 31	2 40
Frontenac	12.8	140.2	94.8	4,472	1,536	212	1 51	1 60	1 49	2 23	2 32	2 34
Wellington	20.2	136.9	81.6	3,379	1,143	165	1 21	1 18	1 21	2 03	2 14	2 77
Easton	7.2	103.5	76.3	3,740	1,367	216	2 09	1 72	1 68	2 83	2 49	2 54
Perth	6.5	183.0	81.7	2,199	598	142	0 78	0 62	0 85	1 74	1 60	1 83
Markham	6.4	154.7	99.4	2,259	912	146	0 94	0 76	0 78	1 47	1 45	1 30
Group	9.3	133.8	82.4	3,480	1,220	178	1 33	1 33	1 43	2 16	2 21	2 34
Victoria	20.4	141.0	95.4	4,335	1,050	266	1 88	2 07	2 02	2 78	2 96	3 01
Perth	14.1	160.7	99.4	4,124	1,089	224	1 39	1 18	0 97	2 25	1 97	1 83
Essex	4.4	235.8	46.3	1,138	349	70	0 30	0 25	0 34	1 51	1 42	1 22
Halifax	11.6	122.7	82.7	3,985	1,143	223	1 82	1 64	2 04	2 70	2 50	3 12
Group	13.2	143.6	89.7	4,011	1,067	230	1 60	1 56	1 59	2 56	2 50	2 66
Albion	3.4	187.7	37.2	833	456	56	0 30	0 37	0 33	1 50	2 02	1 68
Bay Sound	8.9	188.7	50.3	1,257	321	86	0 46	0 50	0 52	1 72	2 15	1 97
Alma	6.5	137.1	60.3	1,406	544	112	0 81	0 46	0 52	1 85	1 68	1 62
Group	5.4	171.1	48.7	1,148	446	83	0 49	0 41	0 40	1 71	1 96	1 70
North Province..	1888	13.2	121.5	88.2	4,623	1,325	251	2 07	.....	.....	2 85	.....
	1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	.....	2 02	.....	.....	2 83
	1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	.....	.....	2 10	.....	2 97

## VALUES—MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ont for July-December, 1888, and the average for the half year, and for the Province.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Provin	
														1888.	1.
FALL WHEAT :															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July .....	94.5	87.5	90.0	81.0	94.5	96.8	90.0	93.6	91.3	95.0	89.5	93.0	97.0	94.3	94.3
August .....	89.1	87.5	91.6	81.0	94.5	98.3	93.0	83.4	87.5	94.0	89.2	93.0	97.0	91.9	91.9
September .....	99.8	91.9	99.8	85.5	98.6	103.1	97.9	92.4	106.7	99.0	.....	94.8	104.0	99.6	99.6
October .....	115.2	106.0	110.7	100.5	108.3	110.0	111.0	109.3	117.5	114.0	109.9	109.9	116.3	112.6	112.6
November .....	114.3	105.0	110.0	110.3	111.4	113.3	112.8	111.2	122.5	115.6	104.8	110.9	114.8	113.1	113.1
December .....	101.4	105.0	100.1	95.0	103.0	102.5	96.3	100.9	111.7	100.8	101.0	99.0	102.8	101.8	101.8
Average....	103.5	97.5	99.4	92.0	101.8	104.4	101.0	98.3	109.1	103.3	98.6	101.1	105.4	102.4	102.4
SPRING WHEAT :															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July .....	92.5	87.5	90.0	81.0	93.0	95.5	82.3	89.0	91.3	85.5	89.5	91.0	84.9	87.3	87.3
August .....	86.9	87.5	91.6	81.0	93.0	97.0	84.7	80.5	87.5	85.3	88.4	91.0	87.6	86.4	86.4
September .....	96.7	91.9	99.8	83.0	96.8	102.5	93.8	90.9	105.0	94.8	.....	93.2	97.0	95.3	95.3
October .....	113.8	105.0	110.7	100.5	106.0	109.6	109.8	108.0	111.9	111.2	109.9	108.0	114.8	111.2	111.2
November .....	113.4	105.0	110.0	110.3	110.2	113.3	112.5	110.1	121.5	115.6	104.8	109.6	114.8	112.7	112.7
December .....	100.9	105.0	100.1	95.0	103.0	102.5	95.0	100.6	111.7	100.8	101.0	98.5	103.3	101.9	101.9
Average....	102.5	97.3	99.9	91.8	100.4	103.9	97.5	96.3	100.8	99.1	98.4	99.6	100.4	99.3	99.3
BARLEY :															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July .....	58.8	57.5	.....	64.2	55.0	57.5	.....	62.0	.....	.....	.....	57.5	53.0	57.7	57.7
August .....	57.5	57.5	45.5	62.5	55.0	60.0	.....	55.8	62.5	.....	.....	57.5	53.2	55.6	55.6
September .....	55.2	57.5	41.7	62.5	58.6	60.0	59.2	49.8	76.3	57.2	.....	55.8	65.5	59.5	59.5
October .....	60.7	57.5	49.3	64.1	62.6	71.9	68.4	52.3	54.4	66.5	47.5	55.0	74.4	65.2	65.2
November .....	60.0	57.5	48.5	60.5	61.0	67.5	63.5	54.6	58.0	65.5	.....	52.0	68.6	62.6	62.6
December .....	54.2	57.5	45.6	55.0	56.1	59.7	56.5	49.2	64.2	60.5	.....	50.0	62.4	57.0	57.0
Average....	57.7	57.5	45.7	61.3	58.1	64.3	62.2	53.9	61.0	62.7	47.5	54.3	64.9	60.1	60.1
OATS : per bush.															
July .....	50.8	57.1	43.8	47.5	53.1	51.4	49.5	50.4	51.3	53.3	47.5	49.0	53.3	51.7	51.7
August .....	41.1	51.4	31.0	47.5	49.4	48.5	44.5	42.6	48.0	49.3	44.1	49.0	45.3	45.2	45.2
September .....	30.5	40.0	30.3	41.8	33.8	40.0	35.5	30.8	38.5	32.7	.....	42.7	38.3	36.0	36.0
October .....	32.8	38.0	31.0	36.0	32.4	37.4	31.3	31.6	38.7	34.7	31.3	30.5	40.8	36.7	36.7
November .....	34.4	38.8	31.8	40.8	33.9	42.0	32.4	40.0	40.7	37.8	31.0	34.0	39.9	37.3	37.3
December .....	32.3	41.0	30.0	41.5	31.0	38.7	32.5	32.2	39.2	35.7	32.0	32.9	38.0	35.7	35.7
Average....	36.2	44.1	33.8	42.7	39.1	43.1	37.1	37.0	42.4	41.2	38.9	38.9	42.6	40.5	40.5
RYE : per bush.															
July .....	65.8	47.5	.....	65.0	51.3	.....	50.0	.....	67.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.5	55.5
August .....	64.0	47.5	.....	65.0	53.3	70.0	50.0	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.0	57.0
September .....	.....	47.5	.....	65.0	62.5	70.0	50.0	58.8	.....	56.0	.....	.....	66.0	60.8	60.8
October .....	56.7	47.5	.....	64.4	62.5	64.2	51.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	.....	.....	65.8	59.9	59.9
November .....	59.3	47.5	.....	62.5	62.5	65.0	55.0	56.0	.....	67.5	.....	.....	69.0	62.0	62.0
December .....	60.3	47.5	.....	57.6	60.4	58.3	55.0	56.0	.....	56.0	.....	.....	68.7	60.7	60.7
Average....	60.3	47.5	.....	63.1	58.5	64.8	52.1	57.0	63.8	59.9	.....	.....	67.5	60.2	60.2
PEASE : per bush.															
July .....	68.8	67.5	.....	77.5	69.0	75.9	62.5	69.9	70.0	.....	.....	72.5	72.0	71.0	71.0
August .....	59.0	67.5	.....	77.5	66.4	75.0	65.8	63.6	63.8	.....	.....	72.5	71.6	68.4	68.4
September .....	59.0	67.5	.....	77.5	62.0	70.0	62.5	55.9	70.8	67.2	.....	69.7	68.7	64.0	64.0
October .....	59.7	67.5	.....	77.5	60.5	65.0	62.5	57.9	67.9	68.5	58.0	61.0	67.0	63.8	63.8
November .....	59.6	67.5	.....	77.5	60.2	63.5	62.5	57.9	74.0	73.1	55.5	59.9	66.8	63.9	63.9
December .....	57.2	67.5	55.0	70.0	58.6	60.0	61.9	57.7	72.5	71.7	56.3	59.0	63.4	61.6	61.6
Average....	59.5	67.5	55.0	76.1	62.8	68.4	62.8	60.5	70.2	70.3	56.3	65.0	68.4	65.4	65.4

## VALUES—MARKET PRICES.—Continued.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products, etc.—Continued.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1888.	1887.
<b>CORN, per bush.</b>															
(in ear) :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
October .....	31.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.8	.....	31.3	32.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.5	27.8
November .....	32.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.1	.....	28.9	36.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.6	28.5
December .....	25.6	.....	18.4	.....	.....	30.0	.....	25.8	36.3	.....	23.8	.....	.....	26.2	30.1
Average .....	29.6	.....	18.4	.....	.....	31.3	.....	28.6	35.0	.....	23.8	.....	.....	29.3	28.7
<b>BUCKWHEAT,</b>															
per bush. :															
October .....	49.0	56.5	.....	.....	.....	45.3	.....	47.8	68.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.1	41.7
November .....	48.5	47.5	.....	.....	.....	45.0	.....	48.0	55.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.4	46.2
December .....	49.0	47.5	.....	.....	.....	42.5	.....	48.0	55.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.2	47.8
Average .....	48.8	51.0	.....	.....	.....	44.4	.....	48.0	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.3	45.0
<b>BEANS, per bush. :</b>															
October .....	142.5	95.0	125.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0	155.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.4	99.4
November .....	162.5	95.0	113.8	.....	.....	157.5	.....	100.0	155.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	111.6	96.3
December .....	153.5	95.0	119.3	.....	.....	162.5	.....	104.6	155.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.9	98.3
Average .....	153.0	95.0	119.3	.....	.....	161.3	.....	102.1	155.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	113.7	97.0
<b>POTATOES, p. bush. :</b>															
October .....	30.9	36.5	36.5	28.3	27.5	40.0	28.8	30.0	46.7	41.5	26.5	28.4	34.3	33.4	63.2
November .....	30.3	37.5	.....	21.7	28.3	42.7	26.0	28.0	41.0	36.5	.....	29.7	32.2	31.6	61.5
December .....	30.2	33.8	35.0	21.6	28.4	36.6	25.0	25.0	44.1	.....	25.5	27.9	31.7	29.9	63.7
Average .....	30.4	36.0	35.5	23.7	28.1	40.0	26.5	27.9	44.1	39.0	26.0	28.7	32.8	31.7	62.8
<b>CARROTS, p. bush. :</b>															
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.3	.....	22.5	36.7	.....	.....	.....	25.0	24.6	26.1
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.9	.....	22.5	36.7	.....	.....	.....	30.0	27.8	24.7
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.3	.....	22.5	28.3	.....	.....	.....	29.2	27.2	32.4
Average .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.6	.....	22.5	34.6	.....	.....	.....	28.8	26.8	28.0
<b>TURNIPS, p. bush. :</b>															
October .....	.....	37.5	.....	.....	.....	28.3	.....	26.7	36.7	.....	.....	.....	12.6	22.0	29.5
November .....	.....	37.5	.....	.....	9.0	25.9	.....	22.5	36.7	.....	.....	.....	15.4	19.7	29.4
December .....	.....	37.5	.....	.....	9.0	31.6	.....	22.5	36.8	.....	.....	.....	18.3	21.0	29.7
Average .....	.....	37.5	.....	.....	9.0	28.4	.....	23.9	36.7	.....	.....	.....	16.0	20.8	29.5
<b>WOOL, per lb. :</b>															
July .....	19.9	20.0	19.5	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	17.5	.....	21.2	20.6	23.5
August .....	19.6	20.0	.....	19.0	21.5	18.0	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	17.5	.....	21.5	20.5	22.5
September .....	19.6	20.0	.....	19.0	21.5	16.8	.....	19.3	19.7	.....	.....	.....	22.1	20.2	21.9
October .....	20.5	20.0	.....	19.0	21.5	17.0	.....	19.0	22.8	19.0	.....	.....	22.1	20.4	21.7
November .....	19.5	20.0	.....	19.0	21.5	17.0	.....	19.0	23.9	19.0	.....	.....	21.8	20.3	20.5
December .....	20.3	20.0	.....	19.0	21.5	17.0	.....	19.0	24.0	.....	.....	.....	22.1	20.4	20.2
Average .....	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.0	21.5	17.5	19.0	19.9	21.6	19.0	17.5	.....	21.8	20.4	22.1
<b>HAY, per ton :</b>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
July .....	13 63	13 00	.....	11 50	11 25	16 50	10 00	12 00	10 50	12 50	10 00	9 25	18 30	14 84	10 25
August .....	12 75	14 25	.....	11 50	13 20	15 38	12 50	10 63	11 38	12 50	10 00	8 75	20 56	15 63	10 64
September .....	14 38	14 25	.....	12 00	15 75	14 75	14 67	11 94	14 17	.....	.....	9 67	19 92	16 45	11 24
October .....	15 40	14 50	.....	16 00	15 69	16 50	15 67	13 48	16 33	14 75	14 00	11 50	21 56	17 77	12 49
November .....	17 20	14 88	.....	16 33	16 15	19 00	16 20	13 74	16 30	16 00	13 67	12 60	22 29	18 21	12 84
December .....	16 93	15 63	.....	17 63	14 75	20 33	15 75	12 56	15 83	.....	.....	12 00	20 54	17 28	12 32
Average .....	15 52	14 42	.....	14 26	14 48	17 19	14 40	12 37	14 28	13 53	11 73	10 84	20 54	16 71	11 62



## VALUES—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. per ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	685,719	22 84	461,082	15 23	583,604	18 17	126
Kent .....	1,217,362	20 89	761,272	12 69	1,083,856	17 75	118
Elgin .....	782,010	18 02	512,912	11 76	781,226	17 46	103
Norfolk .....	528,315	15 87	362,172	11 34	528,308	15 91	100
Haldimand .....	368,130	11 26	408,274	12 34	475,319	14 36	78
Welland .....	274,720	12 39	274,340	12 02	322,001	14 02	88
Totals .....	3,856,256	17 54	2,780,052	12 54	3,774,314	16 61	106
Lambton .....	715,696	18 43	492,612	13 88	596,691	17 15	107
Huron .....	943,625	16 90	743,773	10 75	1,233,129	17 72	95
Bruce .....	676,121	17 20	514,706	11 34	880,415	17 57	98
Totals .....	2,335,442	17 43	1,751,091	11 67	2,710,235	17 55	99
Grey .....	451,491	19 15	284,756	12 93	520,531	18 67	103
Simcoe .....	1,013,801	20 48	691,181	13 55	1,037,989	19 19	107
Totals .....	1,465,292	20 05	975,937	13 66	1,558,520	19 01	105
Middlesex .....	1,158,976	16 79	903,162	12 58	1,331,668	17 79	94
Oxford .....	705,653	18 12	582,353	14 35	698,690	17 63	103
Brant .....	327,040	12 80	341,649	11 71	502,907	16 28	79
Perth .....	641,786	16 08	497,667	10 30	826,122	17 81	90
Wellington .....	337,402	17 41	338,559	12 98	505,168	18 09	96
Waterloo .....	632,389	17 51	522,623	12 86	746,076	18 49	95
Dufferin .....	117,865	15 87	103,870	11 02	199,579	17 47	91
Totals .....	3,921,111	16 59	3,289,883	12 37	4,810,210	17 72	94
Lincoln .....	164,402	8 60	272,153	12 65	347,136	15 74	55
Wentworth .....	252,601	9 22	406,043	12 99	521,927	16 39	56
Halton .....	188,326	10 96	345,460	16 33	374,681	16 80	65
Peel .....	306,248	15 36	310,970	12 77	513,904	18 98	81
York .....	537,556	20 28	467,001	13 69	750,081	19 68	103
Ontario .....	109,791	23 45	99,892	14 69	209,835	20 56	114
Durham .....	71,331	22 63	46,015	14 31	64,190	19 38	117
Northumberland .....	273,416	22 94	133,196	13 52	200,727	19 84	116
Prince Edward .....	21,748	18 94	13,392	13 99	31,404	14 79	128
Totals .....	1,925,419	14 69	2,094,122	13 67	3,013,885	18 03	81
Lennox and Addington .....	22,327	13 82	10,930	8 51	31,146	15 57	89
Frontenac .....	13,063	17 51	10,142	10 63	32,802	17 33	101
Leeds and Grenville .....	60,765	20 28	31,575	10 94	91,377	17 10	119
Dundas .....	3,827	24 37	1,869	12 54	21,635	17 63	138
Stormont .....	4,270	28 46	5,369	12 54	12,776	17 08	167
Glengarry .....	3,633	28 16	3,062	10 97	10,498	15 60	181
Prescott .....	845	15 36	306	11 77	1,003	11 80	130
Russell .....	3,548	21 50	762	10 58	3,916	17 25	125
Carleton .....	6,763	19 66	11,329	13 80	23,922	14 37	137
Renfrew .....	2,742	17 92	3,561	14 02	18,415	17 34	103
Lanark .....	33,263	21 81	24,167	12 49	56,891	18 15	120
Totals .....	155,046	19 29	103,072	11 34	304,381	16 85	114
Victoria .....	143,290	23 55	105,325	13 74	165,034	18 30	129
Peterborough .....	196,947	20 17	119,674	14 32	191,591	19 21	105
Haliburton .....	3,517	19 87	1,758	14 90	1,577	15 61	127
Hastings .....	146,858	20 17	90,654	11 57	143,117	17 56	115
Totals .....	490,612	21 05	317,411	13 24	501,315	18 40	114
Muskoka .....	1,881	17 10	894	14 90	1,003	15 67	109
Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	360	13 33	581	16 60	.....
Algoma .....	11,667	14 79	8,617	19 99	7,634	19 73	75
Totals .....	13,548	15 07	9,871	19 06	9,218	18 97	79
The Province .....	14,162,726	17 14	11,321,439	12 61	16,682,082	17 60	97

## VALUES—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and group of Counties the marketable value of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
sex .....	11,403	17 87	13,824	10 05	21,761	13 30	134
ent .....	37,471	18 17	33,050	9 36	36,761	13 32	136
gin .....	8,452	17 18	8,455	7 80	23,603	12 41	138
orfolk .....	5,852	14 50	5,415	6 93	10,712	12 09	120
aldimand .....	34,501	17 77	21,283	7 06	35,546	12 25	145
elland .....	4,161	14 60	7,234	6 86	19,858	11 85	123
Totals .....	101,840	17 49	89,261	8 23	148,241	12 60	138
umbton .....	26,845	15 69	30,976	5 50	83,682	12 21	129
uron .....	28,576	14 00	55,862	5 87	225,149	11 52	122
uce .....	117,011	15 69	94,255	7 32	171,312	12 07	130
Totals .....	172,432	15 38	181,093	6 46	480,143	11 83	130
ey .....	352,473	16 09	241,393	7 57	565,702	12 89	125
mcoe .....	479,134	16 98	279,743	8 31	485,215	13 75	123
Totals .....	831,607	16 59	521,136	7 95	1,050,917	13 28	125
iddlesex .....	19,035	14 40	44,737	6 01	155,083	12 30	117
xford .....	22,862	15 29	45,300	6 59	143,318	13 55	113
ant .....	598	12 71	4,310	7 35	15,323	11 52	110
rth .....	21,784	11 62	32,180	4 68	175,467	12 59	92
ellington .....	114,842	16 09	96,417	6 11	275,045	12 72	126
aterloo .....	6,971	19 86	17,704	6 16	73,791	12 85	155
fferin .....	296,319	17 18	178,957	9 43	266,154	13 03	132
Totals .....	482,411	16 37	419,605	7 06	1,104,181	12 80	128
ncoln .....	16,258	18 37	8,287	6 66	28,902	12 83	143
entworth .....	13,557	15 99	15,304	7 28	33,730	12 79	125
ulton .....	44,201	20 26	19,701	7 46	46,496	13 45	151
el .....	171,299	21 75	84,933	8 58	192,936	15 33	142
ork .....	423,033	22 34	199,788	8 46	413,605	15 73	142
ntario .....	823,569	21 75	439,227	10 33	751,151	15 95	136
urham .....	402,102	19 26	285,610	9 81	587,025	15 35	125
orthumberland .....	242,002	13 70	191,915	8 53	372,805	12 99	105
ince Edward .....	52,073	15 09	62,299	10 92	84,850	12 30	123
Totals .....	2,188,094	19 79	1,307,064	9 38	2,511,500	14 93	133
Innox and Addington .....	33,638	12 81	55,150	9 82	85,148	13 39	96
ontenac .....	126,627	15 89	69,391	9 66	122,287	14 14	112
eds and Grenville .....	182,851	17 87	125,894	9 06	200,074	14 81	121
ndas .....	93,139	23 63	71,957	13 00	81,797	17 24	137
rmont .....	99,443	21 85	69,960	13 26	75,670	16 78	130
ngarry .....	137,839	18 07	109,128	12 79	118,461	14 93	121
scott .....	159,355	19 96	94,223	11 06	119,173	14 64	136
ssell .....	60,917	19 56	46,038	11 57	63,931	15 26	128
leton .....	374,219	21 65	256,169	13 81	338,603	15 61	139
nfrew .....	309,278	14 30	212,760	9 64	360,422	14 83	96
ark .....	214,383	15 69	136,779	9 58	202,180	14 14	111
Totals .....	1,791,686	17 81	1,247,449	10 93	1,767,746	14 94	119
ctoria .....	356,525	15 79	210,814	8 92	450,501	13 85	114
erborough .....	247,950	11 82	204,317	8 81	314,405	12 27	96
liburton .....	18,478	15 89	13,787	10 84	14,824	11 45	139
estings .....	113,453	12 11	107,213	8 33	227,828	14 05	86
Totals .....	736,406	13 61	536,131	8 78	1,007,558	13 32	102
askoka .....	12,512	14 50	12,289	9 21	19,923	13 60	107
ry Sound .....	6,457	11 72	10,661	11 83	23,028	15 00	78
roma .....	84,939	18 87	69,142	16 18	116,329	18 41	102
Totals .....	103,908	17 56	92,092	14 15	159,280	17 09	103
Province .....	6,408,384	17 42	4,393,831	9 06	8,229,566	13 97	125

## VALUES—BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Barley in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	74,539	17 97	39,125	16 26	40,294	15 89	113
Kent .....	163,360	18 69	80,151	13 49	97,150	15 86	118
Elgin .....	90,687	19 95	49,699	11 82	70,112	15 91	125
Norfolk .....	120,218	17 85	69,932	10 97	93,901	15 28	117
Haldimand .....	246,022	18 45	129,021	9 79	193,378	13 25	139
Welland .....	52,594	13 03	39,956	10 99	53,825	13 68	132
Totals .....	747,420	18 49	407,884	11 41	548,660	14 53	127
Lambton .....	316,418	21 16	174,347	12 54	221,781	15 32	138
Huron .....	542,151	17 13	393,849	14 08	427,020	16 09	106
Bruce .....	359,097	15 45	240,297	12 61	289,381	15 16	102
Totals .....	1,217,666	17 43	808,493	13 27	938,182	15 61	112
Grey .....	283,482	13 34	291,617	12 29	337,967	14 20	94
Simcoe .....	558,945	13 34	450,044	13 12	443,858	14 73	91
Totals .....	842,427	13 34	741,661	12 78	781,825	14 49	92
Middlesex .....	310,974	19 47	176,850	12 74	232,392	15 62	125
Oxford .....	386,728	20 19	235,789	13 72	296,569	17 58	115
Brant .....	433,095	16 95	271,657	12 70	278,465	15 73	108
Perth .....	350,965	20 19	221,583	14 08	300,196	17 04	118
Wellington .....	770,954	17 49	476,696	13 43	560,429	16 03	109
Waterloo .....	412,169	19 59	221,755	14 38	279,592	17 58	111
Dufferin .....	239,307	15 81	180,672	13 75	170,073	14 62	108
Totals .....	2,904,192	18 34	1,785,002	13 49	2,118,216	16 35	112
Lincoln .....	85,289	17 55	35,657	10 06	63,263	14 93	118
Wentworth .....	325,581	20 79	167,625	12 30	206,980	16 64	125
Halton .....	297,648	18 21	188,212	14 15	209,881	16 20	112
Peel .....	767,587	16 53	505,393	13 40	545,652	15 99	103
York .....	1,386,665	19 17	877,741	14 07	946,822	16 78	114
Ontario .....	939,137	18 51	576,502	14 38	631,711	16 58	112
Durham .....	913,795	14 84	677,318	13 19	727,789	15 56	95
Northumberland .....	549,959	10 34	551,471	11 14	596,237	12 98	80
Prince Edward .....	512,645	11 42	387,849	10 03	472,884	11 56	99
Totals .....	5,798,306	15 79	3,967,768	12 79	4,401,219	15 08	105
Lennox and Addington .....	371,920	10 04	420,463	11 49	515,420	12 64	75
Frontenac .....	218,441	11 18	134,952	10 08	250,368	13 64	82
Leeds and Grenville .....	168,855	15 63	125,523	12 97	162,737	14 70	106
Dundas .....	115,679	20 55	67,034	14 18	123,419	17 85	115
Stormont .....	33,471	16 83	27,439	14 93	38,345	16 38	105
Glengarry .....	37,618	14 24	26,094	11 52	28,758	13 31	107
Prescott .....	83,965	20 19	48,917	14 69	40,178	15 66	124
Russell .....	21,083	12 02	23,837	13 23	18,971	13 56	81
Carleton .....	178,807	18 87	134,834	16 58	128,283	16 76	111
Renfrew .....	20,668	10 10	19,312	10 05	18,205	13 42	77
Lanark .....	54,559	14 12	35,065	11 47	40,434	15 05	9
Totals .....	1,305,066	13 19	1,063,470	12 26	1,365,118	14 03	9
Victoria .....	595,176	15 15	444,477	13 04	438,431	14 40	105
Peterborough .....	185,966	12 26	145,633	10 33	191,793	13 87	8
Haliburton .....	3,334	12 92	3,232	11 34	3,798	13 66	9
Hastings .....	423,372	10 22	327,305	9 80	535,075	13 19	7
Totals .....	1,207,848	12 56	920,667	11 25	1,169,097	13 74	9
Muskoka .....	5,829	12 98	7,407	12 58	6,689	12 32	10
Parry Sound .....	4,313	9 32	5,730	10 91	8,659	12 85	7
Algoma .....	10,241	18 03	7,366	10 01	8,612	15 27	11
Totals .....	20,383	13 77	20,503	13 25	23,960	13 45	10
The Province .....	14,043,308	15 68	9,715,448	12 66	11,346,277	14 98	10



## VALUES—OATS.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Oats in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex	659,627	18 91	449,039	13 84	419,590	14 66	129
Kent	618,958	17 78	432,909	12 61	478,561	14 90	119
King	668,684	18 67	368,546	11 12	460,353	14 41	130
Northfolk	434,338	15 07	206,960	7 35	326,552	12 35	122
Northumberland	471,981	17 66	199,964	8 78	280,978	12 79	138
Welland	345,975	15 71	192,478	9 10	228,715	11 99	131
Totals	3,199,563	17 48	1,849,896	10 73	2,194,749	13 70	128
Simcoe	823,683	18 14	435,588	10 75	526,441	13 80	131
Windsor	1,399,689	15 15	982,789	12 51	1,012,352	13 70	111
Wentworth	923,982	12 64	634,941	10 28	701,239	12 23	103
Totals	3,147,354	14 92	2,053,318	11 36	2,240,032	13 22	113
York	1,239,275	11 46	900,335	9 91	974,508	11 69	98
Yonge	913,998	12 23	661,194	9 88	745,029	12 20	100
Totals	2,153,273	11 78	1,561,529	9 89	1,719,537	11 91	99
Bedford	1,479,942	17 33	813,115	11 25	1,000,582	14 32	121
Brant	1,018,799	16 85	587,146	10 68	733,543	14 35	117
Carleton	290,790	15 67	172,878	9 30	241,564	13 59	115
Chatham	1,214,182	18 31	727,597	12 48	811,518	15 08	121
Chatham	1,265,181	14 86	826,841	10 74	893,256	13 29	112
Waterloo	655,850	16 00	413,051	11 35	477,082	14 00	114
Wellington	527,534	15 11	357,884	11 20	352,419	12 71	119
Totals	6,452,278	16 47	3,898,512	11 15	4,509,964	14 02	117
Brant	308,631	17 05	147,663	8 00	223,195	12 74	134
Wentworth	540,246	17 66	257,736	8 93	394,259	14 04	126
Alton	324,222	15 51	200,628	10 71	243,037	13 40	116
Elgin	560,561	15 84	309,089	10 70	383,414	13 79	115
Essex	1,267,335	17 98	758,571	11 48	901,959	14 87	121
Ontario	989,461	17 21	553,789	11 35	659,694	14 01	123
Orham	525,263	14 22	332,910	10 05	435,708	13 27	107
Northumberland	337,114	10 21	250,262	7 54	315,412	10 81	94
Prince Edward	148,330	11 50	94,083	6 84	133,155	9 91	116
Totals	5,001,163	15 83	2,904,740	10 02	3,689,833	13 43	118
Monro and Addington	191,005	8 51	195,447	7 91	223,812	10 32	82
Antenac	293,320	9 72	190,658	6 78	279,206	10 51	92
Adams and Grenville	954,637	13 16	622,126	9 42	752,286	11 88	111
Odessa	533,549	16 08	291,281	9 80	390,343	13 51	119
Montgomery	351,434	14 54	274,052	11 25	315,387	12 97	112
Aggarry	356,428	11 34	316,112	10 38	359,716	12 03	94
Scott	368,672	13 85	307,662	11 13	292,750	11 48	121
Sell	217,434	11 91	194,398	10 09	208,366	11 66	102
Ston	929,707	13 12	678,169	11 12	760,910	13 07	100
Stewart	398,304	8 59	330,248	7 80	436,028	11 15	77
Steark	386,084	9 48	334,208	8 23	405,002	11 41	83
Totals	4,980,574	11 95	3,734,361	9 47	4,423,806	11 93	100
Storia	567,382	12 51	426,824	10 36	445,185	12 00	104
Storborough	331,586	10 00	262,100	8 42	323,951	11 28	89
Sturton	50,209	8 22	39,643	8 04	45,688	9 53	86
Stings	382,587	8 91	315,791	7 43	427,948	10 45	85
Totals	1,331,764	10 44	1,044,358	8 72	1,242,772	11 14	94
Stoka	100,995	9 96	83,994	9 01	87,246	10 51	95
St Sound	56,885	10 61	45,572	11 07	49,929	11 36	93
Stma	90,250	16 20	71,163	14 27	54,001	13 70	118
Totals	248,130	11 78	200,729	10 89	191,176	11 49	103
Province	26,514,099	14 33	17,247,443	10 25	20,211,869	12 88	111

## VALUES—RYE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Rye in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	12,042	14 39	6,171	9 36	9,572	12 15	118
Kent .....	11,159	13 73	8,548	8 13	7,581	12 21	112
Elgin .....	25,473	13 00	7,798	7 55	13,454	10 62	122
Norfolk .....	85,055	9 57	38,827	5 37	63,771	8 70	110
Haldimand .....	5,126	9 27	1,157	6 19	9,384	10 53	88
Welland .....	6,689	10 36	3,583	7 04	6,755	10 11	102
Totals .....	145,544	10 63	66,084	6 19	110,517	9 56	117
Lambton .....	3,329	10 54	408	7 41	2,067	9 84	107
Huron .....	2,131	9 03	1,964	9 01	2,875	10 61	87
Bruce .....	6,863	15 05	2,684	7 76	4,122	10 54	14
Totals .....	12,323	12 23	5,056	8 17	9,064	10 39	114
Grey .....	5,063	14 03	4,537	9 65	5,848	10 97	12
Simcoe .....	23,743	9 63	11,140	7 85	25,555	11 31	8
Totals .....	28,806	10 19	15,677	8 30	31,403	11 24	9
Middlesex .....	6,518	11 26	3,840	7 18	4,766	10 34	10
Oxford .....	17,111	10 41	4,258	6 34	10,544	9 11	11
Brant .....	17,391	10 90	6,382	6 60	8,673	9 13	11
Perth .....	406	9 03	2,050	4 95	1,969	8 67	10
Wellington .....	11,845	12 64	5,071	7 42	9,188	11 00	11
Waterloo .....	5,671	12 04	2,954	8 66	5,848	10 85	11
Dufferin .....	5,888	18 06	4,768	6 93	9,043	11 08	16
Totals .....	64,830	11 58	29,323	6 82	50,031	10 01	11
Lincoln .....	1,343	9 39	450	6 92	4,363	9 70	9
Wentworth .....	12,720	11 38	4,550	6 83	10,350	10 86	10
Halton .....	4,455	9 81	1,859	7 59	5,179	10 46	9
Peel .....	11,667	12 04	731	5 94	18,164	12 76	9
York .....	15,464	11 62	4,907	8 04	17,961	9 96	10
Ontario .....	20,966	11 44	11,317	7 76	32,163	10 98	10
Durham .....	36,587	9 45	21,335	5 98	47,501	9 28	10
Northumberland .....	75,355	7 53	49,911	5 52	93,851	8 25	10
Prince Edward .....	69,754	8 07	36,686	5 87	74,668	8 19	10
Totals .....	248,311	8 75	131,746	5 98	304,200	9 04	9
Lennox and Addington .....	22,577	6 98	20,201	7 03	47,411	8 99	9
Frontenac .....	23,767	8 43	6,185	6 09	39,234	10 32	9
Leeds and Grenville .....	14,004	8 01	11,033	6 21	75,959	11 06	9
Dundas .....	9,449	9 63	4,116	5 94	21,057	14 02	9
Stormont .....	2,889	12 04	1,882	10 39	6,551	13 03	9
Glengarry .....	162	9 00	.....	.....	650	11 02	9
Prescott .....	2,104	12 16	328	6 56	3,225	11 08	9
Russell .....	217	18 06	358	14 83	2,916	12 57	9
Carleton .....	33,838	10 17	26,515	7 99	70,277	10 87	9
Renfrew .....	38,356	8 91	32,670	6 78	77,669	11 68	9
Lanark .....	15,380	7 22	9,133	7 12	59,285	11 88	9
Totals .....	162,743	8 57	112,421	7 01	404,234	11 04	9
Victoria .....	12,317	12 04	3,614	9 90	11,826	10 31	9
Peterborough .....	19,343	9 33	13,441	6 30	31,453	9 68	9
Haliburton .....	1,124	9 21	1,596	6 19	2,683	10 20	9
Hastings .....	75,895	8 01	59,959	6 26	137,351	9 37	9
Totals .....	108,679	8 56	78,610	6 37	183,313	9 49	9
Muskoka .....	2,635	9 51	2,087	8 42	4,771	11 87	9
Parry Sound .....	1,355	9 03	408	7 42	4,762	12 84	9
Algoma .....	4,546	9 63	1,557	8 42	1,652	9 95	9
Totals .....	8,536	9 49	4,052	8 30	11,185	11 91	9
The Province .....	779,772	9 27	442,969	6 48	1,103,947	9 97	9

## VALUES—PEASE.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Pease in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
Essex .....	\$ 59,985	\$ c. 15 37	\$ 46,271	\$ c. 8 30	\$ 45,643	\$ c. 11 83	130
Kent .....	214,121	14 06	146,854	9 01	121,167	12 27	115
Elgin .....	242,520	16 35	111,830	6 26	140,842	11 87	138
Norfolk .....	282,538	15 96	107,589	5 33	173,002	12 16	131
Haldimand .....	236,923	16 42	87,376	6 19	153,346	11 85	139
Welland .....	63,911	14 52	42,052	7 77	42,776	10 77	135
Totals .....	1,099,798	15 60	541,972	6 82	676,776	11 93	131
Lambton .....	190,535	16 09	94,553	6 91	108,652	12 09	133
Huron .....	548,606	15 24	450,956	12 42	434,360	14 11	108
Bruce .....	543,570	13 54	493,611	12 57	521,649	14 32	95
Totals .....	1,282,711	14 58	1,039,120	11 64	1,064,661	13 97	104
Grey .....	564,330	11 25	527,310	11 39	596,088	13 30	85
Simcoe .....	371,469	11 25	316,573	9 87	410,656	13 29	85
Totals .....	935,799	11 25	843,883	10 77	1,006,744	13 30	85
Middlesex .....	463,404	16 15	260,748	9 55	261,301	12 52	129
Oxford .....	337,482	18 38	184,729	9 71	208,418	14 14	130
Brant .....	139,753	15 63	53,202	5 26	105,401	12 18	128
Perth .....	480,446	17 72	299,520	12 35	327,791	14 87	119
Wellington .....	610,817	15 43	481,472	11 80	527,530	14 37	107
Waterloo .....	287,166	17 53	136,081	8 65	198,682	14 36	122
Dufferin .....	178,006	13 67	140,626	11 85	146,788	13 01	105
Totals .....	2,497,074	16 42	1,556,378	10 44	1,775,911	13 86	118
Lincoln .....	73,125	14 58	36,247	6 33	52,417	11 56	126
Wentworth .....	205,136	16 48	98,020	7 88	132,233	13 01	127
Halton .....	169,410	15 83	76,284	6 50	139,374	13 61	116
Peel .....	241,540	15 24	123,857	8 27	172,223	13 12	116
York .....	531,837	16 61	319,131	10 76	382,166	14 08	118
Ontario .....	410,370	14 19	296,444	9 39	345,919	13 18	108
Durham .....	220,357	10 66	215,410	8 88	268,388	12 41	86
Northumberland .....	129,821	6 21	135,707	5 80	205,463	10 12	61
Prince Edward .....	162,922	9 16	141,298	6 15	118,424	9 89	93
Totals .....	2,144,518	13 05	1,442,398	8 16	1,816,607	12 50	104
Lennox and Addington .....	62,967	7 65	61,791	6 73	97,443	11 23	68
Frontenac .....	86,919	9 55	68,303	6 43	126,835	11 30	85
Leeds and Grenville .....	69,977	10 99	57,785	9 25	77,617	12 18	90
Dundas .....	23,441	14 72	19,688	11 18	24,710	14 11	104
Stormont .....	35,790	16 35	24,498	9 92	36,273	13 11	125
Glengarry .....	50,696	11 38	60,801	12 30	71,597	11 59	98
Prescott .....	72,077	14 85	69,160	9 75	97,057	10 18	146
Russell .....	19,851	10 40	33,157	10 51	49,498	12 49	83
Carleton .....	136,336	11 25	150,785	11 79	174,824	13 19	85
Renfrew .....	198,343	10 40	179,364	8 83	250,242	12 19	85
Lanark .....	93,216	8 44	102,837	8 75	150,357	13 28	64
Totals .....	849,613	10 50	828,169	9 17	1,156,453	12 11	87
Victoria .....	159,265	10 40	180,060	9 88	197,528	12 41	84
Peterborough .....	94,665	6 67	115,974	7 27	171,109	11 41	58
Haliburton .....	13,478	9 16	18,185	10 48	18,063	11 76	78
Hastings .....	125,470	7 00	123,328	6 24	185,773	10 35	68
Totals .....	392,878	8 03	437,547	7 86	572,473	11 36	71
Muskoka .....	33,428	12 16	30,192	10 72	33,650	12 69	96
Parry Sound .....	21,674	15 55	17,105	14 16	17,697	13 68	114
Algoma .....	74,997	16 35	68,128	17 47	56,205	16 29	100
Totals .....	130,099	14 90	115,425	14 57	107,552	14 54	102
The Province .....	9,332,490	13 40	6,804,892	9 36	8,177,177	12 87	104



## VALUES—WHEAT TO PEASE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	1,503,315	20 20	1,015,512	13 96	1,120,464	16 11	125-
Kent .....	2,262,431	18 86	1,462,784	12 07	1,825,076	16 21	116
Elgin .....	1,817,826	17 99	1,059,240	10 49	1,489,590	15 50	116
Norfolk .....	1,456,116	15 19	790,895	8 36	1,196,246	13 56	112
Haldimand .....	1,362,683	15 20	847,075	9 81	1,147,951	13 29	114
Welland .....	748,050	14 27	559,643	10 25	673,930	12 89	111
Totals .....	9,150,421	17 16	5,735,149	10 81	7,453,257	14 75	116
Lambton .....	2,076,506	18 37	1,228,484	11 24	1,539,314	14 88	123
Huron .....	3,464,778	15 88	2,629,193	11 86	3,334,885	15 11	105
Bruce .....	2,626,644	14 30	1,980,494	11 08	2,568,118	14 47	99
Totals .....	8,167,928	15 86	5,838,171	11 45	7,442,317	14 84	107
Grey .....	2,896,114	12 85	2,249,948	10 45	3,000,644	13 38	96
Simcoe .....	3,361,090	14 62	2,409,875	10 98	3,148,302	14 73	99
Totals .....	6,257,204	13 75	4,659,823	10 72	6,148,946	14 04	98
Middlesex .....	3,438,849	17 11	2,202,452	11 40	2,986,292	15 43	111
Oxford .....	2,488,635	17 77	1,639,575	11 77	2,091,082	15 60	114
Brant .....	1,208,667	15 06	850,078	10 52	1,152,333	14 91	101
Perth .....	2,709,569	17 75	1,780,597	11 57	2,443,063	15 86	112
Wellington .....	3,111,041	15 85	2,225,056	11 36	2,770,616	14 64	108
Waterloo .....	2,000,216	17 34	1,314,168	11 80	1,781,071	16 13	108
Dufferin .....	1,364,919	15 50	966,777	11 24	1,144,056	13 73	113
Totals .....	16,321,896	16 76	10,978,703	11 43	14,368,513	15 25	110
Lincoln .....	649,048	13 49	500,457	9 90	719,276	14 09	96
Wentworth .....	1,349,841	15 33	949,278	10 67	1,299,479	15 09	102
Halton .....	1,028,262	15 17	832,144	12 27	1,018,648	15 07	101
Peel .....	2,058,902	16 28	1,334,973	11 51	1,826,293	15 73	103
York .....	4,161,890	18 78	2,627,139	12 14	3,412,594	16 22	116
Ontario .....	3,313,294	18 14	1,977,171	11 55	2,630,473	15 33	118
Durham .....	2,169,435	14 75	1,578,607	10 92	2,130,601	14 40	102
Northumberland .....	1,607,667	10 96	1,312,462	8 90	1,734,495	12 25	89
Prince Edward .....	967,472	10 89	735,607	8 33	915,385	10 84	100
Totals .....	17,305,811	15 49	11,847,838	10 86	15,737,244	14 56	106
Lennox and Addington .....	704,434	9 37	763,982	9 52	1,000,380	11 80	79
Frontenac .....	762,137	10 83	479,631	7 83	850,732	12 07	90
Leeds & Grenville .....	1,451,089	13 86	973,936	9 69	1,360,050	12 77	109
Dundas .....	779,084	17 13	455,945	10 71	662,961	14 73	116
Stormont .....	527,297	15 84	403,200	11 67	485,002	13 81	115
Glengarry .....	586,376	12 66	515,197	11 09	589,680	12 57	101
Prescott .....	687,018	15 67	520,596	11 16	553,386	12 00	131
Russell .....	323,050	12 81	298,548	10 55	347,598	12 46	103
Carleton .....	1,659,670	14 64	1,257,803	11 94	1,496,819	13 74	107
Renfrew .....	967,691	10 34	777,915	8 48	1,160,981	12 48	83
Lanark .....	796,882	10 92	642,189	8 81	914,149	12 71	86
Totals .....	9,244,728	12 76	7,088,942	9 98	9,421,738	12 79	100
Victoria .....	1,833,955	14 15	1,371,114	10 95	1,708,505	13 55	104
Peterborough .....	1,076,457	11 29	861,159	9 08	1,224,302	12 70	89
Haliburton .....	90,140	9 69	78,201	9 03	86,633	10 48	92
Hastings .....	1,267,635	9 87	1,024,250	8 13	1,657,092	11 97	82
Totals .....	4,268,187	11 77	3,334,724	9 40	4,676,532	12 67	93
Muskoka .....	157,280	10 78	136,863	9 52	153,232	11 42	94
Parry Sound .....	90,684	11 45	79,836	11 69	104,656	12 60	91
Algoma .....	276,640	16 78	225,973	15 91	244,433	16 48	102
Totals .....	524,604	13 45	442,672	12 50	502,371	13 74	98
The Province .....	71,240,779	15 09	49,926,022	10 79	65,750,918	14 26	106

## VALUES—CORN.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Corn in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
sex .....	959,004	27 16	533,466	18 07	695,610	21 71	125
nt. ....	684,716	23 62	329,069	13 96	509,443	19 31	122
gin .....	449,658	26 25	207,413	15 02	309,507	21 18	124
erfolk .....	399,051	23 88	125,051	9 09	254,972	18 26	131
ldimand .....	80,326	27 72	21,173	17 44	35,897	22 58	123
elland .....	182,646	25 23	92,708	17 60	116,718	20 27	124
Totals .....	2,755,401	25 45	1,308,880	15 02	1,922,147	20 37	125
mbton .....	210,671	23 23	88,333	14 23	129,369	18 89	123
ron .....	49,460	26 25	22,021	23 86	30,648	24 06	109
ce .....	18,002	17 58	5,970	14 35	10,416	17 59	100
Totals .....	278,133	23 23	116,324	15 41	170,433	19 55	119
y .....	12,042	14 65	5,005	11 48	6,873	14 56	101
ice .....	22,920	21 01	5,794	7 65	12,424	15 30	137
Totals .....	34,962	18 28	10,799	9 05	19,297	15 03	122
ldesex .....	322,960	23 35	131,173	14 37	203,138	19 43	120
ord .....	231,925	22 06	109,039	14 54	149,229	18 62	118
nt. ....	138,193	22 12	55,552	13 87	86,054	19 17	115
th .....	24,221	24 17	12,046	15 31	13,529	19 99	121
llington .....	14,817	19 05	7,032	14 35	8,469	17 57	108
terloo .....	23,654	19 78	8,028	10 33	15,596	16 77	118
terin .....	1,743	14 65	1,125	11 48	1,177	14 90	98
Totals .....	757,513	22 49	323,995	14 22	477,192	18 99	118
coln .....	203,979	25 49	91,865	15 22	125,041	19 92	128
itworth .....	120,951	25 87	65,947	15 66	80,466	20 30	127
ton .....	38,418	23 44	7,118	7 65	16,820	16 05	146
k. ....	12,995	14 65	4,535	11 48	7,229	15 16	97
ario .....	42,041	21 68	16,891	15 07	24,413	19 64	110
ham .....	81,243	23 21	28,243	12 30	41,440	17 08	136
th .....	28,414	12 63	14,361	9 02	20,552	12 29	103
humberland .....	80,374	15 35	46,901	13 13	51,873	18 57	113
ce Edward .....	132,753	18 52	54,927	11 12	67,332	13 50	137
Totals .....	741,168	21 00	330,788	13 18	435,166	16 79	125
rox and Addington .....	46,959	16 03	20,671	11 84	29,338	14 86	108
tenac .....	33,032	15 88	18,285	13 14	23,628	14 66	108
els and Grenville .....	152,821	20 16	90,770	18 68	90,577	17 88	113
tdas .....	48,121	19 51	33,755	26 31	31,224	19 36	101
mont .....	23,680	17 58	18,899	16 26	18,345	16 85	104
lgarry .....	9,177	11 72	6,802	14 35	7,831	14 01	84
cott. ....	25,777	19 57	16,280	16 96	20,222	16 20	121
ell .....	4,993	11 72	2,944	7 89	4,223	11 73	100
nton .....	25,070	12 75	12,432	13 44	17,417	13 80	92
erew .....	4,096	8 79	7,336	17 22	5,448	13 39	66
ark .....	18,112	11 43	14,416	15 05	14,353	12 43	92
Totals .....	391,838	17 08	242,590	16 66	262,606	16 07	106
oria .....	20,698	23 44	7,706	14 35	10,060	19 09	122
rborough .....	4,594	11 72	3,022	8 04	4,558	12 56	93
aburton .....	1,157	14 65	1,033	11 48	1,256	13 51	108
aings .....	119,220	16 73	63,495	14 64	69,050	14 39	116
Totals .....	145,669	17 18	75,256	14 09	84,924	14 69	117
toka .....	1,846	8 35	2,728	16 14	2,025	10 89	77
Sound .....	410	11 72	402	11 49	437	13 24	89
gna .....	2,036	14 65	402	11 49	836	13 93	105
Totals .....	4,292	10 87	3,532	14 78	3,298	11 82	92
Province .....	5,108,976	22 91	2,412,164	14 72	3,375,063	18 98	121

## VALUES—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	7,782	13 21	4,640	9 53	7,651	11 39	116
Kent .....	6,628	9 22	7,113	7 74	7,327	8 36	110
Elgin .....	11,073	9 86	8,983	6 55	10,237	7 67	129
Norfolk .....	42,317	10 30	33,620	6 84	37,112	8 02	122
Haldimand .....	8,346	8 78	4,453	5 58	5,738	7 09	124
Welland .....	17,727	10 11	11,761	7 42	14,291	8 22	123
Totals.....	93,873	10 16	70,570	7 01	82,356	8 19	124
Lambton .....	3,275	9 07	3,604	11 59	3,298	8 66	105
Huron .....	1,013	7 39	2,734	11 25	2,139	7 56	98
Bruce .....	1,188	4 93	5,065	10 80	2,853	7 33	67
Totals ...	5,476	7 41	11,403	11 15	8,290	7 87	94
Grey .....	2,058	8 13	1,998	5 18	2,566	7 03	116
Simcoe .....	1,731	7 40	3,030	6 75	2,370	6 51	114
Totals.....	3,789	7 78	5,028	6 02	4,936	6 77	118
Middlesex .....	4,115	9 27	3,965	5 13	4,293	6 89	123
Oxford .....	3,579	7 39	2,799	4 50	4,147	6 89	107
Brant .....	5,927	11 14	3,454	4 73	5,032	7 85	143
Perth .....	473	7 39	527	4 50	934	7 02	108
Wellington .....	1,164	9 86	675	9 00	872	8 81	115
Waterloo .....	355	7 40	963	9 00	786	8 02	99
Dufferin .....	850	12 32	2,015	9 00	1,129	8 49	141
Totals.....	16,463	9 36	14,399	5 44	17,193	7 38	121
Lincoln .....	6,315	10 94	4,019	7 15	4,981	8 59	121
Wentworth .....	9,266	13 61	3,622	7 20	6,409	9 49	142
Halton .....	1,094	4 93	1,161	6 75	965	5 58	8
Peel .....	2,817	7 39	1,397	6 75	1,715	7 62	9
York .....	2,241	11 09	1,395	5 63	1,654	7 76	14
Ontario .....	5,817	12 32	3,402	8 40	3,990	10 03	12
Durham .....	21,156	11 83	10,562	8 74	12,460	9 22	121
Northumberland .....	56,584	9 27	57,778	8 89	52,520	8 47	10
Prince Edward .....	114,413	15 04	58,693	8 12	75,776	10 39	141
Totals.....	219,703	12 18	142,029	8 34	160,470	9 38	13
Lennox and Addington .....	21,660	10 55	19,418	6 93	24,883	8 60	15
Frontenac .....	14,873	11 39	15,342	7 74	14,575	9 23	15
Leeds and Grenville .....	40,835	8 13	36,490	8 08	44,107	8 72	15
Dundas .....	21,562	13 80	12,490	7 88	17,609	11 42	15
Stormont .....	18,720	11 63	20,230	10 13	22,216	11 32	15
Glengarry .....	11,398	9 86	5,134	7 20	7,194	9 06	15
Prescott .....	13,043	11 64	6,178	4 50	12,617	8 38	15
Russell .....	6,210	10 89	5,988	6 00	7,715	8 66	15
Carleton .....	28,347	8 23	18,589	4 23	30,865	7 88	15
Renfrew .....	7,836	8 38	8,711	6 88	11,319	9 11	15
Lanark .....	29,701	8 04	24,652	5 20	40,721	8 03	15
Totals.....	214,185	9 53	173,222	6 57	235,821	8 84	15
Victoria .....	2,899	7 40	1,510	4 05	1,931	5 14	15
Peterborough .....	4,509	9 91	5,115	5 13	5,961	7 58	15
Haliburton .....	1,227	7 39	772	5 40	1,187	5 65	15
Hastings .....	37,507	10 94	32,055	7 50	37,269	9 21	15
Totals.....	46,142	10 39	39,452	6 82	46,348	8 55	15
Muskoka .....	2,067	7 89	4,316	15 75	2,746	10 60	15
Parry Sound .....	123	9 85	189	9 00	734	8 44	15
Algoma .....	759	9 86	801	9 00	542	9 34	15
Totals.....	2,954	8 39	5,306	13 82	4,022	9 96	15
The Province.....	602,585	10 47	461,409	7 19	557,436	8 77	15



## VALUES—BEANS.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Beans in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	11,051	27 29	5,175	15 18	11,094	23 06	118
Kent .....	368,064	27 74	149,318	11 85	237,954	18 25	152
Elgin .....	25,843	27 06	12,410	13 12	19,928	20 09	135
Northfolk .....	7,277	28 43	3,792	12 72	6,069	15 68	181
Halldimand .....	5,086	24 22	808	14 69	1,866	19 03	127
Welland .....	10,665	21 04	2,937	10 16	7,125	14 81	142
Totals .....	427,986	27 44	174,440	12 00	284,036	18 35	150
Simcoe .....	7,504	28 42	4,978	13 27	6,556	18 11	157
London .....	4,639	34 12	1,097	22 85	3,157	26 08	131
Windsor .....	2,749	35 24	2,467	19 58	2,199	18 48	191
Totals .....	14,892	31 15	8,542	15 56	11,912	19 79	157
Regina .....	1,567	18 88	1,453	13 71	1,615	15 38	123
Manitoba .....	2,340	15 92	1,836	30 60	2,003	19 45	82
Totals .....	3,907	16 99	3,289	19 81	3,618	17 39	98
North Middlesex .....	7,220	28 54	1,992	12 07	4,520	18 37	155
South Middlesex .....	7,163	31 84	3,280	24 48	4,300	24 86	128
North York .....	1,235	26 85	1,204	10 03	2,510	14 34	187
West York .....	1,904	28 42	1,304	17 62	1,114	22 28	128
Wellington .....	1,023	20 46	740	17 62	800	17 02	120
Waterloo .....	853	23 43	548	19 57	726	19 62	145
Upper Canada .....	478	22 76	714	26 44	460	20 91	109
Totals .....	19,876	28 72	9,782	16 58	14,430	19 24	149
North Lincoln .....	5,221	30 35	1,183	11 95	2,865	20 32	149
North Kent .....	3,650	34 11	1,868	17 14	2,158	23 20	147
North Elton .....	978	22 74	628	17 94	893	18 22	125
North Peel .....	1,273	22 73	842	19 58	845	19 65	116
North York .....	3,766	27 29	2,049	22 52	2,749	23 50	116
North Ontario .....	2,431	25 59	1,416	22 13	2,651	22 66	113
North Durham .....	7,187	23 88	3,950	13 81	5,020	17 61	136
Northumberland .....	14,324	28 20	5,899	20 77	8,817	23 51	120
Prince Edward .....	10,716	23 19	4,723	10 87	8,352	16 77	138
Totals .....	49,546	26 33	22,563	15 60	34,350	19 99	132
North Annapolis and Addington .....	2,327	27 06	3,340	15 83	2,442	16 07	168
North Ontario .....	6,053	23 19	4,780	22 03	7,362	23 67	98
North Leeds and Grenville .....	9,228	27 06	7,708	23 64	7,477	21 86	124
North Dundas .....	9,642	22 74	5,796	19 58	5,517	21 30	107
North Brant .....	6,140	22 74	2,369	19 58	3,148	22 98	99
North Humberly .....	1,961	28 42	1,410	19 58	1,710	23 75	120
North Prescott .....	13,379	26 49	4,949	17 07	9,028	20 85	127
North Russell .....	3,260	29 91	1,766	13 38	3,215	19 37	154
North Carleton .....	8,291	20 12	4,296	12 56	7,789	18 81	107
North Inglewood .....	9,151	21 04	5,420	15 66	9,380	23 51	89
North Markham .....	6,588	30 36	3,948	18 11	4,051	22 26	136
Totals .....	76,020	24 30	45,782	17 81	61,119	21 32	114
North Victoria .....	1,762	28 42	1,378	15 66	1,212	19 24	148
North Peterborough .....	682	14 21	749	14 69	1,427	11 33	125
North Haliburton .....	546	22 75	294	9 80	471	16 24	140
North Hastings .....	10,497	23 54	2,939	13 12	5,879	21 22	111
Totals .....	13,487	23 25	5,360	13 64	8,989	18 16	128
North Muskoka .....	1,019	15 92	356	16 18	789	20 76	77
North Humberly Sound .....	227	22 70	37	18 50	163	18 11	125
North Algoma .....	796	22 74	29	14 50	264	20 31	112
Totals .....	2,042	18 73	422	16 23	1,216	20 27	92
Province .....	607,756	26 77	270,180	13 33	419,670	18 93	141

## VALUES—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	931,048	24 40	597,849	16 85	677,993	18 23	134
Kent .....	1,116,980	20 89	834,723	17 43	875,081	16 81	124
Elgin .....	988,346	20 02	762,748	15 34	792,537	16 14	125
Norfolk .....	400,138	11 14	525,898	12 90	501,245	12 86	87
Haldimand .....	465,591	9 86	748,351	14 76	654,702	13 24	74
Welland .....	498,008	10 53	687,091	14 87	612,925	13 02	81
Totals .....	4,400,111	16 24	4,156,660	15 35	4,114,483	15 03	108
Lambton .....	976,399	18 05	926,509	18 59	859,103	16 02	113
Huron .....	1,571,876	16 04	1,749,728	18 01	1,478,190	15 49	104
Bruce .....	1,522,548	16 71	1,547,354	17 43	1,225,813	14 35	116
Totals .....	4,070,823	16 74	4,223,591	17 92	3,563,106	15 19	110
Grey .....	1,751,158	14 37	1,789,352	15 22	1,486,137	12 64	114
Simcoe .....	1,133,974	13 87	1,257,458	16 85	1,019,770	13 50	103
Totals .....	2,885,132	14 17	3,046,810	15 85	2,505,907	12 98	109
Middlesex .....	1,748,200	19 38	1,261,921	15 22	1,423,978	16 09	120
Oxford .....	1,141,059	19 38	915,191	15 22	992,597	16 28	119
Brant .....	255,914	9 52	447,637	13 83	393,611	12 81	74
Perth .....	1,404,559	20 72	1,219,438	17 78	1,115,814	16 53	123
Wellington .....	1,312,821	15 57	1,603,804	19 06	1,342,277	16 06	96
Waterloo .....	845,827	20 05	676,435	16 38	698,129	16 55	121
Dufferin .....	400,639	11 36	569,961	17 43	434,458	12 87	88
Totals .....	7,109,019	17 49	6,694,387	16 65	6,400,864	15 72	111
Lincoln .....	475,266	11 53	633,534	14 76	596,783	14 11	82
Wentworth .....	616,582	14 37	605,681	13 48	604,011	13 50	106
Halton .....	285,072	9 19	433,635	12 78	420,358	12 60	73
Peel .....	320,565	9 07	601,230	15 34	519,581	13 73	66
York .....	811,254	11 86	1,220,518	16 85	985,453	13 60	87
Ontario .....	620,409	12 20	858,962	16 04	747,095	14 21	86
Durham .....	478,140	11 86	672,078	16 15	591,802	13 90	85
Northumberland .....	614,811	11 86	681,560	12 90	702,104	13 03	91
Prince Edward .....	204,480	7 85	359,139	13 25	404,956	13 26	59
Totals .....	4,426,579	11 41	6,066,337	14 85	5,572,143	13 58	84
Lennox and Addington .....	435,312	8 36	456,945	8 72	582,021	11 68	72
Frontenac .....	490,221	7 69	519,751	8 37	653,323	10 34	74
Leeds and Grenville .....	1,291,566	11 53	1,507,060	13 13	1,532,303	13 40	86
Dundas .....	827,195	22 73	648,954	18 59	649,066	18 34	124
Stormont .....	835,483	24 23	553,949	17 43	588,600	18 11	134
Glengarry .....	1,056,256	25 90	794,134	22 31	706,156	19 77	131
Prescott .....	802,682	22 22	648,818	18 48	547,096	16 53	134
Russell .....	286,059	16 71	388,826	20 34	265,867	14 70	114
Carleton .....	1,064,378	17 21	1,286,706	20 68	974,852	16 07	107
Renfrew .....	573,136	8 36	1,026,604	15 69	682,058	10 80	77
Lanark .....	674,416	11 03	1,218,647	19 64	924,902	14 93	74
Totals .....	8,337,204	14 27	9,048,994	15 72	8,106,244	14 27	100
Victoria .....	386,485	11 03	549,045	13 60	451,860	11 81	93
Peterborough .....	322,236	8 52	403,179	10 69	410,786	10 61	80
Haliburton .....	152,195	13 87	156,614	16 04	124,287	12 16	114
Hastings .....	784,484	11 36	946,705	14 29	854,240	12 44	91
Totals .....	1,645,400	10 76	2,055,543	13 43	1,841,173	11 81	91
Muskoka .....	371,714	16 38	408,001	17 66	304,118	13 66	120
Parry Sound .....	110,670	11 70	120,906	15 80	100,103	11 20	104
Algoma .....	214,022	19 50	126,519	11 62	133,942	13 13	149
Totals .....	696,406	16 14	655,426	15 74	538,163	13 00	124
The Province .....	33,570,674	14 64	35,947,748	15 76	32,642,083	14 29	102

## VALUES—POTATOES.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	130,981	46 66	80,706	29 92	111,850	39 96	117
Kent .....	146,815	49 13	93,896	32 27	140,321	44 24	111
Elgin .....	154,093	53 32	89,855	32 16	112,099	41 21	129
Norfolk .....	129,985	43 27	64,371	20 81	100,112	32 42	133
Haldimand .....	77,099	53 95	35,632	30 90	68,687	48 17	112
Welland .....	94,569	42 26	69,121	30 95	82,016	36 63	115
Totals .....	733,542	47 77	433,581	29 14	615,085	39 83	120
Lambton .....	144,128	47 84	101,096	38 16	119,614	42 37	113
Huron .....	211,423	41 91	239,602	51 77	259,646	52 61	80
Bruce .....	240,188	49 45	192,665	44 89	242,908	52 33	94
Totals .....	595,739	46 13	533,363	46 10	622,168	50 17	92
Grey .....	329,648	48 63	361,344	59 97	391,776	58 88	83
Simcoe .....	355,771	51 58	243,617	39 87	364,140	55 53	93
Totals .....	685,419	50 11	604,961	49 85	755,916	57 22	88
Middlesex .....	265,115	50 50	191,903	39 24	223,857	42 21	120
Oxford .....	191,982	60 93	107,751	37 99	128,046	42 67	143
Brant .....	94,099	42 64	76,270	37 26	95,977	45 12	95
Perth .....	186,991	51 96	184,439	53 91	175,386	49 46	105
Wellington .....	272,581	45 20	281,409	53 07	285,536	50 67	89
Waterloo .....	151,140	52 72	132,087	48 65	144,165	51 25	102
Dufferin .....	189,834	58 65	194,549	68 53	180,112	59 54	99
Totals .....	1,351,742	51 32	1,168,408	48 58	1,233,079	48 45	106
Lincoln .....	94,909	47 36	73,431	40 10	79,616	43 51	109
Wentworth .....	157,883	46 41	137,339	46 91	162,185	51 02	91
Halton .....	76,647	49 67	38,081	26 26	71,380	46 84	106
Peel .....	137,467	44 79	89,538	32 74	118,589	42 78	105
York .....	423,204	53 79	293,608	45 82	312,949	43 33	124
Ontario .....	282,168	60 64	198,481	52 22	220,744	56 18	108
Durham .....	142,376	45 65	130,368	41 82	154,201	50 76	90
Northumberland .....	192,461	41 87	171,041	38 65	175,480	41 78	100
Prince Edward .....	104,120	42 79	77,460	35 19	100,880	42 46	101
Totals .....	1,611,235	49 29	1,209,347	41 85	1,396,024	46 42	106
Lennox and Addington .....	98,527	36 01	141,441	43 17	159,394	49 86	72
Frontenac .....	159,702	37 75	140,264	43 03	157,212	42 22	89
Leeds and Grenville .....	303,223	41 11	410,209	62 04	385,835	55 66	74
Oundas .....	88,135	35 28	158,770	74 57	145,762	61 22	58
Stormont .....	80,839	40 77	150,054	81 64	109,304	55 23	74
Hengarry .....	94,149	42 80	168,731	75 36	128,325	53 22	80
Prescott .....	139,797	63 40	157,298	66 40	145,089	60 23	105
Russell .....	34,569	27 61	72,349	51 42	63,027	42 67	65
Carleton .....	249,784	40 73	291,069	61 12	300,535	52 32	78
Kennew .....	141,531	40 04	189,505	50 24	231,071	60 55	66
Manark .....	126,175	37 91	175,351	52 28	195,002	55 52	68
Totals .....	1,516,431	40 47	2,055,041	58 69	2,020,556	53 75	75
Victoria .....	152,825	42 07	153,910	50 35	157,373	50 65	83
Peterborough .....	82,211	29 13	101,904	40 10	119,094	45 63	64
Haliburton .....	21,178	34 27	28,021	43 18	32,041	52 18	66
Eastings .....	199,771	36 80	196,358	41 64	277,622	52 63	70
Totals .....	455,985	36 48	480,193	43 80	586,130	50 50	72
Niskuoka .....	55,776	39 09	78,478	55 38	77,839	56 57	69
Harry Sound .....	21,249	26 63	60,119	96 19	45,898	69 44	38
Ilgoma .....	33,615	45 43	82,293	113 04	53,436	75 37	60
Totals .....	110,640	37 32	220,890	79 74	177,173	64 52	58
the Province .....	7,060,733	45 87	6,705,784	47 80	7,406,131	49 87	92



## VALUES—CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	6,539	53 60	5,684	56 84	7,439	74 39	72
Kent .....	12,746	75 87	8,759	59 18	14,767	92 31	82
Elgin .....	18,524	96 48	10,627	63 63	14,208	94 09	103
Norfolk .....	17,724	89 52	5,170	35 66	10,773	79 80	112
Haldimand .....	11,784	86 65	4,533	53 33	7,733	79 72	109
Welland .....	11,770	101 47	4,290	41 65	7,761	93 51	109
Totals .....	79,087	84 86	39,063	52 22	62,681	86 34	100
Lambton .....	24,134	89 06	11,857	71 00	17,024	91 04	98
Huron .....	48,234	94 58	30,152	73 52	49,639	113 07	84
Bruce .....	24,071	79 71	18,190	59 64	24,356	92 96	86
Totals .....	96,439	89 05	60,199	70 33	91,019	102 50	87
Grey .....	37,466	80 40	29,563	66 58	50,530	103 55	78
Simcoe .....	49,475	85 89	25,312	48 21	53,619	96 09	89
Totals .....	86,941	83 44	54,875	56 63	104,149	99 57	84
Middlesex .....	41,819	86 40	26,464	61 83	40,836	88 39	98
Oxford .....	50,100	106 37	21,231	85 61	34,170	106 45	100
Brant .....	27,916	125 75	11,351	70 50	23,356	126 25	100
Perth .....	36,339	92 70	39,124	95 42	46,709	116 48	80
Wellington .....	23,115	77 05	26,680	69 84	24,202	84 92	91
Waterloo .....	41,506	99 53	13,321	60 55	33,553	111 10	90
Dufferin .....	9,105	60 30	12,325	99 40	12,525	95 61	63
Totals .....	229,900	94 34	150,496	76 28	215,351	103 19	91
Lincoln .....	18,113	107 82	6,176	62 38	11,176	97 17	111
Wentworth .....	26,725	96 83	14,819	67 67	23,163	108 24	89
Halton .....	19,971	123 28	7,347	93 00	14,076	114 44	108
Peel .....	33,977	104 87	20,920	75 25	24,422	86 60	121
York .....	77,910	109 42	32,500	68 86	72,391	120 45	91
Ontario .....	66,923	142 39	29,750	77 07	54,554	118 86	120
Durham .....	54,152	92 57	26,654	59 76	47,876	100 37	92
Northumberland .....	34,680	86 26	9,870	58 40	23,111	90 28	96
Prince Edward .....	10,945	87 56	466	17 26	3,897	73 53	119
Totals .....	343,396	106 51	148,502	68 28	274,666	106 46	100
Lennox and Addington .....	5,395	81 74	4,477	57 40	4,742	72 95	112
Frontenac .....	15,759	57 51	7,933	53 60	14,198	74 73	77
Leeds and Grenville .....	15,785	83 08	12,281	76 76	12,997	83 85	99
Dundas .....	6,693	90 45	3,150	70 00	4,295	84 22	107
Stormont .....	3,457	40 20	952	28 00	1,728	46 70	86
Glengarry .....	3,323	53 60	4,004	77 00	2,972	63 23	85
Prescott .....	4,434	86 94	4,687	57 86	4,377	79 58	109
Russell .....	13,909	80 40	11,921	91 00	11,877	90 66	89
Carleton .....	33,073	61 93	24,549	50 10	40,113	79 75	78
Renfrew .....	3,015	33 50	4,848	49 47	6,657	68 62	49
Lanark .....	7,323	71 79	4,720	40 00	10,019	85 63	84
Totals .....	112,166	65 90	83,522	58 20	113,975	78 71	84
Victoria .....	44,617	115 59	23,795	70 82	34,036	107 03	108
Peterborough .....	26,991	76 25	11,139	41 41	24,504	79 30	96
Haliburton .....	1,541	67 00	1,890	70 00	2,051	93 23	72
Hastings .....	15,707	79 33	7,280	41 60	15,377	90 45	88
Totals .....	88,856	92 46	44,104	54 65	75,968	92 76	100
Muskoka .....	4,776	58 96	4,676	51 38	5,090	62 84	94
Parry Sound .....	1,222	50 92	2,587	92 39	2,082	90 52	56
Algoma .....	2,037	53 61	1,568	56 00	2,363	71 61	75
Totals .....	8,035	56 19	8,831	60 07	9,535	69 60	81
The Province .....	1,044,820	90 66	589,592	64 72	947,344	97 35	93

## VALUES—TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex.....	7,945	41 60	8,434	57 77	13,622	69 50	60
Kent.....	18,484	63 09	18,085	70 10	25,462	86 02	73
Elgin.....	34,142	84 51	24,718	78 47	25,924	85 56	99
Norfolk.....	151,280	92 81	94,311	82 08	99,365	94 10	99
Haldimand.....	20,457	72 80	3,750	45 73	7,976	65 92	110
Welland.....	16,557	83 20	13,010	61 95	14,345	86 40	96
Totals.....	248,865	83 01	162,308	75 14	186,694	87 32	95
Lambton.....	32,179	84 91	13,393	59 00	19,879	79 52	107
Huron.....	551,434	81 83	647,089	98 30	639,671	98 52	83
Bruce.....	489,967	80 60	484,863	83 60	581,345	102 01	79
Totals.....	1,073,580	81 35	1,145,345	90 83	1,240,895	99 73	82
Grey.....	696,412	73 63	873,357	88 80	880,140	96 19	77
Simcoe.....	316,048	82 91	188,935	59 71	322,210	92 03	90
Totals.....	1,012,460	76 36	1,062,342	81 72	1,202,350	95 04	80
Middlesex.....	186,170	93 60	135,470	82 40	153,881	91 05	103
Oxford.....	625,093	99 24	628,278	123 07	580,850	108 15	92
Brant.....	373,463	106 31	294,920	100 79	320,558	112 91	94
Perth.....	366,882	88 15	449,291	96 89	434,592	97 07	91
Wellington.....	1,205,613	90 11	1,219,130	95 31	1,341,474	103 77	87
Waterloo.....	481,653	95 68	510,719	97 58	499,807	98 54	97
Dufferin.....	171,943	68 64	227,413	96 81	198,965	85 03	81
Totals.....	3,410,817	92 48	3,465,221	99 90	3,530,127	101 69	91
Lincoln.....	29,137	101 17	16,819	68 09	19,707	84 58	120
Wentworth.....	367,595	114 34	237,548	87 27	310,932	118 90	96
Halton.....	236,190	115 44	184,954	100 79	197,605	108 10	107
Peel.....	138,462	85 15	101,930	68 27	109,217	78 86	108
York.....	381,325	90 13	276,629	82 72	328,075	96 38	94
Ontario.....	1,242,547	97 68	1,112,448	87 93	1,172,921	96 17	102
Durham.....	502,448	93 18	427,898	83 12	536,659	98 25	95
Northumberland.....	300,877	83 55	255,033	73 01	313,310	90 95	92
Prince Edward.....	12,376	70 72	5,407	51 99	7,495	71 38	99
Totals.....	3,210,957	96 44	2,618,666	84 37	2,990,921	97 68	99
Lennox and Addington.....	4,394	45 30	10,488	65 14	8,353	63 76	71
Frontenac.....	27,608	49 57	15,928	57 71	34,391	71 50	69
Leeds and Grenville.....	22,957	68 12	18,442	76 21	19,093	82 30	83
Dundas.....	5,970	72 80	1,549	51 63	3,484	71 10	102
Stormont.....	2,787	41 60	3,120	66 38	4,893	65 24	64
Glengarry.....	1,997	83 21	8,363	103 25	4,955	99 10	84
Prescott.....	9,874	82 28	11,026	64 48	12,845	95 15	86
Russell.....	27,290	83 20	43,896	152 42	27,250	101 68	82
Carleton.....	102,761	63 67	65,877	52 12	110,795	75 42	84
Renfrew.....	30,351	49 92	30,155	56 05	40,828	67 04	74
Lanark.....	43,171	76 27	28,537	50 42	38,527	75 99	100
Totals.....	279,160	63 45	237,381	64 79	305,414	76 24	83
Victoria.....	369,569	94 64	299,510	80 47	327,082	90 81	104
Peterborough.....	88,778	56 76	65,597	51 09	90,647	69 51	82
Haliburton.....	19,455	59 13	18,356	70 06	21,892	68 41	86
Hastings.....	71,997	55 68	41,396	48 36	61,845	67 81	82
Totals.....	549,799	77 53	424,859	69 38	501,466	81 70	95
Muskoka.....	52,301	49 11	82,566	69 32	75,598	67 32	73
Parry Sound.....	40,966	81 12	34,910	71 54	43,718	76 56	106
Algoma.....	30,264	62 40	33,372	92 19	38,233	72 27	86
Totals.....	123,531	60 11	150,848	73 91	157,549	70 87	85
The Province.....	9,909,169	87 55	9,266,970	87 99	10,115,416	96 40	91

## VALUES—CORN TO TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	2,054,350	26 48	1,235,954	17 97	1,525,259	20 76	128
Kent .....	2,354,433	23 57	1,440,963	16 32	1,810,355	18 87	125
Elgin .....	1,681,679	23 50	1,116,754	16 16	1,284,440	18 56	127
Norfolk .....	1,147,772	18 56	852,213	13 29	1,009,648	16 23	114
Haldimand .....	668,689	12 58	818,700	15 13	782,599	14 61	86
Welland .....	831,942	14 02	880,918	15 76	855,181	14 86	94
Totals .....	8,738,865	20 64	6,345,502	15 85	7,267,482	17 64	117
Lambton .....	1,398,290	20 73	1,149,770	19 24	1,154,843	17 91	116
Huron .....	2,438,079	21 68	2,692,423	24 49	2,463,090	22 60	96
Bruce .....	2,298,713	22 17	2,256,574	22 52	2,089,890	21 51	103
Totals .....	6,135,082	21 63	6,098,767	22 60	5,707,823	21 09	103
Grey .....	2,830,351	20 26	2,062,072	22 72	2,819,637	20 92	97
Simcoe .....	1,882,259	19 91	1,726,032	20 14	1,776,536	20 31	98
Totals .....	4,712,610	20 12	4,788,104	21 72	4,596,173	20 68	97
Middlesex .....	2,575,599	22 91	1,752,888	17 54	2,054,503	19 15	120
Oxford .....	2,250,901	28 13	1,787,569	23 35	1,893,339	24 14	117
Brant .....	896,747	22 62	890,388	21 02	927,098	22 51	100
Perth .....	2,021,369	26 23	1,906,169	24 43	1,788,078	23 29	113
Wellington .....	2,831,134	26 70	3,139,470	30 41	3,003,630	29 15	92
Waterloo .....	1,544,988	29 84	1,342,101	26 65	1,392,762	27 08	110
Dufferin .....	774,592	18 73	1,008,103	26 28	828,826	20 99	89
Totals .....	12,895,330	25 37	11,826,688	24 19	11,388,236	23 89	106
Lincoln .....	832,940	15 89	827,027	15 96	840,169	16 33	97
Wentworth .....	1,302,652	23 57	1,066,824	19 18	1,189,324	21 43	110
Halton .....	658,370	17 95	672,924	17 51	722,097	18 93	95
Peel .....	647,556	15 54	820,392	18 50	781,598	18 16	86
York .....	1,741,741	20 87	1,843,590	21 92	1,722,684	20 21	103
Ontario .....	2,301,538	31 63	2,232,702	30 51	2,243,395	31 12	102
Durham .....	1,233,873	22 96	1,285,871	24 08	1,368,570	24 95	92
Northumberland .....	1,294,111	17 91	1,228,082	17 23	1,327,215	18 38	97
Prince Edward .....	589,803	13 40	560,820	13 34	668,688	14 59	92
Totals .....	10,602,584	20 70	10,538,232	20 49	10,863,740	20 96	99
Lennox and Addington .....	614,574	10 23	656,780	10 82	811,173	13 93	73
Frontenac .....	747,248	10 31	722,283	10 41	904,689	12 73	81
Leeds and Grenville .....	1,836,415	13 82	2,083,560	15 84	2,092,389	15 83	87
Dundas .....	1,007,318	23 15	864,464	21 46	856,957	20 75	112
Stormont .....	971,106	24 37	749,573	20 27	748,234	19 80	123
Glengarry .....	1,178,261	26 14	988,578	25 20	859,143	21 67	121
Prescott .....	1,008,986	24 35	847,234	21 05	751,274	19 32	126
Russell .....	376,290	18 84	527,692	23 51	383,174	17 92	105
Carleton .....	1,512,204	19 90	1,703,518	22 90	1,482,366	20 03	99
Renfrew .....	769,116	10 30	1,272,579	17 70	986,761	14 15	73
Lanark .....	905,486	12 82	1,470,271	20 42	1,227,575	16 94	76
Totals .....	10,927,004	16 15	11,886,532	18 03	11,103,735	16 91	96
Victoria .....	978,855	22 09	1,036,854	21 38	983,554	21 27	104
Peterborough .....	530,001	12 20	590,705	13 66	656,977	14 86	82
Haliburton .....	197,299	16 15	206,980	18 87	183,185	15 92	101
Hastings .....	1,239,183	14 25	1,290,228	15 96	1,321,282	15 70	91
Totals .....	2,945,338	15 76	3,124,767	17 03	3,144,998	16 90	93
Muskoka .....	489,499	18 96	581,121	22 13	468,205	18 48	103
Parry Sound .....	174,872	16 12	219,150	24 76	193,135	18 71	86
Algoma .....	283,529	22 70	244,984	20 19	229,616	19 79	115
Totals .....	947,900	19 28	1,045,255	22 12	890,956	18 85	102
The Province .....	57,904,713	20 14	55,653,847	19 99	55,463,143	19 73	102



## VALUES OF ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLES No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total marketable value of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	3,557,665	23 40	2,251,466	15 91	2,645,723	18 50	126
Kent .....	4,616,864	21 00	2,903,747	13 86	3,635,431	17 43	120
Elgin .....	3,499,505	20 27	2,175,994	12 80	2,774,030	16 78	121
Norfolk .....	2,603,888	16 52	1,643,108	10 35	2,205,894	14 66	113
Haldimand .....	2,031,372	14 22	1,665,775	11 86	1,930,550	13 79	103
Welland .....	1,579,992	14 13	1,440,561	13 04	1,529,111	13 92	102
Totals .....	17,889,286	18 70	12,080,651	12 98	14,720,739	16 05	117
Lambton .....	3,474,796	19 25	2,378,254	14 07	2,694,157	16 04	120
Huron .....	5,902,857	17 85	5,321,616	16 04	5,797,975	17 59	101
Bruce .....	4,925,357	17 14	4,237,068	15 19	4,658,008	16 96	101
Totals .....	14,303,010	17 91	11,936,938	15 31	13,150,140	17 03	105
Grey .....	5,726,465	15 68	5,312,020	15 17	5,820,281	16 21	97
Simcoe .....	5,243,349	16 17	4,135,907	13 56	4,924,838	16 35	99
Totals .....	10,969,814	15 91	9,447,927	14 42	10,745,119	16 27	98
Middlesex .....	6,014,448	19 19	3,955,340	13 49	5,040,795	16 76	114
Oxford .....	4,739,536	21 54	3,427,144	15 88	3,984,421	18 75	115
Brant .....	2,105,414	17 56	1,740,466	14 13	2,079,431	17 55	100
Perth .....	4,730,938	20 59	3,686,766	15 90	4,231,141	18 33	112
Wellington .....	5,942,175	19 66	5,364,526	17 94	5,774,246	19 75	100
Waterloo .....	3,545,204	21 21	2,656,269	16 42	3,173,833	19 61	108
Dufferin .....	2,139,511	16 53	1,974,880	15 87	1,972,882	16 07	103
Totals .....	29,217,226	19 72	22,805,391	15 73	26,256,749	18 24	108
Lincoln .....	1,481,988	14 74	1,327,484	12 97	1,559,445	15 21	97
Wentworth .....	2,652,493	18 51	2,016,102	13 94	2,488,803	17 58	105
Halton .....	1,686,632	16 15	1,505,068	14 17	1,740,745	16 47	98
Peel .....	2,706,458	16 10	2,155,365	13 45	2,607,891	16 38	98
York .....	5,903,631	19 35	4,470,729	14 87	5,135,278	17 37	111
Ontario .....	5,614,832	21 99	4,209,873	17 22	4,873,868	20 00	110
Durham .....	3,403,308	16 95	2,864,478	14 47	3,499,171	17 26	98
Northumberland .....	2,901,778	13 25	2,540,544	11 61	3,111,710	14 28	93
Prince Edward .....	1,557,275	11 72	1,296,427	9 95	1,584,073	12 16	96
Totals .....	27,908,395	17 13	22,386,070	13 94	26,600,984	16 63	103
Lennox and Addington .....	1,319,008	9 75	1,420,762	10 08	1,811,553	12 67	77
Frontenac .....	1,509,385	10 57	1,201,914	9 20	1,755,421	12 40	85
Leeds and Grenville .....	3,287,504	13 84	3,057,496	13 18	3,452,439	14 47	96
Dundas .....	1,786,402	20 07	1,320,409	15 94	1,519,918	17 61	114
Stormont .....	1,498,403	20 49	1,152,773	16 11	1,233,236	16 92	121
Glengarry .....	1,764,637	19 31	1,503,775	17 55	1,448,823	16 74	115
Prescott .....	1,696,004	19 89	1,367,830	15 74	1,304,660	15 35	130
Russell .....	699,340	15 47	826,240	16 28	730,772	14 83	104
Carleton .....	3,171,874	16 75	2,961,321	16 48	2,979,185	16 29	103
Renfrew .....	1,736,807	10 32	2,050,494	12 53	2,147,742	13 20	78
Lanark .....	1,702,368	11 85	2,112,460	14 57	2,141,724	14 83	80
Totals .....	20,171,732	14 40	18,975,474	13 85	20,525,473	14 73	98
Victoria .....	2,812,810	16 17	2,407,968	13 86	2,692,059	15 62	104
Peterborough .....	1,606,458	11 58	1,451,864	10 51	1,881,279	13 38	87
Haliburton .....	287,439	13 36	285,181	14 53	269,818	13 65	98
Hastings .....	2,506,818	11 64	2,314,478	11 19	2,978,374	13 38	87
Totals .....	7,213,525	13 12	6,459,491	12 00	7,821,530	14 08	93
Muskoka .....	646,779	16 01	717,984	17 67	621,487	16 03	100
Parry Sound .....	265,556	14 15	298,986	19 07	297,791	15 99	88
Algoma .....	560,169	19 33	470,957	17 88	474,049	17 94	108
Totals .....	1,472,504	16 70	1,487,927	18 00	1,393,327	16 62	100
The Province .....	129,145,492	17 00	105,579,869	14 25	121,214,061	16 33	104

## VALUES—WOOL.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of the Wool Clip in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of clip per fleece, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	
	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	\$	\$ c.	
Essex .....	15,740	1 21	17,455	1 27	16,592	1 12	108
Kent .....	20,796	1 21	18,411	1 30	21,075	1 13	107
Elgin .....	23,322	1 27	23,367	1 28	21,316	1 14	111
Norfolk .....	13,873	1 09	16,005	1 18	15,734	1 04	105
Haldimand .....	16,098	1 21	21,400	1 32	19,743	1 18	103
Welland .....	12,784	1 02	15,900	1 14	14,550	99	103
Totals .....	102,613	1 18	112,538	1 25	109,010	1 10	107
Lambton .....	23,743	1 22	23,981	1 34	24,461	1 16	105
Huron .....	46,732	1 17	50,895	1 27	50,169	1 11	105
Bruce .....	51,863	1 16	52,338	1 26	51,779	1 11	104
Totals .....	122,338	1 17	127,214	1 28	126,409	1 12	105
Grey .....	71,618	1 14	74,858	1 25	73,982	1 08	105
Simcoe .....	46,887	1 13	49,056	1 23	50,712	1 09	103
Totals .....	118,505	1 13	123,914	1 24	124,694	1 09	104
Middlesex .....	35,187	1 24	35,090	1 36	36,782	1 18	105
Oxford .....	17,323	1 16	19,169	1 26	19,046	1 11	105
Brant .....	11,698	1 18	13,388	1 21	14,117	1 10	107
Perth .....	30,273	1 15	33,581	1 28	32,979	1 11	104
Wellington .....	48,235	1 14	49,751	1 26	50,902	1 11	103
Waterloo .....	20,570	1 07	22,301	1 18	22,495	1 04	103
Dufferin .....	18,408	1 13	19,180	1 27	19,516	1 08	105
Totals .....	181,694	1 16	192,460	1 27	195,837	1 11	105
Lincoln .....	9,159	1 00	9,635	1 15	10,077	1 01	99
Wentworth .....	15,284	1 20	15,436	1 31	15,760	1 13	106
Halton .....	12,171	1 22	13,958	1 38	13,557	1 21	101
Peel .....	18,054	1 30	20,841	1 50	19,785	1 28	102
York .....	28,636	1 21	30,443	1 32	32,139	1 17	103
Ontario .....	29,630	1 21	28,651	1 38	30,900	1 20	101
Durham .....	21,879	1 16	23,131	1 25	23,039	1 13	103
Northumberland .....	21,706	1 19	25,541	1 29	23,517	1 13	105
Prince Edward .....	8,394	1 02	8,221	1 15	9,049	1 01	101
Totals .....	164,813	1 19	175,857	1 32	177,803	1 15	103
Lennox and Addington .....	12,293	1 13	16,436	1 18	15,776	1 04	109
Frontenac .....	14,649	1 07	17,928	1 14	17,726	1 00	107
Leeds and Grenville .....	28,175	97	32,114	1 07	33,516	95	102
Dundas .....	8,558	1 03	10,236	1 14	10,277	98	105
Stormont .....	9,542	1 08	11,386	1 23	10,106	1 03	105
Glengarry .....	12,077	96	13,149	1 05	13,710	92	104
Prescott .....	10,404	1 04	9,151	1 12	10,591	96	108
Russell .....	5,859	98	6,917	1 07	7,367	94	104
Carleton .....	27,160	1 05	28,368	1 17	27,755	1 01	104
Renfrew .....	34,987	95	34,212	1 02	32,743	89	107
Lanark .....	26,130	98	33,625	1 08	31,214	95	103
Totals .....	189,834	1 01	213,522	1 10	210,781	96	105
Victoria .....	21,432	1 14	27,287	1 29	23,828	1 10	104
Peterborough .....	15,767	1 08	15,587	1 17	16,892	1 03	105
Haliburton .....	3,015	1 00	2,999	1 10	3,129	95	105
Hastings .....	23,214	1 02	24,688	1 10	24,880	97	105
Totals .....	63,428	1 07	70,561	1 18	68,729	1 02	105
Muskoka .....	6,212	1 10	7,063	1 19	6,516	1 05	105
Parry Sound .....	2,781	1 19	2,151	1 26	2,447	1 09	109
Algonia .....	4,752	1 22	4,193	1 32	4,074	1 17	104
Totals .....	13,745	1 16	13,407	1 24	13,037	1 09	106
The Province .....	956,970	1 12	1,029,473	1 23	1,026,300	1 07	105

## FARM WAGES.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1887 and 1888, and the average for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Farm laborers.												Domestics per month with board.	
	Per year—						Per month—							
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Essex	156	163	160	266	256	256	16 93	16 92	17 50	27 01	26 13	27 17	6 39	6 21
Kent	163	158	171	251	242	263	17 20	17 11	18 19	26 49	25 61	27 00	7 12	6 16
Elgin	166	162	168	248	241	250	17 05	17 18	18 09	27 09	26 44	27 27	6 74	6 36
Norfolk	140	148	154	229	226	237	15 16	15 32	16 27	21 68	23 25	23 99	5 79	5 50
Halifax	145	149	154	247	243	242	16 26	17 11	17 53	25 33	26 68	26 82	5 95	5 86
Welland	147	144	147	240	245	244	16 23	16 64	16 79	25 51	26 30	26 94	6 30	6 12
Group	154	154	160	248	241	249	16 56	16 72	17 56	25 50	25 64	26 51	6 41	6 02
Cambridge	161	162	169	265	254	268	17 15	17 31	18 14	26 93	27 21	27 89	6 51	6 41
London	158	158	164	254	256	257	17 06	17 00	18 03	26 14	26 61	27 51	6 22	5 79
Bruce	155	158	161	251	254	254	17 42	17 33	18 18	27 43	27 24	27 62	5 81	5 64
Group	158	159	164	256	255	259	17 21	17 19	18 12	26 81	27 00	27 70	6 13	5 88
Grey	152	153	157	241	248	244	16 89	16 76	17 63	26 30	25 56	26 85	6 40	5 78
Simcoe	158	158	163	263	260	265	17 14	17 15	18 36	27 48	26 74	28 35	6 15	5 83
Group	155	155	160	251	254	255	17 01	16 95	18 06	26 86	26 17	27 67	6 28	5 80
Middlesex	156	159	166	242	245	250	16 81	16 81	18 39	25 98	24 92	27 15	6 68	6 22
Oxford	137	164	165	246	243	250	16 40	16 48	17 14	25 43	24 94	25 99	6 65	6 30
Grant	152	156	160	245	259	247	15 87	16 00	17 21	25 72	25 50	25 99	6 40	6 30
Perth	156	160	164	242	259	257	17 11	17 54	18 72	27 54	27 21	28 83	6 20	6 09
Wellington	162	160	164	247	255	257	16 95	16 86	17 62	26 55	26 82	27 41	6 26	6 16
Waterloo	149	154	155	261	254	253	15 94	17 18	17 41	26 82	26 95	26 70	6 08	6 12
Dufferin	148	155	155	248	244	251	16 89	16 93	17 75	27 45	26 35	27 82	5 91	5 87
Group	155	159	162	247	251	252	16 65	16 82	17 76	26 40	25 92	26 97	6 37	6 17
Lincoln	157	156	159	243	254	245	17 18	17 67	17 71	26 54	26 17	26 29	5 99	6 12
Wentworth	159	160	158	260	249	254	17 07	16 59	17 56	26 66	26 39	27 18	6 69	6 62
Fulton	167	170	170	250	271	265	17 38	17 82	18 36	26 53	27 16	27 85	7 11	7 09
Peel	157	168	176	270	259	267	17 46	17 63	18 55	27 63	26 93	28 43	7 16	6 95
York	166	169	170	263	269	265	17 02	16 85	17 96	27 47	25 73	27 98	6 51	6 30
Ontario	163	166	168	255	244	261	16 35	16 12	17 75	26 19	26 11	27 78	6 14	6 02
Richmond	155	157	163	251	257	250	16 32	17 73	17 30	25 24	26 09	26 21	6 53	5 79
Northumberland	150	153	156	237	232	244	15 84	16 31	16 95	25 09	24 54	25 78	6 12	6 00
Prince Edward	154	140	152	238	224	229	16 61	15 76	16 81	23 63	22 91	24 02	5 96	5 72
Group	159	162	164	252	253	253	16 84	16 79	17 70	26 34	25 81	26 90	6 47	6 30
Simcoe and Add.	151	148	155	227	224	236	16 10	15 66	16 82	23 97	22 38	25 55	5 26	5 49
Frontenac	156	148	154	246	238	249	17 10	16 00	17 55	26 79	24 41	26 75	5 83	6 50
Leeds and Gren.	161	158	165	255	251	254	17 96	17 18	18 38	26 03	25 19	26 71	7 00	6 27
Windsor	149	168	159	238	254	239	16 98	17 61	17 67	27 52	26 76	27 89	6 61	6 05
Northampton	162	155	166	270	236	244	17 83	16 69	18 69	27 63	25 30	27 96	6 00	6 08
Lennox and Add.	144	149	160	245	264	251	17 33	16 98	18 51	26 87	26 30	27 99	6 46	5 79
Prescott	150	160	164	254	255	262	18 08	17 65	19 03	27 56	26 20	28 24	5 26	6 13
Russell	145	153	166	259	256	256	17 53	16 88	18 73	26 82	25 67	27 45	5 48	5 00
Carleton	167	164	166	265	271	260	17 61	17 39	17 82	28 19	26 52	27 82	6 81	6 46
Kennewick	159	165	171	257	247	267	17 25	17 03	18 16	27 05	26 66	27 81	5 37	5 46
Manitowick	173	172	176	278	267	271	17 98	17 48	18 69	27 08	27 31	27 72	6 18	6 34
Group	157	158	164	252	249	252	17 43	16 98	18 26	26 72	25 52	27 09	5 98	6 00
Victoria	169	166	169	253	257	255	16 77	16 26	17 87	25 79	25 30	27 24	6 33	5 96
Peterborough	160	165	170	257	262	263	18 10	16 86	18 59	26 53	28 15	26 32	6 80	6 01
Haliburton	151	155	163	253	252	262	17 54	17 50	18 52	28 36	27 63	28 86	5 41	5 23
Castings	157	154	161	250	252	253	16 91	16 55	17 42	26 00	26 25	26 13	5 46	5 49
Group	160	161	166	253	256	256	17 34	16 63	18 02	26 37	26 81	27 28	6 06	5 73
Manitowick	167	171	170	277	259	274	19 07	18 01	19 45	29 43	27 21	29 40	6 48	5 77
Manitowick Sound	138	174	170	250	261	270	20 29	18 85	19 60	31 09	27 57	30 03	6 96	6 32
Manitowick	182	177	178	256	271	276	20 26	18 80	20 71	28 77	26 55	30 26	6 13	6 32
Group	170	173	174	267	262	275	19 62	18 31	19 78	29 40	27 10	29 76	6 43	6 05
Manitowick Province	157	159	163	251	250	254	16 99	16 91	17 87	26 50	26 04	27 25	6 28	6 05





## PART IV.

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### LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

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#### STATISTICS OF URBAN WAGE EARNERS.

The labor of tabulating the statistics of this Part of the report has been much heavier this year than in any previous year, owing in some degree to the increased number of returns which had to be handled, but chiefly because of the much larger variety of deductions worked out from the general tables. In the view of some statisticians a simple presentation of the figures compiled from returns is all that ought to be undertaken by a Bureau like ours, as within this limit they are treading upon safe ground. It is certainly consistent with ease and expedition; but where nothing else is attempted than a bald compilation of returns, the most valuable and instructive lessons of the statistics are likely to be lost. The labor and the effort of generalisation are too great to be undertaken excepting by specialists, and even in the case of men of this class such data as total quantities afford are not available in the form in which detailed tables are usually prepared. Work of this kind can only be carried on efficiently in the statistical office, where all the requisite data for investigation are accessible for reference, and where the records of successive years are kept for comparative uses. A Bureau of labor statistics should not exist merely for the benefit of economic students. Its chief value is for the working classes and their employers, and in their interests it is considered that a careful analysis of the tables ought to be made and the most important deductions worked out. There is a mine of useful information in the tables when analysed in this way, and it is confidently hoped that the time and study bestowed upon them will serve some useful purpose in the investigation of labor problems.

Besides the presentation of statistics of work and wages, this Part contains a summary of the evidence of the Labor Commission presented to the Dominion Parliament at its last session, so far as relates to the province of Ontario. This summary has been prepared by subjects, and presents in moderate compass all the leading facts and opinions of a volume of 1,200 pages.

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**THE COLLECTION OF WAGE STATISTICS.**—The method of collecting returns from employés for weekly and yearly statistics has been similar to that adopted for the preceding four years. Local collectors were appointed in the various towns and cities selected, and full instructions as to their duties were mailed them. In some cases it was found necessary from time to time to further communicate information explanatory to difficulties encountered, and upon the whole a fair collection has been obtained. The information from employers has, with the exception of the city of Toronto, been wholly obtained by mail, and the response has been far in excess of any previous year. The chief cities and towns are not so well returned as heretofore under a personal canvass, but more territory has been covered and the occupations are more varied.

Following are the circulars and schedules used in the collection :

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COLLECTORS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

SIR,—For the collection of statistics of earnings and cost of living of the working classes two distinct Forms or Schedules are supplied, and as far as possible the information called for by each should be obtained from every workingman who gives returns.

Schedule A is framed for a return of weekly wage statistics, the period taken being a *full* week in 1888, ending with date entered at the head of the Schedule. Employers will be solicited to make a similar return and the two classes will be tabulated separately and collectively.

The return of time employed, wages earned, and cost of living for the year period is called for in Schedule B, and should be for the year ending as obtainable but not later than December 31, 1888. The data for the most valuable class of Labor statistics are sought by this Schedule, and while some of the heads of enquiry are apparently inquisitorial, their usefulness in the study of the Labor problem cannot admit of doubt.

An effort should be made to PROCURE RETURNS OF FIVE TO TEN PERSONS IN EVERY OCCUPATION or sub-occupation, if there are so many employed in it in your town. The mistake of getting a mass of returns for three or four occupations and a few or none from others should be avoided. *The important point is to get a sufficient number from which to compute fair averages for each branch of industry in your town.*

You will doubtless frequently meet with cases where it is difficult to obtain from the workingmen all the particulars asked for in the schedules, and in such cases a little judicious help or suggestion may be necessary. The experience of persons employed in this service is that, even with workingmen who keep no record of time, wages, or cost of living, a few well-directed questions by the Collector will enable the workingman to give figures that are as nearly as possible accurate.

If the workingman is unable for any cause to supply the information when called upon, his address should be taken, one copy of the Schedule left with him, and a call made at his residence after working hours. In some cases it may be expedient to do this so as not to interrupt his operations; and in order that no cause of offence may be given to the employers of labor in factories, or elsewhere, it will be prudent to CONSULT THEM AND OBTAIN THEIR ASSENT before commencing a canvass of the employes.

I need not urge upon you the great importance of accuracy in gathering these statistics. The economic value of the information depends wholly upon its accuracy, and, in the interest alike of employers and employes, it is desirable to ascertain the truth with respect to the condition of the wage-earners of the country.

You are requested to make a daily return to the Bureau of the Schedules filled up, so that your work may be examined as it proceeds and attention called to defects or inaccuracies in it, if any should appear. The envelopes enclosed with the parcel of Schedules may be used in mailing these returns. They are postage free, if not sealed.

It is distinctly understood that the statistics called for in the Schedules will be treated as confidential by the Bureau. They will be published only in bulk form, and cannot be used for any purpose of assessment or taxation. Still, if any workingman objects to giving his name with the statistics of his Schedule, you may accept it on that condition by certifying that it is a genuine return.

In addition to collecting statistics of labor, wages and cost of living, you are requested to report on matters affecting the position of the working classes and the general relations of Capital and Labor in your town during the year ending December 31, 1888. The subjects of enquiry are enumerated on the card sent herewith, and I would suggest that you take notes of information while engaged in collecting statistics, in order that your report may be prepared with great care and with a strict regard to facts. Forms for making this portion of the report will be furnished you.

### CIRCULAR TO WAGE-EARNERS.

In response to a resolution of the Ontario Trades Congress of 1883 this Bureau began the collection of statistics relating to labor, wages and cost of living. The statistics for that year were gathered from workers only, and mainly from such as were members of labor organizations. In 1884, 1885 and 1886 the information was procured from employers as well as workers, and the average rate of weekly wages was computed from both classes of returns, separately and collectively—the object being to eliminate errors due to possible exaggeration, and so ascertain the true average rate. In 1887 returns were procured from employes only, owing to pressure of work in the Bureau a competent officer could not be spared to solicit this information from employers.

Schedule A, hereto attached, is framed for a return of weekly wage statistics in 1888, the period taken being any full week in the months of August, September or October. Employers are being solicited to make a similar return, and the two classes will be tabulated separately and collectively as in former years.

The return of time employed, wages earned and cost of living for the year period is called for in Schedule B. The data for the most valuable class of labor statistics are sought by this schedule, and while some of the heads of enquiry are apparently inquisitorial, their usefulness in the study of the labor problem cannot admit of doubt.

It is important that in every city and town in which these statistics are gathered the returns for weekly and yearly tables should be sufficiently numerous to supply trustworthy averages for each industry an occupation represented, and to this end the workingmen of the province are invited to give their co-operation by promptly filling up and returning the schedules to the local collectors. The value of the Report



must necessarily, to a very large extent, depend on the information supplied to the Bureau. All such information, I may add, will be treated as confidential; the returns will be tabulated in bulk only, and they cannot be used for any other purpose. The object being to collect information as to the social and financial condition of the workmen it is here unnecessary to detail the benefits to be derived therefrom by the wage-earners themselves, who know that without this data all movements for social improvement are but leaps in the dark.

### SCHEDULE A.

LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE (TOWN OR CITY) OF.....

FOR THE FULL WEEK ENDING.....1888.

*Fill in blank of date with any full week in  
August, September or October.*

1. Name in full.....
2. Are you over or under 16 years?.....
3. Occupation or Trade.....
4. Subdivision of occupation or trade.....
5. Where or by whom employed.....
6. Amount of wages for the full week,.....\$.....
7. Number of hours employed in that week.....

### SANITARY CONDITIONS, ETC.

8. If a householder, are you owner or tenant?.....
9. Are the sanitary conditions of the house satisfactory?.....
10. In what respect, if at all, are they faulty?.....
11. How many days were you unemployed during the year exclusive of legal holidays,  
from: (1) Sickness of self or family..... (2) Inability to obtain work  
.....(3) Other causes.....Total.....

NOTE.—Be careful to give sub-division, or particular line of work in occupation.

### SCHEDULE B.

LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE (TOWN OR CITY) OF.....FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING

....., 1887 AND ENDING....., 1888.

*Fill in blanks of place and date.*

1. Number dependent for support (not including self), - - .....
2. Number of dependents under 16 years of age (if any), - - .....
3. Average hours per week during the year when employed - .....
4. Days employed during the year, - - - \$.....
5. Wages derived from occupation during the year, - - - \$.....
6. Extra earnings (if any) received during the year, outside of regular  
employment, - - - \$.....
7. Earnings (if any) of wife or minor children during the year, - \$.....

### COST OF LIVING FOR THE YEAR.

8. Cost of rent, - - - - - \$.....
9. Cost of fuel, - - - - - \$.....
10. Cost of clothing for family (or self if without dependents) - \$.....
11. Cost of food for family, - - - - - \$.....
12. Cost of board and lodging (if not house-keeping) - - - \$.....
13. Society dues and life insurance, - - - - - \$.....
14. All other expenditure for support of self or family, - - - \$.....
15. Total cost of living for family (or self if without dependents) - \$.....

NOTE.—The details under cost of living may be given in whole or part, according as the person making the return is able to classify them. Minute accuracy is not possible, unless accounts are kept, but a close approximation can doubtless be made. Item No. 15 is of the greatest importance, for without it the return is useless in making up the tables. Extra earnings should be the produce of labor only, whether of self or family.

*Certified.*

.....  
*Collector of Statistics.*

## CIRCULAR TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOR.

You are respectfully requested to make to this Bureau, upon the Schedule sent herewith, a return of the wages paid to all persons in your employ for any full week fairly representative of your occupation or industry in the last six months of the current year, *being careful to fill in blank for date of week*. Similar returns are being collected from employes themselves, and it is hoped that from the data procured from both parties an impartial report can be prepared.

It is important that the returns of wages should be sufficiently numerous to supply trustworthy averages for each industry and occupation represented. The value of the Report must necessarily, to a very large extent, depend on the information supplied to the Bureau. All such information, I may add, will be treated as confidential in so far as concerns individual employers; the returns will be tabulated in bulk only, and they cannot be used for any other purpose.

Your attention is directed to the instructions for filling up the Schedule. One of the most valuable results to be obtained, from a statistical point of view, is the relation of averages to the quantities from which they are computed, and for the purpose of this examination it is essential to get a return of earnings, age, sex, and hours employed for each worker separately. It is not necessary to give the name of any worker, but simply his or her occupation as in the Sample Sheet.

The returns to the Bureau, if enclosed in the envelope sent herewith, are postage free.

## SAMPLE SHEET.

## RETURN OF WEEKLY WAGES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1888.\*

NAME OF COMPANY, FIRM OR EMPLOYER.	LINE OF OCCUPATION OR INDUSTRY.	PLACE OF BUSINESS.
<i>Oswald, Jones &amp; Co.</i>	<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	<i>1899 Yonge Street, Toronto.</i>

In this return it is essential to give for each worker, singly, the number of hours employed and the rate of wages earned for the week. In the first column (1) enter occupation or sub-occupation of the worker, following your own classification; in the second column (2) sex, distinguished by the letter "M" or "F"; in the third (3) age, whether Over or Under 16 years—"O" for the former and "U" for the latter; in the fourth (4) number of hours employed for the week; and in the fifth (5) amount of wages or earnings for the week.

1 Occupation or Sub- occupation of Workers.	2 Sex. (M. or F.)	3 Over or Un- der 16 yrs. (O. or U.)	4 No. of hours employ'd in the week.	5 Amount of wages or earnings for the week.	1 Occupation or Sub- occupation of Workers.	2 Sex. (M. or F.)	3 Over or Un- der 16 yrs. (O. or U.)	4 No. of hours employ'd in the week.	5 Amount of wages or earnings for the week.
1 Bottomer.....	M	O	60	\$9 00	13 Laster.....	M	O	57	\$8 75
2 Bottomer.....	M	O	60	9 59	14 Laster.....	M	O	57	9 00
3 Bottomer.....	M	O	61	9 75	15 Laster.....	M	O	57	8 75
4 Cutter.....	M	O	58	8 50	16 Machine worker.	F	O	58	5 00
5 Cutter.....	M	O	58	9 00	17 Machine worker.	M	O	56	10 00
6 Fitter.....	F	O	59	3 50	18 Machine worker.	M	O	58	4 50
7 Fitter.....	F	U	59	3 25	19 Paster.....	F	O	54	3 50
8 Fitter.....	F	O	59	3 50	20 Paster.....	M	U	53	3 50
9 Finisher.....	M	O	61	10 00	21 Paster.....	F	U	52	2 00
10 Finisher.....	M	O	57	10 50	22 Sole cutter.....	M	O	57	8 00
11 Finisher.....	M	O	57	10 00	23 Sole cutter.....	M	O	57	8 50
12 Finisher.....	M	O	57	9 00	24 Sole cutter.....	M	O	57	8 00

TORONTO.

P. O. Address.

Certified,

OSWALD, JONES &amp; Co.

\*In filling out sheet, each company, firm or employer may select any fairly representative week for the occupation or industry in the last six months of 1888.

## REPORTS FROM COLLECTORS.

**RELATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.**—In addition to procuring statistics of time, wages, etc., the collectors appointed by the Bureau were requested to make enquiries into matters relating to pay-days, health and safety of workers, juvenile labor, condition of trade, labor organisations, literary advantages and other topics of a social nature. For this purpose the questions below were placed in the hands of each collector, and the replies are summarised in the pages following :

**1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.**—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How many pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of worker's wages paid each pay-day? (4.) What proportion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a rule paid in cash.

**2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.**—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many have resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers?

**3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.**—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, what kind of disease, what were its consequences, and to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each sex? Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours? (8.) Are any numbers of children under 14 years of age of either sex, girls from 14 to 18 years, or women employed in factories or shops? If so, how generally are they employed in respect of each of the three classes? and to what cause or causes is their employment ascribed? Is it owing in any degree to the dissipation of fathers of families?

**4. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.**—(1.) Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been, as a rule to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

**5. SHORT HOURS OF LABOR.**—(1.) In what trades (if any) have the hours of daily or weekly labor been shortened during the year? and to what extent have they been shortened per day or week? (2.) What have been the results to workmen—(a) as to reducing the number of persons out of employment; (b) as to increasing the number of days employed during the year; (c) as to conduct and character? (3.) State whether it is regarded as an advantage to the working classes to shorten the hours of daily labor and increase the number of days employed in the year, and the respects in which it is advantageous, or otherwise. Does it tend to ensure a livelihood for the family throughout the year and to promote economy of living, or does it in any degree tend to idle and dissipating habits? (4.) In what way do workers improve the opportunity afforded by the shorter hours of daily labor?

**6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS.**—(1.) Have any strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause in each case? and if settled, upon what terms and through what agency—arbitration, conciliation, or otherwise? (3.) How many workers were affected in each case? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings was lost in consequence?

**7. ORGANISED LABOR.**—(1.) Is labor organised in your town? if so, how many organisations are there, how many members are enrolled in each, and what trades or occupations do they represent? (2.) Is female labor organised as well as male, and are there separate organisations? Give details as to number, membership and occupation? has the number increased or decreased during the year? (3.) What has been the effect (if any) of organisation on the rate of wages? (4.) What part (if any) has organised labor taken in strikes or lock-outs? (5.) How much has been expended by each organisation on strikes and lock-outs?—(a) In your own town; (b) In all other places? (6.) How much has been expended for benevolent purposes?

**8. READING-ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.**—(1.) How many reading-rooms or libraries in your town? (2.) How many have they been established and how are they maintained? (3.) During what hours are they open, and to what extent are they patronised by the working classes?

**9. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.**—Report on any special subject of interest to the working classes in your town, in addition to the foregoing, and suggest any topics which you consider to be worthy of future enquiry.

**1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.**—Collectors report a regular pay-day, weekly, monthly or bi-monthly. There appears to be an increase in fortnightly or semi-monthly payments compared with previous years. Friday and Saturday are the days usually selected for fortnightly payments. The custom of holding a week's wages back is growing, and in some



instances the first month's wages is retained, while in the case of the railway corporations, and some of the large manufacturing establishments making monthly payments, from ten to twenty days' pay is withheld, the wage bill being made up to the end of the month preceding the pay-day. A Gananoque firm retains 5 per cent. of its employes' wages until August, but for what purpose it is not stated. In the case of piece-workers the labor of the last day or two goes over into the next payment, to facilitate the making up of accounts. The cash system prevails, and "orders" are almost unknown. The Chatham collector cites an instance of payment by store orders, and the Stratford collector hints at the practice under certain conditions, but the scheme of "truck" and orders is a thing of the past with Ontario artisans generally.

Almonte collector: The first month's wages are reserved, but paid when the employé leaves the mill. This is done to secure notice before leaving.

Bowmanville correspondent: From the first of the month until pay-day the men's wages are retained, to give the office-hands a chance to keep up to their work.

Brantford collector: Friday and Saturday are the days upon which wages are generally paid. There are two pay-days each month—in every alternate week. The Grand Trunk reserves eighteen days' and the Brush works six days' wages.

Brockville collector: Saturday is the general pay-day here. The larger firms pay every two weeks and the smaller ones weekly. Nothing is reserved out of their wages, unless in cases like that of the railway employes, where a certain amount is retained for insurance.

Carleton Place collector: Payments are usually made on the 15th of the month, the hands being paid up to the end of the month. The employers keep fifteen days in hand to compel the employes to give two weeks notice before leaving.

Chatham collector: In all industries but one the payment of wages is weekly, either on a Monday, Friday or Saturday night. One large establishment pays every two weeks, with Friday as pay-day. No money is reserved except in the case of apprentices in carriage shops who get a bonus at the end of each year of their apprenticeship of \$25, \$35 and \$45. Wages are paid in cash almost invariably. I found in one or two cases of hard pressed employers that "orders" were given and refused by the party on whom they were drawn. I believe that in some of the small neighboring towns this system is still practised, but not to a very large extent.

Cobourg collector: One week's wages is retained at two establishments, and ten days' pay is kept over until next pay-day at another.

Cornwall collector: Wages are paid here every other week, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays being pay-days. Two weeks' pay is kept back by the employers. The reason, I think, is to restrain the employes from leaving without giving two weeks' notice.

Galt collector: Tuesday, Friday and Saturday are the most common pay-days. Payments are general every two weeks. From one to five days' wages are reserved, and this proves a check on hands leaving without giving some warning.

Gananoque collector: All firms here pay the full amount of wages each pay-day except one firm, which reserves 5 per cent. until August.

Guelph collector: As a rule the factories pay twice a month. In some cases a week's wages is kept back.

Hamilton collector: The building trades have a fixed pay-day, Saturday, and so have the textile, tobacco and glass workers. The iron industry has also a fixed pay-day, but with some it is Saturday, with others Friday and in some cases Monday. As a rule skilled labor has fortnightly payments or two in each month, while unskilled labor generally receives weekly payments. The railroad men have but one pay-day a month. In the building trades one day's wage is kept back, and as a rule all piece-workers have one day's pay withheld—the last day's production. In the textile industry in some cases one day's and in others one week's pay is reserved.

Kingston collector: In most cases there are four pay-days per month—every Saturday—except in the locomotive works where the men are paid every two weeks, and in the K. & P. car shops where they are paid on the 20th of every month. In the locomotive works two weeks' wages are kept in hand, and in the K. & P. car shops they retain whatever a man may earn previous to the 20th of the month; that is, the employé receives no money on the first pay-day he is employed, but whatever is due him then is kept until he is discharged or leaves on his own account, and in either case he then receives every cent of his back pay. The object of reserving these earnings is that the worker will have to give two weeks' notice in the locomotive works and one month's notice in the car shops, and then it gives the employers time to look out for suitable hands.

London collector: As a general rule there are regular pay-days once, twice, and four times a month but in the majority of cases weekly. Large corporations reserve from one to two weeks' pay for convenience in making up the books.

Oshawa collector: Saturday payments are general. In some cases two days and in other cases a week pay is reserved for the purpose of balancing the piece-work accounts.

Perth collector: Weekly payments are the general rule here in all small shops, where they pay on Saturday and do not keep any pay back. The C. P. R. shops pay on the 20th of each month, and retain twenty day pay to enable them to make up their pay sheets. They ask the men to give them two weeks' notice of inter-

nion to leave, but they discharge their men without giving any notice. An employé commencing on the 1st of the month will have to work seven weeks before receiving any pay. The knitting factory pays on the 5th of every month and retains five days' pay.

Peterborough collector: The large establishments pay their hands twice a month, on the 1st and on the 15th. The smaller shops pay as a rule on Saturday nights. The full amount of wages is paid each pay-day, except by a few establishments which keep a few days back so as to make the time more easily kept. When the men leave this money is paid over to them.

St. Catharines collector: The weekly system is generally observed, but three establishments pay fortnightly. The Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Company retains all above a certain amount over the busy season, and when the men have no work pay them the stipulated sum until the accounts balance. This system ensures the company having skilled labor at its disposal at a moment's notice and compels provision for the idle season. No man, however, has ever been refused back pay upon request.

Stratford collector: Pay-days vary very much. In some of the works they pay monthly, but the majority pay weekly. Those who pay weekly pay either Friday or Saturday night. Some pay in full and others keep one week in hand, so as to give book and time-keepers an opportunity to make out pay-sheets, etc. Those who pay monthly keep back the pay that has accrued from the first of the month until pay-day. Wages are paid in cash as a rule. Those who receive goods do so at their own option or convenience.

Toronto collector: My enquiries lead to the conclusion that in all mechanical callings, and in those dependent on or directly connected with building trades, there are fixed pay-days—usually Friday or Saturday, but in a few instances Monday or Tuesday. In the building trades two pay-days per month is the general rule, while in the printing and some few other callings weekly payments prevail. The full amount due is not in all cases paid on pay-day. The proportion held back varies in amount, but it is generally a week's wages. Where money is held back by the employer it is as a protection against the employé leaving work without previous notice, although the same employer discharges his employés without a moment's warning when it suits his purpose. I have no reason to believe that wages are not in every instance paid in cash.

2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—The greater number of the casualties reported by collectors are of a minor sort, although several fatal accidents are recorded. Wood-workers, as might be expected, were the greatest sufferers from the lesser accidents, the saw and the shaper heading the list as dangerous machines, while burns from molten iron have been no less frequent than usual. Injuries by falls from scaffoldings have been noted to a greater extent than ordinarily, while no mention is made of fatalities in the railway yards except in Toronto. The Perth collector writes that "machinery generally is not sufficiently protected to prevent accidents," and the Galt collector also states that "in a few cases machines are not well guarded," but all the other collectors express satisfaction with the manner in which machinery is protected with a view to preventing accidents, some attributing the improvement to the operations of the Ontario Factories' Act. Nearly every accident reported is said to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the injured person.

Almonte collector: Two accidents to workers occurred during the year, resulting in one case in the loss of an arm, and in the other of a broken arm. Machinery is sufficiently protected, but carefulness on the part of the worker is still required.

Bowmanville collector: Two accidents have occurred with planer and rip saw, but neither have resulted in permanent injury. Over confidence on the part of the workmen was the cause. The machinery is protected as well as any I have seen.

Brantford collector: Two accidents are reported through carelessness and in both cases the hand was badly injured, resulting in permanent injury. Machinery is adequately protected.

Brockville collector: No accidents of any importance are reported for the year, and the four trifling ones that did happen were chiefly due to the carelessness of the victims. Two cases of burning by molten iron and two cases of crushed hands constitute the list. Machinery here is well protected, and reasonable care on the part of workers will ensure freedom from accidents.

Carleton Place collector: Machinery is well protected, and with care on the part of the operative accidents can be avoided.

Chatham collector: A young man had the ends of his fingers smashed and permanently injured by a piece of ship-plank in a saw-mill. Another lost his hand by a wrench slipping. A third lost the ends of three fingers in a cutting machine. All were accidental. Nearly all the accidents I have heard of occurred in saw mills or wood-working establishments; casualties seldom occur in flouring mills or machine shops. Fatal accidents have occurred in saw mills in this vicinity.

Cobourg collector: There have been a number of accidents, but chiefly of a minor sort.

Cornwall collector: A number of accidents occurred during the year. One resulted in instant death and was caused by the falling of an elevator. The elevator had not been running right for some time previous to this fall, as another accident had occurred with it a short time before, resulting in permanent injury. Other casualties have resulted from cleaning machinery while in motion. As a rule machinery is pretty well protected.

Galt collector: One worker had his leg fractured by a fall from a slim scaffold. Another lost three fingers by a trip-hammer coming down on them. He forgot for the moment where he was, and resting his and on the block struck the spring with his leg while passing, which brought the hammer down upon his hand. Machinery generally is protected so as to prevent accidents with reasonable care on the part of workers, although in a few cases it is not very well guarded.



Gananoque collector: I can learn of but two serious accidents occurring in connection with industrial pursuits. One was a broken leg and the other a foot so badly crushed by an elevator as to render amputation necessary. Machinery is sufficiently protected.

Guelph collector: There have been one or two minor accidents, such as cut fingers by shapers, saws, etc., and one or two slight burns caused by molten metal, but none of serious consequence. All have been due to carelessness on the part of the operatives. The machinery in this city is as carefully protected as is consistent with the due performance of the work expected of it, and with reasonable care being observed by those working it little danger is apprehended.

Hamilton collector: Nine accidents are reported for the year. One man (the contractor) fell from a weak scaffolding and struck a picket fence, injuring his head. He sustained very severe injuries; in fact it is doubtful whether or not he regains his reason. His journeymen had warned him of the dangerous condition of his scaffold. A worker in a furniture factory lost two months' time through an accident with a shaper. The other accidents are not of a serious character. Machinery is fairly protected. A decided improvement is reported in this respect, which is accredited in many cases to the operations of the Factories' Act.

Kingston collector: With the exception of the case of a boilermaker who had his hand painfully bruised, all accidents were of a trivial sort. There has been a good deal of complaint on the part of the workers in one cotton mill, so far as the protection of machinery is concerned, but as there has not been an accident in the past year I presume there is not much ground for it. On the other hand, the workers in the locomotive works speak highly of their employers in this matter, as since the new firm has taken the works it has made great improvements in connection with protecting the machinery.

London collector: I have learned of the following accidents: from circular saws, two; shapers, three; burns from molten iron, three; caught in shafts, two; boring machine, one; falls from buildings, seven. None resulted fatally or in permanent injury. Machinery as a rule is well protected. The accidents for the year have been few, taking into consideration the fact of so many boys and incompetent persons having charge of machinery.

Oshawa collector: Eight accidents have occurred to workers, viz.: two burns while casting in malleable iron works, one loss of finger by saw in a shingle mill, one leg broken by breaking of defective scantling in the piano works, one killed by the springing of a plank in a cabinet factory, and three killed by the explosion of the boiler of a traction engine. Machinery is fairly protected.

Perth collector: Twelve accidents have occurred during the year, all of which were caused by wood-working machinery, and five of which resulted in permanent injury. They were nearly all caused by negligence on the part of the employé. Machinery generally is not sufficiently protected to prevent accidents.

Peterborough collector: There were no fatal accidents. Two men were injured by saws and each lost two fingers, and a third man lost three fingers in a cog-wheel. From all I can see and find out, machinery is as well protected as possible. The accidents occur mostly through carelessness of the workers.

Stratford collector: There have been a few accidents of a minor nature, chiefly from wood-working machinery. Machinery is well protected, and with care on the part of the worker accidents need not occur.

St. Catharines collector: Machinery is not yet properly protected, but there has been considerable improvement of late.

Toronto collector: I have not kept a record of the accidents reported through the press, but many of those which occurred resulted from carelessness on the part of the injured. Where death resulted the accidents in most cases occurred in the yards or on the tracks of the several railways within the city. As a result, I think, of the existence and operation of the Ontario Factories' Act, machinery is much better protected than in years gone by within the corporation of Toronto.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—There is a consensus of opinion among collectors that the general condition of the health of workers is good. Those engaged in outside occupations have better health as a rule, although some correspondents state that there is no noticeable difference. No epidemic or contagious disease is reported among the families of artisans as distinct from other classes of the community. While an improvement is observed in the ventilation of shops and factories, there is much room for a further bettering in this respect, especially in the blacksmithing departments, in cotton mills, and in some of the small tailor shops. A case is reported where in sheer desperation a girl in a cotton mill broke a window in order to get fresh air. Matters are also growing better in the way of separate wash-rooms and closets for the sexes, but more cleanliness and greater privacy are still desirable at certain points. Bad water and poor sewage are complained of by Brantford and Chatham collectors, several cases of diphtheria and fever being attributed to these causes. In Oshawa some workers have to be content with surface-water for drinking purposes. On the other hand, the drinking-water is praised in several cities and towns, the London collector lauding the water of the Forest City as "the best in the world." A general improvement is reported regarding means of escape in case of fire, although well constructed fire-escapes are few. Very few establishments keep the doors locked during the working hours. In Galt the gates of the yard of a large establishment are bolted, but the doors of the department leading into the yard are not fastened. Several collectors state that children under fourteen years of age are still employed, but



It is also said that the operations of the Factories' Act have tended greatly to the reduction of this evil. A large number of girls and women are engaged in the various callings open to the sex, but new fields are being invaded by female labor, and girls are now found at work in a tinsmithing establishment at London. While some admit that in a few cases the dissipation of parents is the cause of many girls seeking employment, nearly all the collectors ascribe the cause to the struggle for the necessities of life, and a desire to aid the parent in the family support, which is frequently made necessary by low wages and a scarcity of work.

**Almonte collector:** The general condition of health is favorable, and there is little, if any, difference between inside and outside workers. Wash-rooms and closets for both sexes are provided for and properly attended to. Girls and women are employed to assist in the support of their families.

**Bowmanville collector:** In my opinion out-door workers enjoy better health than those employed in-doors. There are no wash-rooms, but fairly clean closets. The only means of escape are the entrance doors.

**Brantford collector:** The general health of workers is good. Out-door workers have better health than in-door workers. There have been three or four cases of typhoid fever and two cases of diphtheria, causing two deaths, the results of bad water and poor sewage. There are no wash-rooms, but separate closets are provided for the sexes, although as a rule they are not kept in a proper state of cleanliness. Girls and women are employed in the cotton factories and in the biscuit works. In the one case they work the same as men, weaving and spinning, and in the biscuit works they are engaged in packing and at other light employment. In some cases it is owing to dissipation of fathers, but in others the father's earnings are not sufficient to keep the family.

**Brockville collector:** Outside of the James Hall glove works and the printing offices little or no female labor is used, excepting in the trades ordinarily adopted by females such as tailoring and dressmaking.

**Carleton Place collector:** The general health of workers during the year was very good with both classes. Ventilation is good in the shops and upstairs in the factories, but the lower flats of the factories should have more ventilation. No wash-rooms are provided, but there are water-closets for both sexes. The doors are unlocked during work hours. Some children under fourteen are working, and a good many between fourteen and eighteen years of age, as well as a few women.

**Chatham collector:** While the general state of health of workers has been good, and is perhaps equal to other classes of the community, and while there are no very urgent complaints made against employers, the sanitary condition of the town is anything but satisfactory. Diphtheria and typhoid fever have been prevalent, the former in most cases being attributable to poor ventilation in old dwelling houses with low ceilings, and kitchen garbage thrown out upon the ground undergoing decomposition for want of drains, etc. Fully three-fourths of the well water is condemned by the public and the board of health. Regarding ventilation, some workers have complained of the smoke in the blacksmithing departments of certain industries which they say could be improved by proper ventilators being put in, and medical men say that this coal smoke is undoubtedly injurious to both the eyes and lungs. From more than one source very severe complaint is made in regard to tailoring establishments. The shops as a rule are poorly ventilated, and there is no escape for charcoal gas emitted from the ironing presses. It is hard to define the comparative health of in-door and out-door workers. As a rule the latter do not work out-side all the year round, and sometimes are not prepared for the stress of outside exposure.

**Cobourg collector:** The general health of workers is good. No children under fourteen years of age are employed here.

**Cornwall collector:** The general health of the workers is good. In-door occupations compare very favorably with out-door occupations. The ventilation in workshops and factories is moderately satisfactory. Water-closets are provided for each sex and are kept as clean as can be expected. In my opinion there are not adequate means of escape in the factories in case of fire. I believe there are children under fourteen years of age employed in factories, but I have no positive proof of the fact. There are a large number of girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age and a great many women employed in the factories. Inadequate wages to the heads of families is the chief cause of their employment.

**Galt collector:** The health of artisans generally is good. Out-door workers have the best of it. Only a few establishments have wash-rooms, but there are water-closets for all and separate ones where required. The water supply is plentiful and generally of the best quality. The means of escape are good in both factories and workshops. In the larger establishments the gates are often locked, and there is only one way of getting into or out from the yard, generally past the time-keeper's office, but the doors of the different departments open into the yard and none are locked. A good many girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age are employed, but the greater number of the female workers are over eighteen. Girls are forced to work chiefly on account of the fathers' wages being insufficient to keep the families, but I think there are a few cases where the intemperance of the father makes it a necessity for the children to go out to work.

**Gananoque collector:** There is good ventilation generally except at the rivet works. As most of our factories are near the river the excreta go into the water and is carried off.

**Guelph collector:** The general health of factory workers has been good. There are no wash-rooms, separate closets are provided for the different sexes, but they are not always kept in proper order. The water supply is very good. There have been complaints of boys under age in some of the factories, some of the sub-contractors employing them to swell their profits. With regard to females, they are employed by manufacturers for the same reason. Where these seek employment it is generally for the purpose of adding to the family support and not because of the dissipation of parents.

**Hamilton collector:** As a rule wash-rooms and closets are provided and separate ones for each sex. A few exceptions are reported; particularly in small sweat tailor shops, and in the home of the employer, where he generally devotes one room for the workshop no other closet or wash-room is provided than that in connection with his residence; and in such shops both male and female labor is employed. Ventilation is reported very bad in some of these places. With one or two exceptions there is no special provision made for fire escape. In fact the only ones reported are in Messrs. Tuckett & Sons' tobacco establishment and at the Mary street cotton mills. In some cases the doors of workshops are locked during work hours. The number of children working in factories is reported as less than formerly, owing to factory inspection. Many women work in the factories and shops through widowhood, and in other cases dissipation of the husband or father is given as the cause; in the case of the younger operatives many are compelled to assist their parents, who are unable to provide for the entire family through lack of steady employment.

**Kingston collector:** On the whole the health of workers is very good. The ventilation is generally good except in the cotton mill, where a few weeks ago a girl, at the risk of discharge, purposely broke a window to get a breath of fresh air. There are wash-rooms and separate closets and a plentiful supply of good water. There is no fire escape at the cotton mill, but they have a first-class fire brigade formed of the employes, and a number of patent fire extinguishers. A number of children and young girls and women were employed in the cotton mill during 1888; and from what I have seen I think they are there to gain the necessities of life, although not on account of the dissipation of parents.

**London collector:** The general condition of the health of workers is favorable. We have been singularly free from epidemics or contagious diseases. Separate wash-rooms and closets are provided in all large establishments where both sexes are employed, and privacy is ensured in the smaller places. Our water is the best in the world. There are some fire escapes, but in most instances a great improvement could be made. I have found no children under fourteen years of age, but there are plenty of girls and women doing the work of men, in one factory more especially, where they are employed at tinsmithing. The cause of the employment of girls and young women is due on the part of some to a desire to assist their parents, but with others it is that they may live. And while in a few cases the cause may be ascribed to the dissipation of parents, in the great majority it is to be ascribed to small wages and lack of employment of the father, which compels the children to work. Thirty years ago the father was the bread-winner of the family; to-day the children are the bread-winners.

**Oshawa collector:** In-door workers will not compare with out-door workers in respect of health. Ventilation is not good in the malleable iron works, nor yet in many of the tailoring establishments where the shops are overcrowded. The tailor shops are very defective in respect to wash-rooms and water-closets, both as regards separate compartments and cleanliness. These have hitherto not been under the control of the Ontario Factories' Act, but have been severely commented upon by the factory inspector. Much of the water used for drinking purposes is surface water.

**Perth collector:** The health of workers is good. Workshops and factories, however, are not properly ventilated, and adequate escape in case of fire is not provided. There is an ample supply of good water. There are no children employed in factories here.

**Peterborough collector:** The general health of both inside and outside workers is good. Wash-rooms and closets are provided for both sexes, and they are kept in a good sanitary condition. There are no children under fourteen years of age employed in our factories.

**St. Catharines collector:** The health of workers is fair. There is not yet a proper ventilation of shops, but matters are improving in this direction. There is hardly any child labor employed. Outside the tailor and dressmaking shops, the canning, hair-cloth and batting factories are the only establishments employing female labor. Scarcity of work and low wages for the father have more to do with female wage earning than whisky.

**Stratford collector:** The health of workers is good, but outdoor workers are the more healthy. I have found no fire escapes in shops, but there seems to be ample means of escape by doors. Very few children are employed here under fourteen years of age, and those only in the woollen mills.

**Toronto collector:** While there is much room for improvement generally in the sanitary conditions of Toronto, yet the health of those of its people who work in factories and other places of production has been remarkably good during the past year. No epidemic or contagious disease has been reported. In the main, the ventilation of workshops and factories in Toronto is fairly good. The number of washrooms provided in these places for the use of employes is steadily increasing, and the same remark applies to the providing of separate water-closet conveniences in places where both sexes are engaged. The closets are generally kept clean. The water supply is ample and of good quality. In most instances the means of escape in case of fire are fairly good. I have no knowledge of any place where the doors are kept locked during working hours, although in some cases the doors are locked for a time after 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. I have no knowledge of children under fourteen years of age being employed in workshops or factories, although, doubtless, there are a few here and there. As to the causes of so many girls and women seeking employment, the reasons set forth in my report of last year still hold good.

**4. RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.**—The majority of collectors report a general dulness, as exhibited by establishments running on short time, or else closing for weeks or months until surplus stock could be worked off. The Toronto collector states that in a few instances skilled mechanics were worked in divisions week about during the dull period, the aim evidently being to retain the services of valuable workmen during a slack time. Outside workers also found employment scarce in the towns and smaller cities, especially towards the close of the season. Fires in Chatham and Oshawa threw a number of hands out of employment, and a number of workers of both sexes were idle in Guelph owing to the failure of a carriage-top company. Outside of Toronto



he Saturday half-holiday is making but slow growth. In many places the employés have to make up the time by working extra hours during the week or lose the half-day's pay. In some establishments the hands quit half an hour or an hour earlier than usual, and while as a rule the employers allow the time, in several instances the hour or half-hour has to be made up by the worker during the week.

Almonte collector : One factory closed for six weeks for improvements and enlarging, and a second closed entirely, owing to a failure of the owner.

Bowmanville collector : The cabinet factory has been idle about two months owing to stock-taking and the depression of trade, while the organ factory has been idle for a month from similar causes. In the summer season the factories close at noon, and in the winter season at five o'clock, and the men are docked for the time.

Brantford collector : Buck's stove works were closed two months, A. Harris, Son & Co.'s works two months, and the cotton factory five months. Other smaller factories have also shut up for various periods, ranging from two to four weeks. Cause: too much stock on hand or bad trade. It has been a very poor year for the workingman. One hour is generally given the men on Saturday and full wages allowed.

Brockville collector : None of the factories were shut down except for necessary repairs during the year.

Carleton Place collector : Some of the workers have been discharged in the factory and workshops on account of slack times. The factory worked full time, but the workshop was run on short time for a long period. The factory closes on Saturday at one o'clock in summer and four in winter, and runs extra hours on the other days to make up the time.

Chatham collector : In two cases factories were burned down and rebuilt within six weeks, and during that period much time was lost. In some dull trades one-half of the men are employed for about four months of the year, and for the balance of the year full hands and steady work. Carriage factories, foundry and machine works and flour mills have been more steady than other industries. I have found more complaint in the tailoring trade than in former years. The building trade is unusually quiet, which perhaps explains the cause of lost time and short hours in all the planing mills. The coopering trade is reported as better than in the previous year. Those who get in full time while factories are idle are extremely rare, and while all the workers procure a little "outside" employment, it occupies a very small portion of the total lost time as a rule, and the price paid for work outside of the regular occupation is generally very low. In most cases a half-hour or hour is given the worker on Saturday, and full wages allowed. Several railway men get one and a half hours off on Saturday, and no reduction of wages.

Cobourg collector : The woollen mills were idle twelve days, and the matting factory was shut down or three weeks on account of the dam breaking. In most instances workers are employed shorter time on Saturdays, but are paid only for the time they work.

Cornwall collector : The Canada Cotton company was idle about two months, owing to a strike against a reduction of wages. The Stormont Cotton company was also idle about two months. One month was owing to a strike against a reduction of wages, and the remainder of the time was owing to a breakage in the Cornwall canal. Outside workers have not been able to find steady employment. It is customary for the factories to run 11 hours for five days and 5 or 5½ hours on Saturday, and the hands are paid for 10 hours. Other industries work 10 hours per day.

Galt collector : One factory was shut down for a couple of months during the summer, and two others closed up altogether near the end of the year from lack of orders. A good many, both indoor and outdoor workers, have been idle for a part of the time for want of work, and quite a number have left the town. This year nearly all the factories have closed at noon on Saturday in summer and at half past three in winter. No part of the time is allowed the workers. They make up part of the time during the week and lose on an average two hours a week, ten hours being considered a day's work.

Gananoque collector : Half an hour is usually allowed on Saturday with full pay.

Guelph collector : There has been more loss of time and money to the operatives of this city, both indoor and outdoor workers, during the past year than in the year previous. Most of the factories have been shut down for a while or running short time, with the exception of the organ and piano factory, which has been and is now very busy. Large additions have been made. The failure of the carriage-top company drew a large number of hands, both male and female, out of employment; and there was a falling off in the building trades which seriously affected stone masons, carpenters and plasterers, so that they had to seek work elsewhere and have not enjoyed steady employment. The working hours for the summer months are ten hours a day and nine on Saturday when running full time. Some factories quit work at noon on Saturdays, and make up the full time of fifty-nine hours by shortening the dinner hour and working overtime in the evening to bring up the aggregate of fifty-nine hours for the week.

Hamilton collector : The running time of factories has been fairly steady. About two months' time was lost in midsummer in the textile industry. In the tobacco business considerable lost time is reported, owing to the dullness of trade. The iron industry is reported as being very unsteady, and considerable lost time is reported. The outdoor trades lost about one month of reasonably fair weather by a lock-out forced upon them by their employers in the spring, and the building trades were slack nearly all the season, rendering steady employment impossible. The textile workers and the men in the G. T. R. shops have Saturday afternoon, but they make up the time through the week. The shoe trade, carpenters, tobacco trade, stonecutters, and a few others cease work at twelve o'clock on Saturday, but receive no pay for time lost. Those employed in warehouses, etc., have Saturday afternoons from June 1st to September 30th, and receive full pay.



**Kingston collector:** The K. and P. car shops and the locomotive works have reduced the number of their hands. In the majority of cases the same hours are worked every day. The hands working in the cotton mills work eleven hours per day except on Saturdays, when they work five hours, making sixty hours in a full week. In the locomotive works they work ten hours the first five days of the week and five on Saturday, making fifty-five hours in a full week, but their wages now amount to about the same as when they worked nine hours on Saturday.

**London collector:** While the factories or shops have not been shut down (with the exception of agricultural and car shops), they have been running with a reduced staff of men. This has been the dullest year ever experienced. A large number of men, after remaining idle for a long time, were compelled to seek work elsewhere, and while in some classes of trade certain men found steady employment, with others it was the reverse. In most of the factories the same hours are worked every day. A few have an hour shorter on Saturday, while one or two have half a day made up during the week. In some cases the employer pays the full week's wages, in others the employé loses the hour's time.

**Oshawa collector:** A number of factories have been idle for a part of the year, both from dulness of trade and lack of capital. Coulthard & Scott's agricultural implement factory was destroyed and rebuilt, causing considerable loss of time. One hour is given to workers on Saturday and full time allowed.

**Perth collector:** The C. P. R. shops here are run very irregularly. Sometimes they work ten hours per day, sometimes nine and sometimes eight hours. Their full capacity is 200 hands, but they have often reduced their staff to 35. During the summer there was considerable over-time worked at these shops, and the men were compelled to work fourteen hours without being given time to go home for supper.

**Peterborough collector:** Workers, as a rule, lost no time except while the factories were closed for repairs (usually for about two weeks), or when the weather was unsuitable for outside workers. Outside workers found it hard to obtain employment in the latter part of the season. As a rule shops and factories work the same number of hours in the week except Saturday, when they quit at 5 p.m., but they make up for it during the week by taking only half an hour at noon.

**St. Catharines collector:** The hours on Saturday are generally shortened, with usual pay.

**Stratford collector:** One shop closed for about two months, having an overplus of made-up stock. With one or two exceptions, where they have half a holiday on Saturday the workers have to lose the time.

**Toronto collector:** Factories and workshops as a rule were at no time idle during the year, although many worked with a reduction of the regular number of hands. In some instances where employers recognised the value of the work as well as the mechanical skill of their staff, when work became slack "laid off" a quota one week and the following week the idle ones replaced those who worked the week previously, and thus the divisions worked week about until business improved. As is usual each year, almost all factories closed down on an average of three weeks for repairs and general cleaning up. Shops and factories, whether being worked fifty-four or sixty hours, in most instances arrange to have the working hours shorter on Saturday than on any other day of the week. The system of a Saturday half holiday is each year extending in Toronto. In such cases the time worked only is paid for.

**5. SHORT HOURS OF LABOR.**—In a number of towns and cities working time has been shortened in different trades, varying from half an hour per week in a Cornwall woollen mill to an hour a day in the case of the bricklayers and masons of Peterborough. In a few instances it is claimed that shorter hours of labor have provided work for those out of employment, but other collectors aver that the year has been too dull to admit of a fair comparison on this point. A number of collectors report favorably (and none unfavorably) regarding the general conduct of employé working shorter time, and the majority are of opinion that shorter hours and more working days are preferable to full time each day worked with periods of closing down, as the wages come in more regularly, making it easier to practice economy and keep the family expenses from getting ahead of the earnings. Several labor organisations in Hamilton report favorably as to the benefits of shorter time for workers. The Saturday half holiday is much appreciated by those who have been given it, and it is generally used to advantage.

**Almonte collector:** The working hours in the woollen manufactory have been shortened one-quarter per day during the winter season, and it has had no apparent bad effect on conduct or habits.

**Bowmanville collector:** In all branches they have been shortened to average about nine hours per day, but so far as I can see it has not affected the idle men at all. If they had been working full time the shops would have been closed longer.

**Carleton Place collector:** Some of the trades worked short time during the year, at one time forty-eight hours, at another fifty-four, and again the full time of sixty hours. The reduction of hours made the employé much more careful to keep their jobs. Shorter hours increase the working days in the year, which means more regular pay for those working.

**Cornwall collector:** The hours have been shortened by the Canada Cotton company's mill only—from sixty and a-half hours to sixty hours. The workers of this town regard it as a benefit to shorten the hours of labor.

**Galt collector:** In all the iron trades the working time per week has been shortened by two hours. A few more persons were employed than otherwise would have been, and the half holiday has had no bad effect in regard to the conduct of workers.

Hamilton collector: Carpenters and joiners (house carpenters) have had their working time decreased from sixty to fifty-five hours per week. The general result has been good. Notwithstanding the dullness of the season very favorable results are reported both as to the time worked and the employment of the men in the trade, as well as the general conduct. Many favorable reports are received as to the advantages of the reduction of the hours of labor. The Cigarmakers' International Union, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Iron Moulders' Union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers' Union and other labor associations report in favor of shorter hours, each adducing good reason in support of the principle.

Kingston collector: The hours have been shortened at the locomotive works by the men quitting at 2 o'clock instead of at 5 on Saturdays. The men consider it advantageous, as in most cases they now spend Saturday afternoon at home in social enjoyment with their families.

London collector: In 1887 the carpenters and painters succeeded in reducing the hours of labor to nine, but since that time the state of trade has been such that no just comparison could be made. The amount of machinery now in use taking the place of men must of necessity cause greater production. To reduce the hours of labor means to limit the production, give more employment, reduce the number of idle men, and give more time for self culture. It would do more to cure the tramp nuisance than can any law passed to punish them. Then there would be force and reason to-day in the injunction, "If any man shall not work either shall he eat."

Oshawa collector: Instead of increasing dissipation, shorter hours are regarded as acting quite the reverse.

Peterborough collector: The only trades in which the time has been shortened are the bricklayers and masons. They shortened the day's labor by one hour, making nine hours a day. The results have been satisfactory to both the employers and the men. It has reduced the number of men out of employment, and has increased the number of days in the season. It is regarded as an advantage to shorten the hours of labor, as it is the only way to get work for the unemployed, for the supply of labor is greater than the demand. Workers here seem to improve their time. The majority of them own their own places, and they sit in the extra hour improving around their own homes.

St. Catharines collector: Tinsmiths, plumbers and gas-fitters have had their hours lessened one hour per day. It is an advantage to the workers, and does not tend in any way to idleness or dissipating habits.

Stratford collector: Shorter hours in some trades might give a greater number of workers more employment; but as a rule, employers, when they are busy and have plenty of work, put on extra hands, and then let them go when the rush is over.

Toronto collector: The daily or weekly working hours of the past year have not been changed to any great extent from those prevailing during the previous year.

6. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.—Very few strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year, and the Oshawa collector voices the sentiments of others when he sentimentally remarks: "We want no more strikes." The weavers in both cotton mills in Cornwall struck against a proposed reduction of wages, and the other employes were locked out pending a settlement, which was effected by mutual agreement in one case and arbitration in the other. Some 1,300 persons were concerned in this strike and lock-out, and the loss in wages amounted to about \$25,000. A bitter struggle, lasting for about four weeks, took place in Hamilton between the organized employers and the union men of the building trades. This lock-out is fully described by the Hamilton collector. A trifling difficulty occurred in Stratford between the laborers in the building trades and their employers, which was very soon settled. The wheel-makers of St. Catharines struck against a sudden reduction of wages, and remained on strike until the firm sold out. About \$4,000 of earnings were lost in this strike. Three strikes occurred in Toronto—the bricklayers and masons' laborers, the painters and the plumbers. The plumbers' strike lasted fourteen weeks, but the other two were of shorter duration.

Cornwall collector: There was a strike of the weavers in both cotton mills in this town during the year 1888. The cause was resistance to a cut down in wages. The rest of the workers in the mills were locked out. The strike was finally settled—one mill by agreement and the other by arbitration. The terms of settlement were, that the help took a little lower wages than they had been receiving previous to the strike, and the management gave a little more than they had proposed to give. About 1,300 persons were affected by the strike. The hands of one mill were out about eight weeks, and those of the other about four weeks. About \$25,000 was lost in wages owing to the strike.

Hamilton collector: An important lock-out occurred in the spring. In all branches of the building trades the employers formed a "Builders' Exchange." A difficulty occurred between a member of the Exchange and the Builders Laborers' Union, which resulted in the exchange espousing the cause of the contractor. Members of unions in connection with the building trades were notified that unless they left the union by a specified time they would be discharged and non-union men secured. The result of this was that nearly every mechanic engaged at bricklaying, mason work, stone-cutting, carpentering, tinsmithing, plastering, painting, lathing, laboring, etc., was discharged and locked out for nearly four weeks. Arbitration was proposed, but the employers would not listen to the proposition until the architects of the city stepped in, and the exchange, knowing the value of their friendship, at last consented. A meeting was called, but the employers refused to accept or consider any proposition unless the employes



would renounce their respective unions, which the men unanimously refused to do. The meeting resulted in a failure, and a bitter fight ensued, lasting for about a month, until pressure was brought to bear upon the bosses by the men tendering and receiving contracts from the architects. The bricklayers had secured control of about 300,000 bricks to enable them to start. Finally, terms for the remainder of the season were entered into by both sides, and peace was restored. About 1,000 workers were directly affected. The loss sustained cannot be fully estimated, as the lock-out had an affect upon the entire season's trade. No other difficulty of any consequence occurred.

St. Catharines collector: The wheel-makers went on strike because of a reduction of wages without notification. There was no settlement. The men stayed out and the manager sold out. Thirty-five hands were concerned, and the strike lasted four months. The amount of earnings lost was about \$4,000.

Stratford collector: A little trouble happened between the masters and laborers in the building trades early in the season, which resulted in a practical lock-out, but it was only of a few days' duration and did not amount to much.

Toronto collector: There were three strikes—by the bricklayers and masons' laborers, the journeymen painters and the plumbers. The bricklayers' laborers struck for an increase, but after being out some two weeks the difficulty was overcome through a compromise. The painters struck for the establishing of a minimum rate of 22½ cents per hour. Two hundred and fifty men went out the first morning, but that number decreased each day as the different employers conceded the demand, and within three weeks the men had won throughout. The average number of men idle during the full three weeks was about fifty, at a probable loss to them of \$2 per day each. There is no means of ascertaining the loss to the employers during this strike. The plumbers struck for an increase of wages, and were idle fourteen weeks, at the end of which time they had practically accomplished the end aimed at. Ninety-seven men went on strike, and the loss to each one may be estimated at say \$12 per week.

7. ORGANISED LABOR.—Of the twenty places reporting, only two, Almonte and Bowmanville, are without any labor organisation. In several of the other places there appears to be a decadence in the numbers and energy, but in Kingston, London, and Peterborough a marked increase has taken place in membership during the year. It seems very difficult to hold female labor organised. Hamilton and Toronto are the only cities in which that sex has separate organisations. Mayflower female assembly, of Kingston, succumbed during the year from inertia. In several instances, however, females have joined some of the mixed assemblies. All the collectors agree that the effect of organization upon wages has been good. Where it has not advanced the price of labor it has prevented a decrease, and helped to maintain a steadiness of rates during a dull season. Organised labor was on the defensive rather than the aggressive during 1888; it was more a question of meeting lock-outs than of striking. It is difficult to get the amount expended by labor organisations in strikes and lock-outs, and it is harder still to get the expenditure for benevolent purposes. It would appear, however, that the various organisations provide for their sick and needy members generally. During the year a considerable amount of money was sent to outside points to assist strikes and locked out men.

Brantford collector: Labor is partly organised here. There are three organisations: the Bricklayers' Union, numbering 30; Moulders' Union, 50; and the Cigarmakers' Union, 19. About \$100 was used for benevolent purposes.

Brockville collector: The labor organisation in Brockville is confined to the Iron Moulders' Union, numbering 37 members, and the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, brakemen, firemen and conductors embracing all the employees of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways employed in the departments. There is no female labor organisation. The members of the Iron Moulders' Union, in addition to their regular dues of 40c. per month, paid about \$4.50 each to assist other strikers. A severe drain was made on the railroad men to assist strikers in the United States, but the figures cannot be got at.

Carleton Place collector: The Knights of Labor are organised here, with 50 members in good standing, representing blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, fitters and laborers.

Chatham collector: There is an assembly of the Knights of Labor here, with about 100 members in good standing, but the order has gradually lessened in power and activity during the past two years. The membership is composed principally of those employed in manufacturing concerns and a few of the building trades. No females are now members, as formerly. During the last year, wages have not been affected by the assembly, but during a lock-out two years ago its influence on the rate of wages was felt, and that standard has since been maintained. About \$50 has been expended for benevolent purposes.

Cobourg collector: There is no labor organisation here, except the moulders, which is said to have membership of about 12.

Cornwall collector: There were two local assemblies of Knights of Labor in this town in 1887. Organised labor had no part in either of the strikes or lock-outs which occurred during the year. A \$200 has been expended by the Knights of Labor for benevolent purposes.

Galt collector: There is but one organisation, the Knights of Labor.



**Gananoque collector:** There have been during the year past three assemblies of the Knights of Labor, although they are now amalgamated. There are not more than 150 members in good standing at present. We believe that the organisation of the laboring class has had a tendency to raise the wages of the laborer.

**Guelph collector:** Labor organisations are well represented here, and almost every occupation is comprised in the membership. There are two assemblies of K. of L., a moulders' union, stone masons and bricklayers' union, carpenters' and laborers' unions, and a trades and labor council of the whole. It is impossible to give the actual number of members, as they are all secret societies and will not give the number of members or any other information to outsiders, but they say that they are holding their own and are well satisfied with their organisation.

**Hamilton collector:** Labor is fairly organised, there being about twenty-four labor bodies, exclusive of the railroad organisations, with a total membership of about 3,000. Female labor is not well organised, except in the case of those engaged in the shoe trade, who have a separate organisation, and those in connection with the cigar trade, who are in a mixed assembly of the Knights of Labor attached to the National Trade District with a membership of about 100. Organised labor took part in the lock-out in the building trades in the spring. Beneficial results have followed labor organisation. The bricklayers and masons expended about \$2,500 in their lock-out. The amount expended for benevolent purposes is very large, but is difficult to obtain, as many organisations refuse this information. Most of the organisations report having expended considerable of their funds in benevolence, and nearly all have a regular sick allowance, specified as one of the objects of their organisation.

**Kingston collector:** There are four assemblies in connection with the Knights of Labor, and two other organisations, the moulders and the amalgamated engineers. It is hard to get the exact membership, but know that they are very strong and appear to be on the increase. Limestone Assembly is the oldest, and was formed in 1885. It is composed of all trades and callings not numerous enough to form an assembly of their own, and has about 300 members. Another assembly is formed of men in the foundries, locomotive works and other iron industries; a third embraces all in the building trades, and a fourth is composed of longshoremen, or those employed on the wharves and along the water front. A fifth assembly was formed of females employed in the woollen and cotton mills, tailor shops, etc., but they treated it with indifference, and did not pay their dues and the charter was returned to headquarters. Those females who desire to do so may join the Limestone Assembly. Labor organisation has had the effect of keeping wages up. In connection with Limestone Assembly a considerable amount is granted for sick benefits, etc.

**London collector:** There are eleven organisations here, composed of bricklayers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Brotherhood of Carpenters, painters, laborers, Amalgamated Engineers, moulders, two assemblies of the Knights of Labor, a typographical union and a tailors' union, with a total membership of 879. There has been a large increase in membership this year, notably in the Knights of Labor. Female labor is not organised. Labor organisation has maintained the rate of wages. No money was expended for strikes or lock-outs in this city, but \$880 was sent to other places. About \$400 was expended for benevolent purposes.

**Oshawa collector:** There are four labour organisations here, comprising all trades. The iron moulders' union alone has a membership of 135. The effect of organisation has been to increase wages and prevent reductions, notably so where the trades are thoroughly organised, as in the case of the moulders; \$348.60 has been used for benevolent purposes, \$250 of which was paid out by the iron moulders' union.

**Perth collector:** The only labor organisation here is the Knights of Labor. The assembly numbers 150, but the membership has fallen off lately owing to so many having to leave the town to seek employment. The order of K. of L. has been educational in its effect rather than merely a labor union. At the meetings members have discussions, essays, etc., on social and economical questions, and they are doing a good work in that direction. Organisation has not raised wages here, but it has prevented reductions. About \$100 was paid out for benevolent purposes.

**Peterborough collector:** Labor is getting well organised in this town. There are two assemblies of K. of L.—the tailors and a mixed assembly. Both have a membership of 75 members. Of the unions, bricklayers and masons have 80 members, carpenters and joiners 70, moulders 35, printers 20, and shoemakers 40. Female labor is not organised. The effect of organised labor on the state of wages was good. Bricklayers and masons and their laborers were paid as much for nine hours' work as they got for ten hours last year.

**St. Catharines collector:** There are about fifteen labor organisations here with an average membership of 50. The only noticeable decrease in members is in the tailoring trade. Organisation has had a good effect. The only part taken by these bodies in strikes or lock-outs was of a defensive character, and about \$50 was expended for that purpose. About \$1,500 was expended for benevolent purposes.

**Stratford collector:** Labor is organised to the following extent in this city: Knights of Labor, about 100; stationary engineers, 13; locomotive engineers, 40; railway brakemen and firemen, 50.

**Toronto collector:** Labor is well organised in Toronto. The trades organised as unions are the typographical, printing pressmen, stone masons, stonecutters, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers and fitters, bakers, harnessmakers, excavators, plasterers, plasterers' laborers, builders' laborers and iron moulders. These number in the aggregate some 4,500 members. In assemblies of the Knights of Labor to be found leather workers, upholsterers, trunk makers, varnishers and polishers, piano makers, carriage builders and blacksmiths, railway employees, wood-workers, wood-working machinists, watch-case makers, steam-fitters, jewellers, longshoremen, boiler makers, engineers and machinists, sugar refiners, trowellers, brass workers, journalists, tailors, brewers' employees, musicians, rattan workers and several other callings. There are two assemblies of females, one being composed exclusively of those engaged in tailoring business. While the aggregate membership of this order is reported to have decreased somewhat in Toronto during the past year, yet it counts in the thousands. The Trades and Labor Council, composed of three members from each trade union and assembly of the K. of L., legislates and advises in the interests of all labor organisations, while the district assembly of the K. of L. supervises the work of the local assemblies within its jurisdiction. It is safe to assert that labor organisation is of a more permanent character in Toronto than in any other city of the Dominion, and its results are visible in many ways, notably in the matters of wages and short hours.

**8. READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.**—The Mechanics' Institutes or Y. M. C. A. provide a means of mental improvement in nearly every place reporting, and in Kingston, Perth and St. Catharines there are reading rooms under the auspices of Roman Catholic institutions. The railway men of Kingston and Stratford have successful reading rooms in connection with their workshops, and reading rooms specially conducted by other classes of workmen are reported in Cornwall, Hamilton and Kingston. A library has been established for the benefit of the carriage workers of Gananoque. Taking the reports of collectors as a whole, the working classes seem to give a good share of patronage to the public libraries and reading rooms, and there appears to be a strong desire among workers to have free reading rooms.

**Almonte collector:** There is one reading room here, established five years ago, but it is poorly patronised by the working classes.

**Bowmanville collector:** There is a library and reading room in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, which is well patronised by the working classes.

**Brantford collector:** The public library and the Y. M. C. A. reading room are very largely patronised by the workmen.

**Brockville collector:** The Mechanics' Institute reading-room and library are largely patronised by the working classes.

**Carleton Place collector:** The public library and reading room here has about 100 members, many of whom are workmen.

**Chatham collector:** We have the Mechanics' Institute library and reading room. Not more than mechanics are members, and their attendance is rather limited. I should judge from personal observation that a free library supported by the corporation would be more inviting to the working classes than under the present system.

**Cobourg collector:** There is a library in connection with the Mechanics' Institute.

**Cornwall collector:** There is a small library in the town connected with the Knights of Labor, although there are not many volumes in it the members make good use of what books there are. The library is opened during meeting nights.

**Gananoque collector:** The Y. M. C. A. reading room was organised some years ago, and the carriage works library was formed in the summer.

**Guelph collector:** We have a free library, supported by the city. It was established in 1883, and is steadily grown in public favor.

**Hamilton collector:** The Y. M. C. A. has a reading room and library combined, and has been established for some years. District Assembly 61 established a library about eighteen months ago, which maintained by the various local assemblies attached to the district, and it is open to members of the order only every evening for the reception and distribution of books, etc. A by-law for the establishment of a free library is to be submitted to the ratepayers at the next municipal election.

**Kingston collector:** I find that there are five libraries and four reading rooms in the city. The Knights of Labor library and reading room has been established about two months and is supported by the order. The Kingston and Pembroke Railway library was established in 1881, and is maintained by the members of the beneficial society, a levy of 50c. per annum being made for its maintenance. The reading room of the Y. M. C. A., the Catholic Literary Society and the Knights of Labor are well patronised by young men of the city.

**London collector:** The Mechanics' Institute was established in 1841, and is maintained by membership fees and a Government grant. The reading room was thrown open to the public for three years prior to September, 1888, having received a grant from the city council; but since that month it has been open to members only, the grant having been withdrawn. The Y. M. C. A. has been established for a number of years, and the reading room is open to the respectable public. It is visited by about 50 per cent. of the working classes.

**Oshawa collector:** The Mechanics' Institute library and reading room have been in operation eighteen months, and are well patronised by the wage-workers.

**Perth collector:** There is a Mechanics' Institute with about 300 members. It was established eighteen months ago, and both library and reading room are well patronised by the working classes. There is also a night school in connection with it. The Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association also has a library, which is well patronised.

**Peterborough collector:** There are two reading rooms in town, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Mechanics' Institute respectively.

**St. Catharines collector:** The free library and reading room is an institution open daily and largely patronised by the working classes. The De La Salle Institute reading room is open three evenings in the week, and is supported by ex-pupils of the separate schools.

**Stratford collector:** There are no more reading rooms than were reported last year, viz., the G. T. shops reading room and library.

**Toronto collector:** The city has a free library and reading room which has several branches throughout the city. They are well patronised by the working classes, large numbers of whom may be seen during the dinner hour and every evening until the closing hour.



9. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.—The following are selected from among the general remarks and suggestions of collectors:

Bowmanville collector: I find the men dissatisfied with the monthly payment system, as they say they could handle their money better if paid every week, or even two weeks, as they have to run monthly accounts, and, of course, have to pay for it. Another cause of dissatisfaction is one man taking a contract or one branch of work and hiring his own labor, as in most cases he pays less wages than the men would get if working directly for the firm.

Carleton Place collector: The working men condemn any assistance to immigrants, for there are too many men out of work now, and if more come they will have to work for small pay or starve.

Chatham collector: The question of exempting from taxes dwellings to the extent of \$600 is popular among workers with families, and they are uncompromisingly in favor of such a law being enacted. Wage-earners also complain of the injury suffered by them through the immigration of a poor class of Europeans.

Guelph collector: When a strike occurs of large dimensions, injuring trade, a commission should be appointed by the Government to settle the dispute after hearing evidence. If the commission is unable to settle, the Government should then enact a special law governing the case.

Hamilton collector: Many suggestions have been offered regarding the dust from emery wheels and the question of ventilating the rooms where these machines are used. Probably the most practical suggestion is the introduction of a small fan adjusted to the machine to draw all fine dust, etc., away from the operator, as the rapidity of the machine tends to keep the dust in motion, the heavier particles falling to the floor. Your collector has seen pearl button-makers at work, and in connection with their work a small fan is attached which is set in motion with the lathe, and the power required is very little. All the dust is drawn up a chute and into a receptacle provided for that purpose. If some of our inventive wage-earners could experiment in this matter some good result would be sure to follow.

London correspondent: The principal question which is agitating the workmen of this city is how to obtain steady employment. The state of trade for the past few years has been such as to demand that steps should be taken to remedy the evils complained of by reducing the hours of labor, by legislation or otherwise, and we prefer legislation if it can be accomplished that way.

Oshawa collector: The subject of piece-work occupies considerable attention. It is demoralising all branches of trade. The work is rushed out in a hurry without any regard to quality. This system is a means of producing inferior work and inferior workmen, and the apprentices suffer very much from it. With the piece-work system two men can do the work of three with a slight increase of wages, and that it is a great detriment to the various trades is becoming more apparent every day.

Perth collector: Workingmen protest against the existing law of property qualification for municipal councillors. The qualification for councillor should be the same as that for an elector. We also believe the assessment rolls should be published, and would suggest that the simplest way to do that would be to place the amount of each ratepayer's assessment opposite his name on the voters' list.

Peterborough collector: There is an institution here known as the Barnardo Home which ships out children from the old country, leaving the children born and reared in this country nothing to do but to migrate to the United States or elsewhere.

DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTING STATISTICS.—The collection of statistics of labor and wages from workmen is fraught with difficulty. Although our collectors were for the most part men identified with and possessing the confidence of labor organisations, the work of collection proved in nearly every case unpleasant and depressing. "There is a lion in the way" to the suspicious or the fearful artisan when the schedules are presented for filling and signing, although thoughtful and intelligent workers can discern nothing to fear but something to welcome. In fact it is a plank in the platform of the Knights of Labor that labor bureaux should be established, and the twenty-six state bureaux now in operation in the United States have been called into existence mainly through the efforts of that order. Dread of additional taxation, fear of comparison with the statement of employers, personal pride, and in some instances absolute indifference stand in the way of many workers in this province in whose interests the collectors have been set to work, and this in the face of the fact that an assurance is given that all the information given in the schedules shall be treated as confidential. One collector says: "Women, as you are no doubt aware, are averse to giving such information, and in some cases are not approachable." The following are selected from among the complaints made by collectors:

Almonte collector: Some insist that the object is to impose a tax, and others refuse, not wishing the amount of their wages to be known.

Bowmanville collector: Even intimate friends have refused me. The men are afraid that their statements will be compared with those of the employer. Some say it is none of your business.

Brantford collector: I would like to state to you that it is almost impossible to get signers to the schedules. But for the assistance I got from the masters I would not have got more than fifty schedules.

Cornwall collector: I can assure you it is the most discouraging business I ever took hold of.



Oshawa collector: I find it a very hard matter to collect statistics. The men don't seem to like the job of filling the schedules.

St. Thomas collector: It is more than difficult to get the reports. Some say they will not give the information wanted to anyone; others promise, but neglect to do so.

Toronto employer: Our men being mostly contractors object to giving the amount they pay their hands, and in fine it is impossible to get anything like a correct return. We have therefore concluded to return form unfilled rather than send in an incorrect one.

### WEEKLY WAGES.

NUMBER OF RETURNS.—The following table shows the number of workers whose returns of weekly wages have been received for tabulation:

Classes of workers.	Employers' returns.			Employés' returns.				
	1888.	1887.	1886.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Males over 16 years.....	19,393	No collection made.	12,933	2,554	2,909	2,453	2,384	2,295
Males under 16 years....	1,391		861	24	37	29	65	56
Females over 16 years....	3,749		2,494	163	322	241	345	264
Females under 16 years..	473		224	11	10	21	17	22
Total.....	25,006		16,512	2,752	3,278	2,744	2,811	2,637

The number from employers is far in excess of any previous year, while those from employés are not much below the average. Males over 16 years form over 77 per cent. of the workers furnished by employers, a proportion deviating but a fraction from the annual average. Of those furnished by employés males over 16 years form nearly 93 per cent., or 88½ per cent. on the average for the five years. The number received from employers is nearly nine times the number obtained from employés.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.—The weekly statistics of labor and wages of the 25,006 workers are furnished by 756 employers. The following table compares the returns made for the several years, as well as the wages paid:

Year.	Returns from employers.	Number of workers.						Amount of wages	
		Per return.	Total.	Sex.		Age.		Total.	Per worker.
				Male.	Female.	Over 16.	Und'r 16		
	No.							\$	\$ c.
1888.....	756	33.1	25,006	20,784	4,222	23,142	1,864	196,486	7 86
1886.....	378	43.7	16,512	13,794	2,718	15,427	1,085	130,176	7 88
1885.....	482	37.7	18,171	15,183	2,988	16,520	1,651	143,004	7 87
1884.....	406	47.2	19,157	16,273	2,884	17,187	1,970	150,631	7 86

Nearly 4,000 schedules were mailed to employers of labor throughout the province. Of the returns received 756 were complete enough for tabulation by occupations. This number is exactly twice the number received in 1886, when the last collection was undertaken. The previous returns were obtained by a personal canvass, and only the leading industries were visited. This collection, however, has reached the minor industries, as indicated by the reduction in the average number of workers per employer. Several returns were received which, although classifying the workers by sex and age, gave the

wages in bulk for the industry. These were useless in collating the occupations. The figures for 1884 and 1885 are the numbers used in the tabulation by industries, exclusive of hotel employes (who receive board) to be uniform with the years 1886 and 1888. Females form nearly 17 per cent. of the returns against an average of 16 per cent. for the previous three years. The proportion of workers under 16 years is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as compared with  $8\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for the three years 1884-6.

**LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES.**—The following table shows that the 756 returns of industries are from 227 localities. In 1886 only 87 places furnished returns. Toronto supplies over one-sixth of the reports, while the remaining ten cities give 20 per cent. :

Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.	Localities.	No.
Alexandria .....	3	Durham .....	3	Milton .....	2	St. Catharines .....	8
Alliston .....	3	*Dutton .....	3	Mitchell .....	2	*St. George .....	2
Almonte .....	2	Essex Centre .....	5	Morrisburg .....	5	*St. Jacobs .....	4
Alvinston .....	2	Exeter .....	2	Mount Forest .....	3	St. Marys .....	6
Aurora .....	2	Fergus .....	2	New Hamburg .....	2	St. Thomas .....	13
Aylmer .....	3	Galt .....	4	Newmarket .....	3	Sarnia .....	8
Ayr .....	3	Gananoque .....	4	Niagara Falls .....	3	Seaforth .....	5
Barrie .....	3	Georgetown .....	5	Norwich .....	4	Simcoe .....	5
Beamsville .....	2	Glencoe .....	2	Oakville .....	4	Smith's Falls .....	3
Beaverton .....	3	Goderich .....	3	Orangeville .....	2	Stratford .....	9
Belleville .....	7	Gravenhurst .....	3	Orillia .....	8	Strathroy .....	4
Berlin .....	9	Grimsby .....	3	Oshawa .....	5	*Tavistock .....	3
Blenheim .....	2	Guelph .....	11	Ottawa .....	16	Thorold .....	3
Blyth .....	2	Hamilton .....	36	Owen Sound .....	6	Tilsonburg .....	3
Bowmanville .....	5	Hastings .....	2	Paisley .....	3	Toronto .....	127
Bradford .....	2	Hespeler .....	3	Paris .....	3	Trenton .....	4
Brampton .....	3	Kemptville .....	2	Parkhill .....	3	Walkerton .....	4
Brantford .....	18	Kincardine .....	3	Pembroke .....	3	*Walkerville .....	2
Brockville .....	5	Kingston .....	15	Penetanguishene .....	2	Waterloo .....	4
Carleton Place .....	3	Leamington .....	2	Peterborough .....	15	Welland .....	3
Chatham .....	5	*Little Britain .....	2	Petrollea .....	10	Whitby .....	4
*Chatsworth .....	2	Lindsay .....	7	Pictou .....	4	Winchester .....	2
Chesley .....	2	*Lion's Head .....	2	Port Arthur .....	2	Windsor .....	6
Clinton .....	2	Listowel .....	7	Port Dover .....	2	Wingham .....	2
Cobourg .....	2	London .....	17	Port Hope .....	3	Woodstock .....	4
Colborne .....	3	*Lyn .....	2	Prescott .....	2	*Zurich .....	2
Collingwood .....	4	Markdale .....	2	Preston .....	4	Other places	
Cornwall .....	4	Merrickville .....	3	Renfrew .....	4	(one each) .....	114
Dundas .....	8	Merritton .....	5	Ridgetown .....	3	Total .....	756

The places furnishing but one industry are as follows :

Acton, \*Alton, Amherstburg, \*Ancaster, \*Appleton, Arkona, Arthur, \*Atwood, \*Baden, \*Beachburg, Blair, \*Blind River, Bothwell, Bracebridge, \*Bradshaw, Brighon, Brussels, Burlington, \*Byng Inlet, Campbellford, \*Cargill, \*Clarksburg, Clifford, \*Cockburn Is., \*Collin's Bay, \*Comber, \*Creemore, \*Crown Hill, \*Demorestville, Deseronto, \*Drew, \*Dublin, \*Dunblane, Dunnville, \*Elginfield, Elora, \*Fairfield, \*Fesserton, \*Flesherton, \*Fletcher, \*Fordwich, Forest, \*Formosa, \*Frankford, \*Gorrie, \*Greensville, \*Hanover, Huntsville, Ingersoll, Iroquois, \*Keewatin, \*Kerwood, \*Khiva, \*Kinmount, Lakefield, Lambton Mills, \*Limehouse, Lucan, Madoc, \*Maxville, Meaford, Milverton, \*Mimico, \*Neustadt, Newburgh, \*New Lowell, Norwood, \*Olesca, \*Orono, \*Orr Lake, \*Otterville, Palmerston, \*Pike Creek, \*Pontyol, \*Port Burwell, Port Elgin, \*Port Lambton, Port Perry, Port Stanley, Richmond Hill, \*Rockwood, Rodney, \*Ryckman's Corners, \*St. Ann's, \*Schomberg, \*Shedden, Shelburne, \*Singhampton, Southamptn, \*Spanish River, \*Springford, Stayner, Stouffville, \*Tarbert, Thornbury, Tilbury Centre, Tiverton, Tweed, Uxbridge, \*Vandorf, \*Vereker, Wallaceburg, Wardsville, \*Warwick, Watertown, \*West Hamro, \*West Lorne, \*Whitechurch, Wiarton, \*Winona, \*Winthrop, \*Wolverton, Wroxeter, \*York.

**EMPLOYÉS' RETURNS BY OCCUPATIONS.**—The following analysis of the employes' returns from males over 16 exhibits the number in the several occupations by localities, and a reference to the table† of average wages by occupation will show what effect this distribution has in determining the general average for each town or city. These returns were collected from 24 cities, towns and villages :

\* Unincorporated village. † Table I.

Localities.	Apprentices.	Blacksmiths and horse shoers.	Blacksmith's helpers.	Bricklayers and stonemasons.	Carpenters and woodworkers.	Carriage and wagon makers.	Cigarmakers.	Coopers.	Cotton and woollen mill employes.	Engineers and firemen.	Foremen.	Furniture factory employes.	Harnessmakers.	Labourers.	Machinists and fitters.	Marble cutters.	Moulders.	Organ and piano factory employes.	Painters and paper hangers.	Plasterers.	Printers and pressmen.	Railway employes, road and shop.	Salesmen.	Shoemakers.	Stone cutters.	Tailors and cutters.	Tannery employes.	Teamsters and drivers.	Tinsmiths.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Almonte .....	1	2			4	1		10				1	1	3	2					1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	40	
Bowmanville .....	1	1									4	25	1	3		1			11	1				3					1	1		53	
Brantford .....	5	2			2	1		17	2		4		5	6	6		6			2		6		6	2		2		1	4	13	109	
Brockville .....	1	8	4		2		1			3	2		1	8	13	21				4	1		16	3	1	3	2	2	2		18	119	
Carleton Place .....		3			5				5	1				15	15					2			5	4			3		3	6	71		
Chatham .....	6	2	15	5	1	9	6	4	9	8	12	10	3	8	10	3				4	4	2	5	7	5	8		4	4	5	46	197	
Cobourg .....		2	2	2	1			44	1		6				3	5				7			8					1	2		3	54	
Cornwall .....	1			5				32	1					6										3						4		48	
Galt .....	3	2	1	5	9					1					8	12	1			2												42	
Gananoque .....		6			6	3					1	2		2	5				1	2		1		3	3						8	269	
Guelph .....	2	6	12		17		2	12		11	1	14	2	20	15	2	9		16	10	5		1	11	10	3	5		26	7	35	200	
Hamilton .....	1	1			8		10		9	1	1	16	1	21	29		10			12					1	2		1	2	2	58	173	
Kingston .....	1	8	7		6	2	7		2	5	1		4	22	10		7		5	1	1	8	3	8	9	4	9	6	5	2	22	226	
London .....	13	2	10	3	1	33	5	4		2	5	5	6	15	19	16			21			8	4		16		2	9		15	10		
Oshawa .....		3									2			5	2		9		3									4			13	44	
Ottawa .....	1	1								1				2	2	2					2					6				1		20	
Perrin .....		8			1	2								6	5				6		4		10		3		3				2	1	62
Peterborough .....	1				11	3			1			2	1	16	4		4		4		9	7				6	11	4	7	4	41	156	
St. Catharines .....	2	6			9					1	1	2		15		9				2		2	2	1					1	1	5	30	
St. Thomas .....	1				5									4	3																	11	
Smith's Falls .....		3			2									3	2					1													
Stratford .....	17	2	9	7	2	15		3	8	5	3	14		3	26	4	2		3		1	7	33	7	3	1	4	3	3	4	21	210	
Toronto .....	10	2	27	1	17	25	4			1	9	7	6	8	12	3	17		14		6	26			5	5		14	1	27	247		
Uxbridge .....		1		2							1			5	3		1						6						1	1	4	37	
The Province: With dependents.		23	106	28	67	163	21	17	81	37	52	73	18	166	140	15	78	41	79	16	38	79	18	55	24	31	35	41	31	266	1857		
Without dependents.	67	17	25	10	14	32	6	7	5	56	8	2	25	13	40	58	3	14	31	3	32	15	34	12	4	23	10	18	27	72	697		
Grand Total.	67	40	131	81	195	243	27	24	231	45	98	31	206	198	18	92	55	110	19	70	94	52	67	28	54	45	59	58	838	2554			



In this table the leading trades are taken from all the industries, and the latter only include such occupations as are not elsewhere specified. Hence, for instance, the small number of returns shown in carriage works in which blacksmiths, painters, etc. are employed. Under the head of 'miscellaneous' are included 25 planing mill employés, 10 bookbinding employés, 14 book-keepers, 14 barbers, 15 porters, 10 packers, 16 millers, 17 plumbers, 10 boilermakers, 12 watchmen, 18 stove foundry employés, 10 glass works employés, 10 brush and broom makers, 20 axe and saw makers, and 13 paper bag makers. In the column of specials are embraced, in Brockville—9 porters; Chatham—20 lumber or planing mill employés, 3 porters and 5 millers; Guelph—6 barbers, 5 packers, 7 watchmen, 5 butchers and 6 hostlers; Hamilton—15 stove mounters and polishers, 10 glass blowers, 5 sewing machine makers, 5 brush makers and 4 hatters; Kingston—3 planing mill hands, 5 broom makers and 4 quarrymen; Oshawa—4 melters, 3 chain makers and 4 scythe makers; St. Catharines—8 millers, 4 plumbers, 5 caulkers and 20 axe and saw makers; Toronto—6 bookbinders, 4 book-keepers, 3 travellers and 12 paper bag makers.

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS BY OCCUPATIONS.—The following table shows the number of workers in the chief industries or occupations as given by employers:

Industry or occupation.	No.	Industry or occupation.	No.	Industry or occupation.	No.
<b>MALES OVER 16 YEARS.</b>					
Agricultural works and foundries.....	659	Moulders.....	576	Errand boys.....	36
Apprentices.....	1,185	Moulders' helpers.....	72	Flax mills.....	20
Bakers.....	65	Newspapers and printing..	414	Fruit basket makers.....	25
Biscuits and confectionery..	123	Oil refineries.....	31	Furniture works.....	21
Blacksmiths.....	365	Packers.....	133	Lumber mills.....	55
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	172	Painters.....	442	Newspapers and printing..	82
Boatbuilders.....	33	Paper mills.....	149	Office boys.....	28
Boilermakers.....	101	Pattern makers.....	81	Planing mills.....	41
Boilermakers' helpers.....	197	Piano and organ factories..	191	Stave mills.....	37
Bookbinderies.....	108	Planing mills.....	388	Tinware works.....	25
Bookkeepers.....	147	Plasterers.....	38	Woollen mills.....	194
Boot and shoe factories....	155	Plumber and gas fitters....	61	All others (less than 20)...	311
Bottlers.....	38	Polishers (metal).....	36	<b>FEMALES OVER 16 YEARS.</b>	
Brass workers.....	79	Pork packers.....	49	Apprentices.....	51
Brewing and malting works	97	Porters.....	43	Biscuits and confectionery..	133
Bricklayer and stonemasons	155	Railways.....	1,351	Bookbinderies.....	118
Brickyards.....	152	Rolling mills.....	43	Boot and shoe factories....	74
Bridge builders.....	66	Safe works.....	43	Brush and broom works....	34
Brush and broom makers....	75	Salesmen.....	184	Canning and pickling.....	303
Canning factories.....	106	Sash, door and blinds.....	65	Carpet weavers.....	30
Carpenters.....	426	Sewing machines.....	78	Cigar factories.....	62
Carpet factories.....	36	Shingle mills.....	43	Corset factories.....	139
Carriage works.....	154	Shippers.....	118	Cotton mills.....	417
Cigar factories.....	128	Shovel and spade makers..	44	Dress and mantle makers....	45
Clerks (office).....	77	Soap makers.....	55	Envelope makers.....	27
Coopers.....	95	Stave mills.....	65	Forewomen.....	28
Core makers.....	39	Stone cutters.....	151	Furniture works.....	21
Cotton mills.....	360	Stoneware makers.....	43	Furriers.....	65
Drillers.....	38	Street railways.....	327	Glove makers.....	27
Electric light works.....	35	Tack and nail makers.....	38	Knitting mills.....	257
Engineers (stationary).....	275	Tailors.....	58	Newspapers and printing..	27
Firemen.....	148	Tanneries.....	362	Paper mills.....	166
Flour mills.....	106	Teamsters.....	421	Saleswomen.....	91
Foremen.....	672	Tinware works.....	108	Seed growing.....	58
Furnace men.....	42	Travellers and agents.....	96	Shirt and collar makers....	271
Furniture works.....	561	Trunk and bag makers.....	88	Tailoresses.....	122
Gas works.....	264	Watchmen.....	107	Undertaker's supplies.....	22
Grinders.....	51	Wheelmakers.....	75	Woollen mills.....	839
Harnessmakers & saddlers..	50	Woodbenders.....	37	All others (less than 20)...	322
Jewelers and watchmakers..	52	Woodturners.....	60	<b>FEMALES UNDER 16 YEARS.</b>	
Knife factory.....	42	Woodworker.....	478	Apprentices.....	25
Laborers (general).....	355	Woollen mills.....	670	Biscuits and confectionery..	51
Laborers (builders).....	224	Yardmen.....	59	Bookbinderies.....	21
Lithographing.....	58	All others (less than 30)...	1,117	Canning factories.....	29
Lumber mills.....	839	<b>MALES UNDER 16 YEARS.</b>		Cotton mills.....	126
Machinists and fitters.....	1,015	Apprentices.....	307	Knitting mills.....	26
Machinists' helpers.....	44	Biscuits and confectionery..	47	Woollen mills.....	123
Marble cutters & polishers..	50	Canning factories.....	25	All others (less than 20)...	72
		Cigar factories.....	23		
		Cotton mills.....	114		

NOTE.—The number in any industry does not include occupations elsewhere specified as in Table I.

Foremen and forewomen aggregate 700 or on the average one out of every 36 workers. The industries reporting 10 foremen and upwards are,—agricultural works n.e.s. 15; bookbinderies, 10; carpenters, 16; cotton mills, 26; flour mills, 30; furniture works, 14; knitting mills, 22; lumber mills, 23; machinists, 17; paper mills, 11; piano and organ factories, 15; planing mills, 18; printing offices, 39; railways, 173; tanneries, 14; and woollen mills, 52. Among other occupations or industries represented the following may be mentioned:—*Males over 16 years*—Axe factories, 20; button makers, 15; dye works, 15; fanning mill works, 20; flax mills, 15; fruit basket makers, 25; furriers, 16; handle factories, 24; knitting mills, 28; millwrights, 20; quarrymen, 24; riveters, 23; rope makers, 24; salt works, 19; saw works, 29; scale works, 29; silverplaters, 17; undertaker's supplies, 27; warehousemen, 27; window shade makers, 24; wireworkers, 23, etc., etc. *Males under 16*—Agricultural works, 12; bottlers, 14; brickyards, 19; brush and broom makers, 17; knife works, 12; lithographers, 17; packers, 18; paper mills, 11; rivet boys, 12; rope makers, 10; soap factories, 15; street railways, 19; trunk factories, 18, etc. *Females over 16*—Book-keepers, 17; button makers, 11; carriage furnishings, 13; clerks and cashiers, 13; dye works, 19; fancy goods 19; jewelers and engravers, 12; milliners, 18; railways, 12; rope makers, 14; soap factories, 10; tinware, 19; trunk factories, 12, etc. *Females under 16*—Cigar factories, 9; packers, 11; saleswomen, 9, etc.

**EMPLOYÉS' WAGES COMPARED BY LOCALITIES.**—The average time and wages of the several classes by sex and age derived from employés' returns for a full week are compared by collectors' localities as follows:

Localities.	Males over 16 years.						Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.		All classes.	
	With dependents.		Without dependents.		Total.		Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.								
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Almonte.....	9 03	60.67	7 50	60.88	8.07	60.80	2.85	60.00	3 96	60 00	.....	.....	6 72	60.55
Bowmanville...	10 13	59.08	9 15	60.00	9.87	59 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 87	59.32
Brantford .....	10 27	59.32	7.03	59.16	8 99	59.26	.....	.....	4.14	50.86	.....	.....	8 70	58.75
Brockville.....	11 11	62.56	9 82	63.17	10 66	62.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 66	62 77
Carleton Place..	8 84	60.50	7 84	60.00	8 57	60.37	.....	.....	4 25	60.00	.....	.....	8 34	60.35
Chatham .....	10 12	61.48	7 39	61.26	9 65	61.45	.....	.....	4 34	59.13	.....	.....	9 44	61.36
Cobourg .....	10 12	58.41	7 15	58.15	9 13	58.32	3 27	58.00	4 96	58.00	3 00	58.00	7 99	58.25
Cornwall .....	8 35	61.63	8 71	61.91	8 43	61.61	.....	.....	5 37	60.29	.....	.....	7 80	61.40
Galt.....	10 04	58.75	8 33	58.10	9 33	58.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 33	58.48
Gananoque .....	10 28	57.80	8 38	57.83	9 74	57.81	3 00	60 00	5 50	60.00	.....	.....	9 16	58.08
Guelph .....	10 22	60.48	7 49	60.49	9 74	60.48	4 50	59 00	4 21	52.57	.....	.....	9 56	60.27
Hamilton .....	10 51	56.32	9 62	57.85	10 31	56.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 31	56.68
Kingston.....	9 63	59.80	8 03	60.16	9 10	59 92	.....	.....	5 22	58.70	.....	.....	8 89	59.85
London .....	9 68	57.04	7 06	58.26	9 18	57.27	.....	.....	5 95	54.00	.....	.....	9 11	57.20
Oshawa .....	11 06	56.84	9 58	60.67	10 85	57.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 85	57.36
Ottawa .....	13 59	58.94	12 50	56.75	13 38	58.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 38	58.50
Perth.....	9 98	60.00	9 57	61.50	9 87	60.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 87	60.39
Peterborough ..	10 10	58.59	7 79	59.48	9 14	58.96	.....	.....	4 38	54.00	.....	.....	8 81	58.63
St. Catharines..	10 93	58.69	9 66	57.27	10 69	58.42	.....	.....	4 25	57.00	.....	.....	10 53	58.38
St. Thomas .....	10 26	62 88	8 09	60.00	9 82	62.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 82	62.30
Smith's Falls...	9 32	60.00	.....	.....	9 32	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 32	60.00
Stratford.....	10 35	60.18	7 82	60.46	9 39	60.29	2 44	60 00	5 68	60.38	.....	.....	8 76	60.29
Toronto.....	12 29	55.22	9 30	56 00	11 20	55.51	.....	.....	4 35	54.52	2 58	55.00	9 95	55.34
Uxbridge .....	8 52	60.40	8 40	60.00	8 52	60.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 52	60.38
The Province { 1888	10 32	59.06	8 32	59.32	9 77	59.13	3 01	59.17	4 75	57.10	2 85	56.91	9 39	59.00
Province { 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 18	58.88	3 11	56.41	4 58	57.21	2 36	55.30	8 63	58.68

Males over 16 years have been divided into two classes, those with dependents and those without. The averages of the province show us that the former earn exactly tw

dollars per week more than the latter. The returns of these two classes are in proportion of 8 to 3, and the average of the two classes together so computed is \$9.77. The ratio of the returns of the two classes in 1887 was as 8 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and at this proportion our average this year would be \$9.62, or 44 cents higher than last year. This even may not be an increase in the average individual's wages, but may be due to a difference in the proportionate representation of the several occupations. In 9 of the 24 towns and cities in which collection was made the average wages of males over 16 exceed the average of the province, Ottawa coming first, with Toronto second. An analysis of the returns will show, however, that the few returns received from Ottawa are confined almost wholly to the building classes, in which the weekly wages are high and the yearly employment short. The information from this source shows that females over 16 averaged 17 cents higher than in 1887, the rates ranging from \$3.96 for 60 hours in Almonte to \$5.95 for 54 hours in London. There is great diversity in the average for all classes, chiefly owing to the disproportion of classes as well as of occupations. This becomes more apparent by a comparison with the averages obtained from the employers' returns. In the latter we are more liable to find a truer representation of classes and occupations on account of the greater variety of returns, and because the full pay list is given. From the employés, however, we have only been able to obtain the statistics from the more experienced and enlightened workers, and these are apt to show marked differences by reason of absence or presence of certain occupations. In the present returns the building trades (bricklayers, plasterers, stone cutters and stonemasons) are present to an unusual extent. Their effect will be noticed in the weekly statistics, but not so much in the yearly wages as the short employment partly counterbalances the high weekly rate.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AVERAGES.—The following table summarises the average of weekly time and wages derived from the returns obtained from employers and employés, for the four years 1885-8, together with the annual averages :

Years.	Males over 16.		Males under 16.		Females over 16.		Females under 16.		All classes.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
Employés:	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
1888.....	9 77	59.13	3 01	59.17	4 75	57.10	2 85	56.91	9 39	59.00
1887.....	9 18	58.88	3 11	56.41	4 58	57.21	2 06	55.30	8 63	58.68
1886.....	9 09	58.07	2 84	58.86	4 29	58.21	2 60	59.67	8 55	58.18
1885.....	9 00	58.72	2 86	61.43	4 26	59.06	2 79	57.65	8 23	58.82
Average..	9 26	58.70	2 96	58.97	4 47	57.90	2 58	57.38	8 95	58.67
Employers:										
1888.....	9 04	59.16	2 83	55.53	4 23	56.46	2 73	56.96	7 86	58.51
1886.....	8 99	59.00	2 92	55.75	4 38	55.68	2 23	57.51	7 88	58.31
1885.....	9 13	59.63	2 93	49.84	4 37	58.74	2 50	56.20	7 87	58.78
Average..	9 05	59.26	2 89	53.37	4 33	56.96	2 49	56.89	7 87	58.53
Both sources:										
1888.....	9 13	59.15	2 83	55.59	4 25	56.49	2 73	56.96	8 01	58.56
1886.....	9 00	58.86	2 92	55.85	4 37	55.90	2 26	57.70	7 98	58.28
1885.....	9 11	59.50	2 93	50.43	4 36	58.77	2 52	56.31	7 92	58.79
Average..	9 08	59.17	2 89	53.96	4 33	57.05	2 50	56.99	7 97	58.54

The averages derived from employers' returns show a remarkable closeness throughout the classes. Males over 16 are paid one cent below the annual average, and work 6 minutes less. Females over 16 earn 10 cents less than the average and the working time per week is half an hour shorter. The average for all classes decreased but a cent from the annual average, while the weekly time is also a shade lower. No



averages were made for the separate classes in 1884 and the data are not now available, but the average wage of all classes was \$7.86. Partly owing to causes previously mentioned, there is not such a uniformity in the averages derived from the employes' returns. The weekly wages of males show an increase over the annual average of 51 cents, and an increase in time of 26 minutes. Returns from males and females under 16 are too few for comparison, but females over 16 show an increase in wages of 28 cents and a reduction of 48 minutes as compared with the annual averages. All classes average 44 cents more than for the four years, and the working time is one-third of an hour longer. The annual average weekly wages as given by employes exceed the rates as stated by employers in every class, and although the difference is but 21 cents in the case of males over 16 and less in the other classes, the average for all classes shows an excess of \$1.08, being 36 cents in 1885 (when the employes show 13 cents less than employers for males over 16) and as high as \$1.53 in 1888. As already stated, the difficulty of obtaining anything like a true proportion of the sub-classes from the employes is mainly accountable for the discrepancy, apparent rather than real, between the averages derived from the two sources. A happy medium may be found by deriving averages from the aggregates of the two sources. This can only be done for the three years 1885-6-8, as no collection was made from employers in 1887. Males over 16 show an increase of 5 cents and females over 16 a decrease of 8 cents as compared with the annual average, while the average of all classes shows an increase of 4 cents per week.

**RANGE OF WEEKLY WAGES BY LOCALITIES.**—The following table has been prepared to show the distribution of the employes' returns of males over 16 years received from the several towns by means of ranges of a full week's wages:

Localities.	Males over 16 with dependents.								Males over 16 without dependents							
	\$6 and under.	\$6 to \$7.50	\$7.50 to \$9.	\$9 to \$10.50.	\$10.50 to \$12.	\$12 to \$13.50.	\$13.50 to \$15.	Over \$15.	Total.	\$6 and under.	\$6 to \$7.50.	\$7.50 to \$9.	\$9 to \$10.50.	\$10.50 to \$12.	Over \$12.	Total.
Almonte .....	5	2	4	1	1	....	1	1	15	13	5	2	2	2	1	25
Bowmanville .....	1	7	8	10	8	3	2	....	39	3	1	3	3	4	....	14
Brantford .....	3	9	18	9	17	2	5	3	66	21	7	8	4	3	....	43
Brockville .....	8	16	20	17	1	8	7	....	77	4	6	10	11	7	4	42
Carleton Place .....	9	14	13	2	12	....	2	....	52	2	11	5	....	1	....	19
Chatham .....	4	29	46	37	24	5	13	5	163	9	11	6	3	5	....	34
Cobourg .....	3	13	14	5	8	2	7	2	54	7	10	9	1	....	....	27
Cornwall .....	17	6	8	6	3	....	3	....	43	3	1	2	3	1	1	21
Galt .....	2	5	5	7	6	1	....	2	28	4	3	4	5	3	1	20
Gananoque .....	3	3	6	4	11	1	2	....	30	4	3	2	....	2	1	12
Guelph .....	3	33	55	53	57	....	18	3	222	15	13	14	4	1	....	47
Hamilton .....	2	20	38	48	28	6	3	11	154	4	10	14	6	4	8	46
Kingston .....	7	25	26	23	22	3	9	1	116	16	10	19	7	5	....	57
London .....	10	20	50	66	27	4	4	2	183	18	5	12	5	1	2	43
Oshawa .....	....	8	8	6	5	3	3	5	38	....	1	3	....	2	....	6
Ottawa .....	....	2	3	....	3	....	1	7	16	1	....	....	....	1	2	4
Perth .....	....	8	20	8	3	1	5	1	46	....	5	7	1	....	....	16
Peterborough .....	1	8	8	7	2	....	4	2	32	6	7	6	4	....	....	23
St. Catharines .....	2	15	18	31	34	8	10	8	126	3	6	6	7	....	4	30
St. Thomas .....	1	3	5	7	3	3	1	1	24	2	1	1	....	2	....	6
Smith's Falls .....	1	2	2	4	1	....	1	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stratford .....	4	17	38	25	24	7	8	7	130	28	6	26	9	8	3	80
Toronto .....	1	8	7	26	54	19	17	25	157	20	11	17	15	15	12	90
Uxbridge .....	5	10	10	6	3	1	....	....	35	....	....	2	....	....	....	2
Total .....	82	275	426	411	373	70	124	96	1,857	183	133	178	90	71	42	697

The following table gives a summary of the above for the province, and shows the number of workers in each range classified as with and without dependents. The average

weekly wages in the several ranges are also shown, together with the average yearly employment received by the workers in each range :

Schedule.	\$6.00 and under.	\$6.00 to \$7.50.	\$7.50 to \$9.00.	\$9.00 to \$10.50.	\$10.50 to \$12.00.	\$12.00 to \$13.50.	\$13.50 to \$15.00.	Over \$15.00.	Total.
With dependents :									
No. of workers ....	82	275	426	411	373	70	124	96	1,857
Average wages .... \$	5 85	7 27	8 71	10 11	11 66	13 01	14 75	18 02	10 32
Days employed ....	266	273	274	271	269	275	261	217	268
Without dependents :									
No. of workers ....	183	133	178	90	71	13	14	15	697
Average wages .... \$	5 02	7 23	8 68	10 10	11 65	12 82	14 82	17 67	8 32
Days employed ....	289	275	272	272	269	236	223	188	273
Total males over 16 :									
No. of workers ....	265	408	604	501	444	83	138	111	2,554
Average wages .... \$	5 28	7 26	8 70	10 11	11 66	12 98	14 76	17 97	9 77
Days employed ....	282	274	273	271	269	269	257	213	269

In those with dependents the greatest number of returns is to be found in the range from \$7.50 to \$9, and nearly 58 per cent. of the returns show wages above this range. The average wages of those earning over \$15 is \$18.02 or \$7.70 more than the average of all, while the yearly employment in this range is but 217 days or 51 days below the average. In the class without dependents the largest number is to be found in the lowest range and the average is \$5.02 or \$3.30 less than the average in all the ranges. About 29 per cent. of this class receive over \$9 per week and 6 per cent. get over \$12, the average being \$15.22 or \$6.90 more than the average of all ranges. The yearly employment in this range is but 214 days or 59 days below the average. It will be observed too in this division of males that as the weekly wages increase the number of days employed diminishes, and the converse also holds true as will be found by examining a later table showing the ranges of days employed.

The females are arranged by a different series of ranges of wages as follows :

Range of weekly wages.	Almonte.	Brantford.	Carleton Place.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Cornwall.	Gananoque.	Guelph.	Kingston.	London.	Peterborough.	St. Catharines.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Total.	Average wages.	Days employed.
\$3 and under...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	15	\$ 93	281
\$3 to \$4.....	10	3	2	...	...	2	2	5	3	...	2	2	6	18	55	3 85	280
\$4 to \$5.....	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	22	55	4 76	275
\$5 to \$6.....	...	1	...	...	...	9	1	...	5	1	...	...	3	2	23	5 76	273
Over \$6.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	8	2	15	8 32	263
Total.....	14	7	4	8	5	14	5	7	10	5	4	4	26	50	163	4 75	276

An equal number is found in the ranges \$3 to \$4 and \$4 to \$5, while over three-fourths earn \$5 and under. Here, also, as the wages increase the days decrease.

Of the 24 males under 16 years, 19 earn \$3 or under, the average wages being \$2.62, and the employment lasts 294 days. The other five average \$4.50 per week, and work 293 days.

Of females under 16 years, 8 earn \$3 and under, an average of \$2.71 per week and are employed 294 days, while 3 average \$3.22 each per week for 271 days.

In this manner we might proceed to form a scale of distribution of wages by occupations, and compare these tracings from year to year. But to do this we must have a large number of returns. The schedules furnished by employers would answer the purpose, if the wages of each worker were given singly in all cases, as required with this intent in the sample sheet. A certain portion of those received, however, bulk the statistics of a number of workers in an occupation and are only useful in determining averages. We hope to be able to succeed in this direction in our next report. By increasing the number of ranges and erecting upon a straight line perpendiculars proportional to the numbers in the ranges, a *curve of distribution of wages* may be described by the ends of those lines. The fluctuation in wages from one period to another could be graphically represented by these curves.

LEADING TRADES COMPARED.—The following table gives the average weekly wages and time by towns and cities for the five leading occupations, as derived from employés returns. The returns number 566 with dependents and 160 without dependents

Localities.	Blacksmith.		Carpenter.		Machinist.		Moulder.		Painter.		Average for five trades.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Almonte .....	7 50	60.00	10 13	60.00	11 00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 69	60.00
Bowmanville .....	7 00	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 83	60.00	9 13	60.00
Brantford .....	8 38	59.63	10 59	59.38	9 48	59.33	12 17	58.67	10 50	59.50	10 09	59.30
Brockville .....	9 88	62.50	9 00	60.00	9 62	59.08	9 98	60.19	12 00	60.00	10 00	60.10
Carleton Place....	10 30	58.00	9 30	60.00	10 07	59.47	.....	.....	7 35	60.00	9 73	59.44
Chatham .....	10 48	59.60	9 20	59.20	9 10	59.30	12 25	60.00	9 25	59.25	9 88	59.44
Cobourg .....	12 00	59.00	10 50	58.00	11 79	58.80	.....	.....	9 75	59.00	10 78	58.87
Cornwall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galt .....	11 25	60.00	10 47	59.00	10 46	56.92	11 00	55.00	9 38	56.50	10 46	57.72
Gananoque .....	10 20	57.80	10 50	60.00	12 10	59.80	.....	.....	9 75	60.00	10 86	59.14
Guelph .....	10 42	59.17	10 96	59.23	10 96	59.00	11 17	59.89	10 35	57.20	10 77	58.75
Hamilton .....	10 50	59.00	10 26	56.77	10 00	58.91	14 06	58.10	10 71	55.00	10 78	57.65
Kingston .....	10 75	58.63	9 75	59.75	9 99	57.40	10 63	59.00	9 00	59.00	10 27	58.47
London .....	9 69	59.60	10 02	55.03	11 00	59.00	10 08	59.13	9 00	57.65	9 96	57.45
Oshawa .....	10 00	59.00	9 75	59.50	9 00	59.00	14 79	54.00	10 50	59.00	12 13	56.80
Ottawa .....	15 00	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	59.00
Perth .....	9 94	60.00	9 00	60.00	8 82	60.00	.....	.....	9 17	60.00	9 38	60.00
Peterborough....	.....	.....	9 72	60.00	11 50	60.00	13 31	54.75	7 50	60.00	10 26	58.90
St. Catharines....	10 50	59.57	11 50	56.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	59.17	11 07	57.90
St. Thomas .....	.....	.....	11 04	59.80	11 90	60.00	.....	.....	9 10	60.00	10 91	59.90
Smith's Falls....	10 50	60.00	9 30	60.00	12 38	60.00	.....	.....	8 10	60.00	10 37	60.00
Stratford .....	9 94	57.22	10 68	58.33	10 33	57.60	9 50	60.00	10 83	60.00	10 36	57.90
Toronto .....	10 44	59.89	11 69	51.04	11 23	56.33	14 40	60.00	11 43	54.71	11 25	55.80
Uxbridge .....	.....	.....	9 59	59.67	9 33	58.67	7 50	60.00	.....	.....	9 31	59.40
The Province :												
1888 .....	10 18	59.40	10 51	57.02	10 35	58.58	11 55	58.53	9 97	57.83	10 45	58.20
1887 .....	9 82	58.88	9 82	52.87	9 65	56.93	12 19	57.89	9 78	57.77	10 04	56.10



These five trades constitute over 28 per cent. of the returns from males over 16, as against 19 per cent. in 1887. This percentage in Galt was 54, in London 44, in Oshawa 3, and in Peterborough 42. Compared with the returns of 1887 blacksmiths' wages increased by 36 cents, and their time by half an hour. Carpenters' wages increased by 69 cents and the time by 4.15 hours, showing a decrease of half a cent per hour. Machinists' wages show an increase of 70 cents, and the time is lengthened by 1.65 hours. Moulders' wages fall 64 cents, while the time is increased. Painters get 19 cents a week more than in 1887 for about the same time. In the aggregate the wages for the five trades are better by 41 cents, but with an increase of 2.05 hours in the working time, or the average per hour is but slightly in excess of 1887. The averages in this table embrace all the subdivisions of the trade, horse-shoers being included with blacksmiths, woodworkers with carpenters, etc. All foremen, however, are omitted.

**AVERAGE FROM EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYÉS.**—The variation of the averages for the five leading trades as derived from returns made by employers and employés is shown in the following table. The figures for the five years are also given as well as the annual averages :

Years.	Blacksmith.		Carpenter.		Machinist.		Moulder.		Painter.		Average for five trades.		
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	
	¢ c.	No.	¢ c.	No.	¢ c.	No.	¢ c.	No.	¢ c.	No.	¢ c.	No.	
Employèes .....	10 18	59.40	10 51	57.02	10 35	58.58	11 55	58.53	9 97	57.83	10 45	58.22	
Employers .....	10 56	58.93	10 05	57.22	10 46	58.25	12 48	57.21	9 37	57.93	10 55	57.80	
Averages ..	1888...	10 46	59.05	10 12	57.19	10 44	58.30	12 35	57.39	9 49	57.91	10 54	57.88
	1887...	9 82	58.88	9 82	52.87	9 65	56.93	12 19	57.89	9 78	57.77	10 04	56.17
	1886...	9 93	58.25	9 61	57.38	9 83	59.62	12 05	57.33	9 53	56.32	10 22	57.81
	1885...	9 74	59.15	9 97	58.98	10 16	59.14	11 76	59.15	9 54	57.29	10 26	58.94
	1884...	9 76	58.21	9 98	59.07	10 08	59.17	11 55	58.75	9 72	59.19	10 30	58.95
	1884-8.	9 94	58.71	9 90	57.10	10 03	58.63	11 98	58.10	9 61	57.70	10 27	57.95

The aggregate number in the five trades received from employers was 3,383 or  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the returns from males over 16, while in the employés returns the proportion was 3 per cent. The average of all occupations is therefore more likely to be affected by these selected trades in the latter than in the former, and the tendency is to increase it. The employers' returns show decidedly higher rates of wages and shorter hours than the employés' returns for blacksmiths and moulders, while the reverse is the case as regards carpenters and painters. The rate quoted by employers for machinists is 11 cents higher than the employés' figures, and the average of the five trades deduced from the aggregate returns is 10 cents higher in the former than the latter. No collection was made from employers in 1887. The average wages from both sources together as compared with any previous year are higher in four of the five trades, the wages of painters being 12 cents below the annual average, while blacksmiths get 52 cents above the average. A return from one of the largest industries employing these trades could not be used, owing to the fact that a portion of the men had to pay their helpers out of the wages credited to them. How far this practice prevails we are unable to say.

**OTHER TRADES COMPARED.**—Returns from employés of other trades, though not so numerous as the five already selected, are sufficiently represented to give approximate averages for purposes of comparison. In the following table returns from employés and

employers are further contrasted and the averages from both sources compared with previous years :

Occupations.	1888.						1887.		1886.		1885.	
	Employers.		Employées.		Average.		Employées.		Average.		Average.	
	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.	Wages.	Hours.
	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.
Apprentice .....	3 65	57.76	3 93	59.37	3 66	57.78	4 05	57.05	3 80	56.75	3 89	58.74
Baker .....	10 17	57.00	9 92	62.71	10 08	59.11	9 65	64.31	9 32	58.35	9 27	59.84
Blacksmith's helper .....	7 04	58.06	7 36	58.21	7 08	58.09	7 43	57.55	6 60	54.28	6 46	58.60
Boilermaker .....	11 89	60.07	11 79	57.90	11 88	59.87	10 85	58.64	11 31	59.69	11 07	56.55
Bookkeeper .....	11 38	57.70	11 93	56.14	11 43	57.57	12 00	59.87	11 97	56.64	12 77	57.95
Bricklayer .....	16 19	50.10	15 78	55.22	16 06	51.77	15 75	58.36	13 84	50.84	14 81	57.15
Cabinetmaker .....	9 41	57.81	9 58	59.44	9 39	57.78	9 20	58.28	9 80	61.21	9 25	59.48
Carriage trimmer .....	10 49	58.42	9 73	57.73	10 40	58.30	9 52	57.19	9 72	56.81	11 03	58.62
Cigar maker .....	8 06	48.26	9 08	52.73	8 18	48.78	7 76	49.18	8 37	46.90	8 44	52.08
Cooper .....	9 61	58.99	9 02	58.09	9 50	58.64	8 26	58.09	9 68	56.50	9 48	59.99
Engineer .....	9 50	61.44	9 06	65.09	9 45	62.49	9 40	66.06	9 63	62.13	9 43	61.94
Fireman .....	7 49	62.51	8 63	67.00	7 56	62.73	8 62	58.88	8 11	61.80	8 39	61.32
Foreman .....	14 27	59.68	13 55	58.91	14 21	59.62	14 98	58.79	14 64	58.94	13 89	60.54
Harnessmaker .....	7 53	60.00	8 71	59.46	8 06	59.80	8 50	56.03	9 14	58.78	8 66	59.27
Laborer (general) ..	7 14	57.97	7 31	58.40	7 20	58.12	7 18	58.99	7 18	58.45	7 05	60.81
Marble cutter .....	11 70	59.00	10 90	59.42	11 50	59.10	13 09	58.42	10 86	57.56	9 83	59.38
Mason (stone) .....	16 22	52.66	16 10	57.14	16 18	54.31	15 01	57.89	14 04	55.72	12 58	56.76
Miller .....	8 60	65.44	10 15	64.63	8 83	65.31	9 75	69.19	9 78	63.19	9 81	64.28
Plasterer .....	13 72	45.82	13 81	55.40	13 75	49.12	14 58	53.00	13 02	53.90	14 40	58.64
Plumber .....	12 64	52.81	11 51	56.53	12 31	53.88	11 45	55.64	12 18	55.42	10 91	59.95
Pressman .....	10 38	53.86	10 20	56.80	10 34	54.50	8 83	56.57	9 57	56.16	9 48	58.79
Printer .....	8 96	57.55	9 52	57.90	9 05	57.61	10 03	54.97	9 98	57.37	8 51	55.95
Salesman .....	9 55	60.58	8 48	60.98	9 32	60.67	8 17	63.05	9 27	57.59	9 64	59.92
Shoemaker .....	10 91	55.62	9 08	59.19	10 12	57.16	8 09	59.60	8 94	58.13	7 97	59.40
Stonecutter .....	18 20	51.38	15 95	57.68	17 85	52.37	.....	.....	17 45	59.48	12 90	57.41
Tailor .....	9 38	57.32	10 22	59.43	9 79	58.09	9 65	59.25	9 75	58.82	10 16	59.63
Tanner and currier ..	7 71	59.59	9 46	58.43	7 94	59.44	8 74	60.51	8 60	59.11	8 34	59.14
Teamster and carter ..	7 29	60.51	7 68	62.03	7 32	60.61	6 95	60.15	7 42	57.97	7 34	60.83
Tinsmith .....	10 13	59.70	9 09	58.74	9 65	59.25	9 22	59.27	10 00	59.70	9 20	60.17

The workers in these 29 occupations are all males over 16. They form about 43 per cent. of the employées' returns in this class and but 28 per cent. of the employers' contribution. In fifteen of these occupations, or a bare majority, the employées' figures are below those given by employers, and in nine they are below the average wages derived in 1887. The averages obtained from both sources are lower in 14 of these trades than the similar averages in 1886. The full list of occupations as returned will be found in Table 1, but the averages from the two sources are not given there separately. The annual average working hours and wages for a named week for the above occupation derived for the five years 1884-8 are as follows : apprentice, 57.6 hours, \$3.74 ; baker, 60.7 hours, \$9.27 ; blacksmith's helper, 56.5 hours, \$6.83 ; boilermaker, 58.2 hours, \$11.18 ; book-keeper, 57.8 hours, \$12.00 ; bricklayer, 55.4 hours, \$15.07 ; cabinetmaker, 59.3 hours, \$9.44 ; carriage trimmer, 57.9 hours, \$10.16 ; cigar maker, 51 hours, \$8.54 ; cooper, 58.6 hours, \$9.19 ; engineer, 62.5 hours, \$9.45 ; fireman, 62.2 hours, \$8.35 ; foreman, 59.6 hours, \$14.69 ; harnessmaker, 58.5 hours, \$8.65 ; marble cutter, 58.7 hours, \$11.02 ; mason (stone) 56.7 hours, \$14.44 ; miller, 65.6 hours, \$9.83 ; plasterer, 55 hours, \$13.81 ; plumber, 57 hours, \$11.54 ; pressman, 57.7 hours, \$9.64 ; printer, 56.8 hours, \$9.39 ; salesman, 60.4 hours, \$9.12 ; shoemaker, 58.4 hours, \$8.72 ; stone cutter, 57.2 hours, \$15.65 ; tailor, 59.1 hours, \$9.79 ; tanner and currier, 59 hours, \$8.32 ; teamster and carter, 60.6 hours, \$7.23 ; tinsmith, 59.6 hours, \$9.38. 11 of the 29 occupations given, the wages in 1888 are below the annual averages, while the wages of engineers and tailors are equal to the average.

# YEARLY STATEMENT OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

STATISTICS BY TOWNS AND CITIES.—Schedules showing a yearly statement have been received from 2,752 employés, collected in 24 towns and cities. These have been tabulated by trades and occupations for the whole province in Table II. A similar table by towns and cities would be very valuable for comparison, but as great difficulty seems to be experienced in obtaining a representative number from each trade in each town to make such a comparison trustworthy, the attempt has to be abandoned for the present. The few leading trades hitherto selected as of special prominence have been partially treated in this manner later on. Even for the province a great many trades are wholly unrepresented, and others are deficient in numbers. However, a summary for each town and city is given showing the average for each class of worker, arranged by sex and age, with or without dependents. Those with dependents are further subdivided into owners and tenants. The figures for 1887 and the annual average for the four years 1885-8 are also given, but only as relates to the groups with and without dependents and total workers. The complete data by classes have only been retained since 1886, and annual averages for them are not given. In drawing comparisons from these figures it must be understood that as this is not a complete census the proportion of the classes of workers employed is not necessarily truly represented, and may vary from year to year. An increase or decrease in earnings shown for all classes may not be a corresponding increase or decrease of wages to the average individual, but may be due to the preponderance of a class or of occupations with a higher or lower rate of wages. As an example we may instance the case of averages derived for weekly wages of males over 16 years. The average from employés is \$10.32 for workers with dependents and \$8.32 for workers without dependents. The proportion returned is as 8 to 3, and thus we derive an average for males over 16 of \$9.77, or 73 cents more than given by employers' returns. The reason for this apparent difference is clear, for in the employers' returns from full pay lists the two classes are more truly represented and the occupations are more numerous and varied. A greater divergence must be expected when we aggregate various proportions males and females whose wages so widely differ.

The following series of tables presents the yearly statistics of time employed, wages earned and cost of living for each town and city : \*

ALMONTE.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	8	3.00	2.00	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	m. o. t.	7	2.43	1.43	60.00	273.00	446 83	...	...	446 83	308 38	138 45
	Total	15	2.73	1.73	61.43	298.86	416 04	6 43	...	422 47	331 43	91 04
	1887	83	3.41	2.16	60.67	285.07	432 46	3 00	...	435 46	319 13	116 33
	1885-8	...	3.33	2.12	60.02	309.48	516 93	2 41	4 82	524 16	391 94	132 22
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	m. u. b.	4	...	...	60.88	304.04	380 44	...	...	380 44	256 08	124 36
	f. o. b.	14	...	...	60.00	309.00	146 77	...	...	146 77	144 26	2 51
	Total	43	...	...	60.00	294.36	182 16	0 71	...	182 87	131 57	51 30
	1887	218	...	...	60.51	301.35	294 15	0 23	...	294 38	205 14	89 24
All classes.	1885-8	...	...	...	59.64	309.45	275 78	...	...	275 78	202 19	73 59
	1888	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887	301	...	...	60.55	297.14	329 92	0 95	...	330 87	234 62	96 25
	1885-8	...	...	...	59.75	309.46	342 28	0 66	1 33	344 27	254 52	89 75
		...	...	...	60.42	287.44	318 87	2 71	5 86	327 44	251 36	76 08

\* The initials m.o., m.u., f.o. and f.u. in this series of tables are used to designate males and females over or under 16 years of age. The third initial o., t. or b. being added to distinguish between owners, tenants and boarders. The number of dependents wherever given is exclusive of the worker.



The number of schedules received from this town was but 58 as compared with 301 in 1887. Of these 44 were males, 15 of them having dependents. For 1888 the returns are chiefly from woollen mills, but only minor occupations were obtained. For workers with dependents the time employed shows a decrease of 24.4 days. The gross earnings decreased by \$88.70 and the cost of living by \$72.81. For all classes the time employed was 9.70 days over the annual average, the gross earnings show an increase over the average of \$3.43, while the cost of living decreased \$16.74.

BOWMANVILLE.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	14	2.86	1.86	55.14	267.29	436 07	...	...	436 07	350 00	86 07
	m. o. t.	24	2.67	1.58	55.29	258.83	411 77	3 38	7 73	422 88	363 43	59 45
	m. o. b.	1	1.00	...	55.00	242.00	364 00	...	...	364 00	360 00	4 00
	Total	39	2.69	1.64	55.23	261.44	419 27	2 08	4 75	426 10	358 52	67 58
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	14	...	...	55.07	255.71	382 07	1.29	...	383 36	276 93	106 43
All classes.....		53	...	...	55.19	259.92	409 44	1 87	3 50	414 81	336 97	77 84

This town furnished returns from 53 workers, all males, of which 39 have dependent. Over 80 per cent. of the returns are supplied by the employes of the Upper Canada Furniture and the Dominion Organ and Piano companies. No statistics were collected from this town in previous years. A comparison with the averages of the province for the year shows that males with dependents in this town worked 3.1 hours per week and 6.45 days in the year less. Their gross earnings were less by \$36.69, and the cost of living was less by \$65.15. The cost of living per head, however, exceeded that of the province by \$5.74, for the number of dependents is nearly one less than the average of the province.

BRANTFORD.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	22	3.45	2.09	58.95	268.91	512 82	2 04	13 64	528 50	390 20	138 30
	m. o. t.	41	3.34	1.95	58.75	270.07	432 78	3 30	15 23	451 31	386 47	64 84
	Total	66	3.38	2.00	58.82	269.68	459 46	2 88	14 70	477 04	387 71	89 33
	1885-8	...	3.34	2.04	...	...	...	...	...	435 91	365 60	70 31
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	43	...	...	58.74	269.91	315 30	0 35	...	315 65	231 16	84 49
	f. o. b.	7	...	...	50.86	275.71	192 14	...	...	192 14	162 14	30 00
	Total	50	...	...	57.64	270.72	298 06	0 30	...	298 36	221 50	76 86
	1885-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265 76	206 93	58 83
All classes..	1888..	116	...	...	58.31	270.13	389 89	1 77	8 36	400 02	316 07	83 95
	1885-8	...	...	...	58.58	263.51	357 81	3 52	12 43	373 76	307 67	66 09

Returns were received from 116 workers, 66 being males with dependents. They fairly scattered over the various trades. No collection had been made since 1885. T

me employed is almost the average of the province, while the gross earnings are less \$20. The cost of living of males with dependents is less than the provincial average \$35.96 and the surplus greater by \$50.21.

BROOKVILLE.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
					No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents.	m. o. o.	28	3.39	2.21	63.25	293.36	500 31	1 97	5 50	507 78	400 56	107 22
	m. o. t.	49	3.24	2.18	61.71	275.71	465 18	2 27	4 08	471 53	426 72	44 81
	Total.	77	3.30	2.19	62.27	282.13	477 96	2 15	4 60	484 71	417 21	67 50
	1887..	102	3.29	2.06	61.06	259.30	446 72	13 09	4 07	463 88	408 66	55 22
	1885-8	..	3.70	2.43	..	..	..	..	..	469 88	411 58	58 30
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	42	.....	.....	63.16	291.00	448 63	3 93	.....	452 56	319 36	133 20
	1887..	82	.....	.....	60.10	274.89	370 64	10 24	.....	380 88	291 11	89 77
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	356 79	251 69	105 10
All classes....	1888..	119	.....	.....	62.59	285.26	467 61	2 78	2 97	473 36	382 67	90 69
	1887..	184	.....	.....	60.63	266.25	412 81	11 82	2 26	426 89	356 27	70 62
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	60.98	279.62	416 88	8 42	4 12	429 42	354 39	75 03

The averages given above are based upon returns from 119 workers, 102 of whom are males with dependents. The presence of a large number of railway men accounts for the increases observed in time employed both as to hours per week and days in the year, and in the yearly wages. The average surplus of all classes exceeds the annual average per capita by \$15.66. Owners earn \$36.25 more than tenants, and spend \$26.16 less, thus saving \$62.41 more than the rent payers.

CARLTON PLACE.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-)
			Total.	Under 16.								
					No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents.	m. o. o.	19	4.00	2.58	56.21	276.53	373 52	.....	8 42	381 94	378 32	3 62
	m. o. t.	31	4.03	2.68	55.81	282.74	443 73	0 81	20 61	465 15	474 76	-9 61
	m. o. b.	2	1.00	.....	56.50	300.50	505 67	.....	.....	505 67	455 93	49 74
	Total.	52	3.90	2.54	55.98	281.15	420 46	0 48	15 37	436 31	438 80	-2 49
	1887..	54	3.19	2.09	59.89	273.83	411 16	5 05	22 04	438 25	430 10	8 15
Without dependents.	1887-8	..	3.55	2.32	..	..	..	..	..	437 28	434 45	2 83
	m. o. b.	19	.....	.....	55.42	283.42	373 55	2 63	.....	376 18	314 80	61 38
	f. o. b.	4	.....	.....	58.50	263.25	189 13	.....	.....	189 13	164 50	24 63
	Total.	23	.....	.....	55.96	279.91	341 48	2.17	.....	343 65	288 66	54 99
	1887..	52	.....	.....	58.71	268.94	310 03	0 94	.....	310 97	255 19	55 78
All classes..	1887-8	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	327 31	271 93	55 38
	1888..	75	.....	.....	55.97	280.77	396 24	1 00	10 65	407 89	392 76	15 13
	1887..	106	.....	.....	59.31	271.43	361 55	3 04	11 22	375 81	344 29	31 52
All classes..	1887-8	..	.....	.....	57.69	276.10	378 90	2 02	10 93	391 85	368 53	23 32

Railway men and woollen mill employes comprise the bulk of these returns. Work on the latter time reduced the hours per week for all classes by 1.72 hour from the annual average. The gross earnings of males with dependents was about the average, while the cost of living increased by \$4.35, the result being an average deficit for the year of \$2.49.

Tenants have a deficit of \$9.61, their total cost of living being \$474.76, or \$47.70 more than the provincial average of this class of workers. Owners, although earning \$83.21 less than tenants, manage to save on the average \$3.62.

CHATHAM.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-)
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	67	3.63	2.16	60.63	251.48	425 58	20 22	8 34	454 14	406 84	47 30
	m. o. t.	95	3.64	2.27	61.05	250.99	408 23	18 37	4 22	430 82	409 19	21 63
	m. o. b.	1	1.00	.....	60.00	200.00	260 00	.....	.....	260 00	300 00	-40 00
	Total.	163	3.62	2.21	60.93	250.88	414 45	19 02	5 89	439 36	407 55	31 81
	1887..	162	3.77	2.41	60.56	259.54	426 64	18 42	7 18	452 24	400 02	52 22
	1885-8	.....	3.51	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447 24	398 32	48 92
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	34	.....	.....	60.68	270.29	319 12	11 62	.....	330 74	247 56	83 18
	f. o. b.	8	.....	.....	57.88	238.50	156 00	.....	.....	156 00	149 75	6 25
	Total.	42	.....	.....	60.14	264.45	288 05	9 40	.....	297 45	228 93	68 52
	1887..	55	.....	.....	60.24	259.60	295 27	8 44	.....	303 71	225 80	77 91
	1885-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321 71	230 28	91 43
All classes..	1888..	205	.....	.....	60.77	253.66	388 56	17 05	4 68	410 29	370 96	39 33
	1887..	217	.....	.....	60 48	259 55	393 34	15 89	5 36	414 59	355 66	58 93
	1885-8	.....	.....	.....	60.59	263.79	395 91	12 36	6 58	414 85	357 01	57 84

The males with dependents constitute about 80 per cent. of the returns tabulated. Nearly all the industries of the town are represented by these returns. The time per week is practically an average, while the time employed for all classes is over 10 days less than the annual average. For males with dependents the gross earnings are less than in 1887 by \$12.88 and the cost of living greater by \$7.53. The surplus is thus reduced by \$20.41, being \$31.81 as compared with \$52.22 in 1887 and the annual average \$48.92. The extra earnings in this town form over 5 per cent. of the gross earnings and were about the same for workers with dependents in 1887 and 1888.

COBOURG.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o..	21	3.81	2.48	58.33	284.48	484 24	12 38	1 67	498 29	458 76	39 53
	m. o. t..	33	3.70	2.58	58.33	289.30	496 32	1 36	.....	497 88	443 91	53 97
	Total..	54	3.74	2.54	58.33	287.43	491 74	5 65	0 65	498 04	449 69	48 35
Without dependents.	m. o. b..	27	.....	.....	58.15	289.30	343 78	.....	.....	343 78	284 41	59 37
	m. u. b..	9	.....	.....	58.00	290.33	158 89	.....	.....	158 89	156 11	2 78
	f. o. b..	5	.....	.....	58.00	288.00	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	200 00	40 00
	f. u. b..	7	.....	.....	58.30	285.00	142 36	.....	.....	142 36	142 36	.....
	Total..	48	.....	.....	58.08	288.73	268 93	.....	.....	268 93	230 85	38 08
All classes.....		102	.....	.....	58.22	288.04	386 89	2 99	0 34	390 22	346 70	43 52

The above returns are all from the car works, the matting factory and woollen mill. No previous collection had been made in this town. For males with dependents



hours per week is identical with the average for the province, but workers are employed about twenty days longer in the year. Their gross earnings exceed the provincial average by \$35.25 and the cost of living is greater by \$26.02.

CORNWALL.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	13	3.46	2.15	61.46	269.62	337 90		16 92	354 82	341 57	13 25
	m. o. t.	30	2.83	1.70	61.90	251.97	345 63	1 00	25 70	372 33	387 54	-15 21
	f. o. t.	2	2.00	2.00	60.50	263.00	263 00			263 00	288 00	-25 00
	Total.	45	2.98	1.84	61.71	257.55	339 72	0 67	22 02	362 41	369 83	-7 42
	1887..	37	2.81	1.68	62.57	260.59	360 39	12 70	34 97	408 06	343 54	64 52
Without dependents.	1885-8	8	3.22	2.03						395 16	364 22	30 94
	m. o. b.	11			61.91	243.73	346 08	2 27		348 35	312 65	35 70
	f. o. b.	12			60.25	264.50	230 88	0 42		231 30	193 24	38 06
	Total.	23			61.04	254.57	285 98	1 30		287 28	250 35	36 93
	1887..	32			62.69	269.06	302 82			302 82	223 06	79 76
All classes.	1185-8									295 05	236 71	58 34
	1888..	68			61.49	256.54	321 55	0 88	14 57	337 00	329 42	7 58
	1887..	69			62.62	264.52	333 70	6 81	18 75	359 26	287 67	71 59
	1885-8				61.66	265.35	344 85	2 56	23 01	370 42	332 13	38 29

The cotton mills supply the majority of the returns tabulated. The hours per week differ slightly from the annual average, but there is a decrease of 8.81 days in the year. The gross earnings of those with dependents show a decrease from the annual average of \$32.75 while the cost of living increased \$5.61. The result was an average deficit for the year for this class of \$7.42. Owners have an average surplus of \$13.25, but male tenants show deficits averaging \$15.21, the gross earnings of the latter being \$83.19 less and their cost of living \$39.52 less than the provincial averages of this class.

GALT.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	10	3.80	2.00	58.10	247.80	417 16	11 00	26 20	454 36	377 86	76 50
	m. o. t.	18	3.44	2.33	58.00	277.72	449 28	2 22	10 58	462 08	403 63	58 45
	Total.	28	3.57	2.21	58.04	267.04	437 81	5 35	16 17	459 33	394 43	64 90
	1887..	31	3.55	1 97	59.61	258.87	429 43	6 94	13 71	450 08	402 18	47 90
	1885-8		3.57	2.13						461 33	402 21	59 12
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	20			57.95	256.75	340 27	2 00		342 27	252 67	89 60
	1887..	24			59.29	255.79	367 64	2 85		370 49	260 08	110 41
	1885-8									365 39	249 51	115 88
All classes.	1888..	48			58.00	262.75	397 17	3 96	9 42	410 55	335 36	75 19
	1887..	55			59.47	257.53	402 47	5 16	7 73	415 36	340 18	75 18
	1885-8				58.70	267.01	412 56	4 00	11 34	427 90	349 91	77 99

The returns though few for such a thriving town are well distributed as to occupations. In all classes the time per week was 1.47 hour less than in 1887, and .7 hour less than the annual average for this town. The employment for the year was greater than in 187 by 5.22 days but less than the annual average by 4.26 days. Males with depen-

dents earned with extras \$9.25 more than in 1887 but \$2 less than the average. The cost of living was nearly \$8 less than in 1887 or the annual average. The surplus of all classes was but one cent more than in 1887, and \$2.80 below the annual average.

GANANOQUE.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	11	2.82	1.46	58.64	280.00	543 36	24 55	8 18	576 09	424 45	151 64
	m. o. t.	19	3.51	2 21	54.79	261.68	422 29	25 00	14 95	462 24	399 48	62 76
	Total.	30	3.27	1.93	56.20	268.40	466 68	24 83	12 47	503 98	408 63	95 35
	1887..	20	3.35	1.75	58.40	272.20	452 00	17 50	15 50	485 00	401 40	83 60
	1885-8	..	3.54	2.17	..	..	..	..	..	477 05	403 53	73 52
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	12	..	..	57.50	262.67	357 15	5 67	..	362 82	259 88	102 94
	m. u. b.	1	..	..	60.00	204.00	102 00	..	..	102 00	100 00	2 00
	f. o. b.	5	..	..	55.20	280.20	257 40	..	..	257 40	139 20	118 20
	Total.	18	..	..	57.00	264.28	315 26	3 78	..	319 04	217 47	101 57
	1887..	10	..	..	59.00	248.00	348 80	2 50	..	351 30	257 10	94 20
	1885-8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355 63	220 49	135 14
All classes...	1888..	48	..	..	56.50	266.85	409 90	16 94	7 79	434 63	336 95	97 68
	1887..	30	..	..	58.60	264.13	417 60	12 50	10 33	440 43	353 30	87 13
	1885-8	..	..	..	57.71	268.32	408 49	13 87	8 30	430 66	328 62	102 04

The majority of schedules are from workers in iron. The average week was 2 hours shorter than in 1887, while the time employed in the year was 2.72 days greater. The gross earnings of males with dependents was greater than in 1887 by \$18.98, and the cost of living was also greater by \$7.23. The savings of all classes averaged \$10.1 each more than in 1887.

GUELPH.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	55	4.18	2.75	60.07	265.42	454 05	1 82	7 82	463 69	431 22	32 47
	m. o. t.	167	3.64	2.38	60.86	281.70	444 79	2 96	4 95	452 70	430 84	21 86
	Total.	222	3.77	2.47	60.67	277.67	447 08	2 68	5 66	455 42	430 93	24 49
	1887..	144	3.91	2.44	56.13	275.42	410 29	5 14	13 65	429 08	395 22	33 86
	1885-8	..	4.07	2.64	..	..	..	..	..	435 71	404 20	31 51
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	47	..	..	60.32	278.32	336 34	..	..	336 34	248 60	87 74
	m. u. b.	2	..	..	59.00	295.00	216 00	..	..	216 00	174 50	41 50
	f. o. b.	7	..	..	52.57	279.29	188 29	..	..	188 29	143 14	45 15
	Total.	56	..	..	59.30	279.04	313 54	..	..	313 54	232 78	80 76
	1887..	83	..	..	55.95	275.84	272 45	2 37	..	274 82	213 35	61 47
	1885-8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312 62	231 54	81 08
All classes...	1888..	278	..	..	60.39	277.94	420 18	2 14	4 52	426 84	391 01	35 83
	1887..	227	..	..	56.06	275.57	359 88	4 13	8 66	372 67	328 72	43 95
	1885-8	..	..	..	57.26	274.68	388 20	4 73	6 60	399 53	354 21	45 32

The canvass of this city has resulted in the return of 278 schedules, about 80 per cent. which are from males with dependents. A large class of industries are here represented. Over 20 per cent. of the returns are from bakers, barbers, engineers, firemen, hostlers, pedlars, teamsters or drivers and watchmen, in which occupations the hours range from 65 to 72 per week. As a consequence the time per week for all classes exceeded the

f 1887 by 4.33 hours, and the annual average by 3.13 hours. The yearly employment was 3.26 days greater than the average. The extras of males with dependents were less than in 1887 by \$10.45, yet the gross earnings were greater than the annual average by \$19.71, and the cost of living greater by \$26.73. The average savings of all classes were \$8.12 less than in 1887, and \$9.49 less than the annual average.

HAMILTON.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			Total.	Under 16.								
					No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents.	m. o. o.	41	3.76	2.51	55.98	246.80	436 24	4 46	15 61	456 31	435 72	20 59
	m. o. t.	113	3.65	2.45	55.19	229.52	400 36	7 47	9 35	417 18	420 20	-3 02
	Total	154	3.68	2.47	55.40	234.12	409 91	6 66	11 02	427 59	424 33	3 26
	1887..	92	3.88	2.68	57.09	234.87	387 23	6 11	22 35	415 69	421 42	-5 73
	1885-8	....	3.72	2.48	....	....	....	....	....	434 49	422 59	11 90
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	46	....	....	56.26	239.22	372 07	1 70	....	373 77	317 70	56 07
	1887..	30	....	....	56.10	242.37	346 26	0 08	....	346 34	285 15	61 19
	1885-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	345 33	284 44	60 89
All classes...	1888..	200	....	....	55.60	235.30	401 21	5 52	8 48	415 21	399 81	15 40
	1887..	122	....	....	56.84	236.71	377 16	4 63	16 85	398 64	387 91	10 73
	1885-8	....	....	....	56.29	233.74	397 41	6 84	10 87	415 12	391 32	23 80

he returns include a few from Dundas, and are fairly divided as to occupations, but the iron industry prevails to a great extent. For all classes the weekly time is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hour less than in 1887, and the yearly time employed is even less than last year, or nearly 35 days shorter than the provincial average. For males with dependents the gross earnings are greater than in 1887 by \$11.90, or less than the annual average by \$6.90. The cost of living varies but little from last year or its annual average, and also the provincial average of the year. The margin of savings is, however, very narrow, a surplus of \$3.26 being shown as compared with a deficit of \$5.73 in 1887. Tenants, however, show an average deficit of \$3.02, their earnings being \$39.13 less than the income from labor of owners in this city.

KINGSTON.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
					No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents.	m. o. o.	16	4.06	2.38	59.13	277.88	435 09	9 37	38 75	483 21	397 26	85 95
	m. o. t.	100	3.37	1.97	59.48	280.67	446 16	7 71	29 07	482 94	393 44	89 50
	Total	116	3.47	2.03	59.43	280.28	444 63	7 94	30 41	482 98	393 97	89 01
	1887..	76	3.93	2.53	58.54	266.01	414 72	19 74	19 41	453 87	407 72	46 15
	1885-8	....	3.72	2.33	....	....	....	....	....	462 10	402 86	59 24
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	57	....	....	59.79	284.58	379 02	2 80	....	381 82	272 23	109 59
	f. o. b.	10	....	....	58.20	276.00	238 00	....	....	238 00	176 00	62 00
	Total	67	....	....	59.55	283.30	357 97	2 39	....	360 38	257 87	102 49
	1887..	57	....	....	59.89	268.14	308 51	3 28	....	311 79	282 21	29 58
	1885-8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	303 99	245 87	58 12
All classes...	1888..	183	....	....	59.47	281.39	412 90	5 91	19 28	438 09	344 14	93 95
	1887..	133	....	....	59.12	266.92	369 20	12 69	11 09	392 98	353 93	39 05
	1885-8	....	....	....	59.98	279.03	383 75	8 22	11 54	403 51	344 90	58 61



Compared with the averages derived in 1887, the weekly time for males with dependents, has increased by nearly an hour, and the yearly time is 14.27 days longer, but for all classes the annual average yearly employment is exceeded by 2.36 days. The yearly wages of males with dependents exceeds that of last year by \$29.91, while the extra income, including wife and minor children's earnings, remains about the same. A decrease of \$13.75 occurs in the cost of living, but this is entirely due to the diminished number of dependents, as the rate per head has actually increased by \$5.59. The average savings of all classes amounted to \$93.95, or 60 per cent. more than the annual average.

LONDON.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	62	3.76	2.42	55.97	275 94	457 88	1 06	14 34	473 28	440 18	33 10
	m. o. t.	117	3.75	2.29	55.78	268.57	411 54	0 94	23 81	436 29	442 97	-6 68
	m. o. b.	4	1.25	.....	60.00	267.50	440 00	.....	.....	440 00	369 50	70 50
	Total	183	3.70	2.28	55.93	271.04	427 86	0 96	20 08	448 90	440 42	8 48
	1887..	113	3.47	2.12	57.27	265.30	404 63	8 88	7 68	421 19	407 56	13 63
	1885-8	.....	3.60	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 79	406 80	12 99
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	43	.....	.....	57.77	279.05	323 11	.....	.....	323 11	239 57	83 54
	f. o. b.	5	.....	.....	54.00	300.00	293 00	.....	.....	293 00	222 00	71 00
	Total	48	.....	.....	57.88	281.23	319 97	.....	.....	319 97	237 74	82 23
	1887..	39	.....	.....	57.44	261.82	284 87	0 33	.....	285 20	242 92	42 28
	1885-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271 77	215 41	56 36
All classes..	1888..	231	.....	.....	56.23	273.16	405 44	0 76	15 91	422 11	398 30	23 81
	1887..	152	.....	.....	57.32	264.41	373 90	6 68	5 71	386 29	365 31	20 98
	1885-8	.....	.....	.....	56.61	266.16	355 71	5 97	11 23	372 91	347 51	25 45

The five occupations, blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, moulders and painters make up over 40 per cent. of these returns. The weekly time of all classes was less over an hour than in 1887, while the yearly time employed increased by 8½ days. For males with dependents the gross earnings increased by \$27.71, and the extras \$4.48. The cost of living, however, also increased by \$32.86, leaving a surplus for the year of \$8.48. Tenants finished the year \$6.68 behind, while owners saved \$33.10.

OSHAWA.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	11	4.73	3.18	55.36	288.18	580 82	9 09	47 73	637 64	483 27	154 37
	m. o. t.	27	4.19	2.93	57.00	271.26	464 47	8 33	.....	472 80	431 72	41 08
	Total	38	4.34	3.00	56.53	276.16	498 15	8 55	13 82	520 52	446 64	73 88
	1887..	60	3.67	2.13	58.83	262.92	465 59	19 78	8 12	493 49	439 17	54 32
	1885-8	.....	3.76	2.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438 61	404 88	33 73
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	6	.....	.....	59.50	266.50	421 08	.....	.....	421 08	313 98	107 10
	1887..	17	.....	.....	60.23	251.65	353 34	4 00	.....	357 34	302 83	54 51
	1885-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 77	271 90	72 87
All classes..	1888..	44	.....	.....	56.93	274.84	487 64	7 39	11 93	506 96	428 55	78 41
	1887..	77	.....	.....	59.18	260.43	440 80	16 30	6 33	463 43	409 06	54 37
	1885-8	.....	.....	.....	57.91	250.81	408 16	7 32	5 51	420 99	380 10	40 89

The occupations here tabulated are confined to skilled mechanics. All of the class owners are from the Malleable Iron works, while the other classes show a large percentage from the same company. For all classes the weekly time decreased  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hours from 1887, and was an hour less than the annual average. The yearly employment exceeded that of 1887 by 14.41 days, and the annual average time by 24.03 days. The gross earnings of all classes with dependents show an increase of \$27.03 compared with 1887, and an increase of \$81.91 compared with the annual average. The cost of living is \$41.76 greater than the annual average. The surplus of all classes was nearly double the average.

OTTAWA.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.		Extra earnings.		Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.		Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.											
With dependents.	m. o. o.	5	5.40	3.80	59.60	246.60	\$ 521 00					\$ 521 00	\$ 497 60		\$ 23 40
	m. o. t.	11	4.91	3.73	58.36	228 00	497 16	3 64			4 54	505 34	482 66		22 68
	Total.	16	5 06	3.75	58.75	233.81	504 61	2 50			3 12	510 23	487 33		22 90
	1887..	251	4.35	3.21	63.74	223.10	363 60	11 91			9 74	385 25	385 17		0 08
	1885-8		4.48	3.22								486 50	439 08		47 42
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	4			55.75	271.25	527 63	2 50				530 13	345 00		185 13
	1887..	62			61.71	247.52	285 20	5 92				291 12	228 89		62 23
	1885-8											404 02	288 24		115 78
All classes.	1888..	20			58.15	241.30	509 21	2 50			2 50	514 21	458 86		55 35
	1887..	313			63.34	227.93	348 07	10 73			7 81	366 61	354 22		12 39
	1885-8				60.58	269.48	444 53	5 07			7 45	457 05	394 37		62 68

A regular collection was made for this city, but schedules were sent by request. A comparison can be drawn with the previous year, when the averages were unduly influenced by the presence of returns of over 100 employes in the lumber trade, in which employment was given for only 190 days. The returns for 1888 consist of bricklayers, sheetcutters, stone masons, printers, laborers, etc. The yearly employment is 28.18 days shorter than the annual average and the gross earnings greater by \$57.16.

PERTH.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.		Extra earnings.		Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.		Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.											
With dependents.	m. o. o.	14	3.93	2.50	60.00	259.14	438 21					438 21	410 57		27 64
	m. o. t.	32	3.56	1.81	60.00	262.44	419 63	0 37			2 50	422 50	419 31		3 19
	Total.	46	3.67	2.02	60.00	261.43	425 28	0 26			1 74	427 28	416 65		10 63
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	16			61.00	253.06	390 06					390 06	274 56		115 50
All classes.		62			60.26	259.27	416 20	0 19			1 29	417 68	379 99		37 69

Returns were received from this town in a similar manner as those from Ottawa. The chief occupations represented in these returns are 8 blacksmiths, 2 cabinet makers, carriage makers, 10 car builders and repairers, 6 laborers, 5 machinists, 6 painters, plasterers, bricklayers and stone masons, 3 tailors, 2 tinsmiths and 3 shoemakers. The averages derived compare favorably with those of the province.

PETERBOROUGH.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			Total.	Under 16.								
					No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents.	m. o. o.	10	3.60	2.30	58.30	241.00	435 60	8 00	443 60	364 62	78 98	
	m. o. b.	21	4.00	2.71	57.90	238.29	389 17	14 95	418 55	419 75	-1 20	
	m. o. t.	1	1.00	1.00	60.00	280.00	368 00		368 00	340 00	28 00	
	Total.	32	3.78	2.53	58.09	240.44	403 02	12 31	9 47	424 80	400 03	24 77
	1887..	31	3.42	2.03	59.42	269 58	440 40	17 19	25 68	483 27	427 77	55 50
	1885-8	...	3.53	2.28	...	...	...	...	...	477 12	433 16	43 96
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	23	...	...	59.48	274.39	352 04	...	...	352 04	249 02	103 02
	f. o. b.	4	...	...	54.00	300.00	215 63	...	...	215 63	173 50	42 13
	Total.	27	...	...	58.67	278.19	331 83	...	...	331 83	237 83	94 00
	1887..	45	...	...	58 80	259.71	291 27	5 55	...	296 82	225 80	71 02
	1885-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 09	248 14	73 95
All classes.	1888..	59	...	...	58.36	257.71	370 44	6 68	5 13	382 25	325 80	56 45
	1887..	76	...	...	59 05	263.74	352 11	10 30	10 47	372 88	308 18	64 70
	1885-8	...	...	...	58.90	273.46	384 01	6 69	5 61	396 31	338 10	58 21

The industries of this town are not as well represented as usual. Over 25 per cent. the returns are from general laborers. Males with dependents were employed 29.14 days less than in 1887, and their gross earnings were less than the annual average by \$52.3. The cost of living was less than the average by \$33.13, leaving the savings per worker \$24.77, though tenants' expenditures exceeded their incomes by \$1.20.

ST. CATHARINES.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
					No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents.	m. o. o.	36	3.89	2.56	57.50	254.50	490 93	7 08	6 81	504 82	413 04	91 78
	m. o. b.	90	3.79	2.64	58.61	255.09	441 42	3 03	4 52	448 97	415 03	33 94
	Total.	126	3.82	2.62	58.29	254.92	455 57	4 19	5 17	464 93	414 46	50 47
	1887	183	3.77	2.51	61.89	248.31	395 16	8 10	12 25	415 51	410 58	4 93
	1885-8	...	3.70	2.37	...	...	...	...	...	428 54	405 66	22 88
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	30	...	...	57.20	259.93	406 54	0 83	...	407 37	306 63	100 74
	f. o. b.	4	...	...	57.00	247.75	174 88	...	...	174 88	169 13	5 75
	Total.	34	...	...	57.18	258.50	379 29	0 73	...	380 02	290 46	89 56
	1887..	129	...	...	61.80	235.47	276 62	1 06	...	277 68	252 97	24 71
	1885-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287 03	247 82	39 21
All classes..	1888..	160	...	...	58.06	255.68	439 36	3 46	4 07	446 89	388 11	58 78
	1887..	312	...	...	61.85	243.00	346 15	5 19	7 18	358 52	345 41	13 11
	1885-8	...	...	...	59.98	249.12	366 26	5 16	7 01	378 43	351 28	27 15

In this collection are included a few returns each from Thorold, Merrittton, Port D'house and Niagara Falls. Of a total of 160 schedules received for tabulation 126 from males with dependents. For all classes the weekly time is less than last year 3.79 hours, while the yearly time shows an increase of 12.68 days. The total earnings per worker with dependents are greater than in 1887 by \$49.42 and the cost of living greater by \$3.88. The average savings are \$50.47 as compared with \$4.93 in 1887.



ST. THOMAS.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	12	4.08	2.75	64.00	295.67	510 22	10 42		520 64	444 67	75 97
	m. o. t.	12	3.42	1.58	59.00	276.25	434 73	14 33	2 56	451 56	437 65	13 91
	Total	24	3.75	2.17	61.50	285.96	472 47	12 38	1 25	486 10	441 16	44 94
	1885-8	..	3.52	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 04	443 22	27 82
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	6	.....	.....	59.17	278.83	384 97	.....	.....	384 97	253 61	131 36
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393 25	284 27	108 98
All classes.	1888..	30	.....	.....	61.03	284.53	454 97	9 90	1 00	465 87	403 65	62 22
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	62.32	275.64	442 06	9 04	1 60	452 70	405 31	47 39

to collection was made in 1887. Compared with the annual average there is a decrease of 1.29 hour in the weekly time and an increase of nearly 9 days in the yearly employment. The average surplus is greater than the average by \$14.83.

SMITH'S FALLS.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	5	6.40	4.80	60.00	285.40	517 09	6 50	9 40	532 99	437 88	95 11
	m. o. t.	6	3.17	1.50	59.17	287.83	371 04	10 67	8 33	390 04	369 78	20 26
	Total	11	4.64	3.00	59.55	286.73	487 42	8 77	8 82	455 01	400 73	54 28
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

the 11 returns of males with families here compiled were received from workers who made private enquiries for schedules. The weekly time is 1.22 hour longer than the provincial average of the same class, and the yearly time is longer by 18.84 days.

STRATFORD.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	63	3.44	1.81	57.97	285.56	491 24	5 24	3 89	500 37	406 70	93 67
	m. o. t.	67	3.40	1.96	60.00	287.22	457 67	4 18	2 09	463 94	412 62	51 32
	Total	130	3.42	1.88	59.02	286.42	473 94	4 69	2 96	481 59	409 75	71 84
	1887..	136	3.60	2.38	59.94	287.61	469 28	11 36	5 98	486 62	415 06	71 56
Without dependents.	1885-8	..	3.51	2.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	494 93	414 48	80 45
	m. o. b.	80	.....	.....	58.18	286.76	355 13	2 44	.....	357 57	293 29	64 28
	m. u. b.	8	.....	.....	60.00	301.75	124 63	3 12	.....	127 75	124 88	2 87
	f. o. b.	26	.....	.....	56.19	271.77	239 63	3 08	.....	242 71	203 63	39 08
All classes.	Total	114	.....	.....	57.85	284.39	312 62	2 63	.....	315 25	261 03	54 22
	1887..	108	.....	.....	59.89	290.77	324 06	1 11	.....	325 17	270 26	54 91
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 86	240 46	59 40
	1888..	244	.....	.....	58.47	285.47	398 56	3 73	1 58	403 87	340 26	63 61
All classes.	1887..	244	.....	.....	59.92	288.98	405 00	6 82	3 33	415 15	350 96	64 19
	1885-8	..	.....	.....	59.64	290.78	396 90	5 45	3 74	406 09	335 35	70 74

Exactly the same number of returns were collected in this city as in 1887. The chief portion of them are from railway employés. Agricultural and machine works and woollen mills are also well represented. The weekly time of all classes was 1.45 hour less than in 1887, and the yearly employment lasted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days less. The yearly wages from regular occupation of males with dependents was \$4.66 more than in 1887, but the extra earning fell off to such an extent that the gross earnings were less by \$5.03. A reduction occurred in the cost of living, however, and the surplus is about the same as last year.

TORONTO.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	21	4.10	2.81	54.67	257.48	526 73	2 38	17 62	546 73	505 83	40 90
	m. o. t.	136	3.86	2.67	54.26	270.65	518 59	0 48	7 43	526 50	502 60	23 90
	f. o. t.	1	2.00	1.00	57.00	270.00	202 50	.....	.....	202 50	264 00	-61 50
	Total.	158	3.88	2.68	54.33	268.89	517 67	0 73	8 74	527 14	501 52	25 62
	1887..	321	3.81	2.21	53.40	247.21	454 91	4 16	16 08	475 15	447 11	28 04
	1885-8	....	3.37	2.18	....	....	....	....	....	487 53	466 59	20 94
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	90	.....	.....	55.58	265.01	387 10	0 52	.....	387 62	313 26	74 36
	f. o. b.	49	.....	.....	54.08	278.96	201 49	1 22	.....	202 71	192 29	10 42
	f. u. b.	4	.....	.....	54.50	293.00	124 75	.....	.....	124 75	135 25	-10 50
	Total.	143	.....	.....	55.03	270.57	316 16	0 74	.....	316 90	266 82	50 08
	1887..	333	.....	.....	54.13	262.81	285 37	0 08	.....	285 45	246 26	39 19
	1885-8	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	314 70	256 86	57 84
All classes.	1888..	301	.....	.....	54.67	269.69	421 94	0 74	4 58	427 26	390 02	37 24
	1887..	654	.....	.....	53.77	254.78	368 59	2 08	7 89	378 56	344 84	33 72
	1885-8	....	.....	.....	54.94	267.22	395 72	2 60	5 70	404 02	365 97	38 05

The number of schedules used in this compilation is less than one-half that of last year but, what is more desirable, the number of occupations shown is greater. Still the collection goes far from fully representing the variety of trades to be found in this the chief industrial centre of the province. The average weekly time for all classes was nearly a hour more than in 1887, but it was a little below the annual average. The yearly employment was about 15 days longer than last year and 2.47 days above the annual average. In the case of workers with dependents the yearly time was 21.68 days greater than in 1887, and was one day longer than the provincial average of the same class. The extra earnings were less than in 1887 by \$10.77, but the gross earnings were in excess by \$51.99. The cost of living shows an increase over last year of \$54.41, but is exactly one dollar less per capita owing to the larger number of dependents.

UXBRIDGE.		No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
			Total.	Under 16.								
With dependents.	m. o. o.	15	3.87	2.73	59.47	291.33	445 29	.....	12 06	457 35	415 69	41 66
	m. o. t.	20	2.65	1.30	61.10	300.40	413 33	.....	5 00	418 33	381 63	36 70
	Total	35	3.17	1.91	60.40	296.51	427 03	.....	8 03	435 06	396 23	38 83
Without dependents.	m. o. b.	2	.....	.....	60.00	300.00	420 00	.....	.....	420 00	304 70	115 30
All classes.		37	.....	.....	60.38	296.70	426 65	.....	7 59	434 24	391 28	42 96

Nearly one-half the returns from Uxbridge are furnished by railway employes and the yearly time exceeds the provincial average by 26.63 days.

AGGREGATES AND AVERAGES FOR THE PROVINCE.—The following table gives by classes of workers the total number collected in the province with the aggregates and averages of weekly time, days employed, yearly earnings, cost of living and amount of savings :

Classes.		No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
			No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
With dependents.	m. o. o. {	579	33,875	155,812	268,055	3,566	5,972	277,593	241,437	36,156
		av.	58.51	269.11	462.96	6.16	10.31	479.43	416.99	62.44
	m. o. t. {	1269	73,924	33,272	558,559	6,407	13,088	578,054	541,935	36,119
		av.	58.25	267.35	440.16	5.05	10.31	455.52	427.06	28.46
	m. o. b. {	9	528	2,393	3,763	.....	.....	3,763	3,390	373
		av.	58.67	265.89	418.15	.....	.....	418.15	376.65	41.50
	f. o. t. {	3	178	796	729	.....	.....	729	840	-111
		av.	59.33	265.33	242.83	.....	.....	242.83	280.00	-37.17
Without dependents.	m. o. b. {	697	40,774	190,584	255,380	1,291	.....	256,671	195,809	60,862
		av.	58.50	273.43	366.40	1.85	.....	368.25	280.93	87.32
	m. u. b. {	24	1,420	7,057	3,548	25	.....	3,573	3,430	143
		av.	59.17	294.04	147.84	1.04	.....	148.88	142.92	5.96
	f. o. b. {	160	8,957	44,168	33,986	155	.....	34,141	28,807	5,334
		av.	55.98	276.05	212.41	0.97	.....	213.38	180.04	33.34
	f. u. b. {	11	624	3,167	1,496	.....	.....	1,496	1,538	-42
		av.	56.73	287.91	135.95	.....	.....	135.95	139.77	-3.82
All classes.	1888.. {	2,752	160,280	743,249	1,125,516	11,444	19,060	1,156,020	1,017,186	138,834
		av.	58.24	270.07	408.98	4.16	6.93	420.07	369.62	50.45
	1887.. {	3,354	196,875	882,805	1,247,254	22,518	24,849	1,294,621	1,144,671	149,950
		av.	58.70	263.21	371.87	6.71	7.41	385.99	341.28	44.71

Of the householders a little over 31 per cent. are owners. Owners are employed nearly two days longer than tenants, and their yearly wages from regular occupation are higher by \$22.80. In Carleton Place, Cobourg, Cornwall, Galt and Kingston tenants earn more than owners. For the province the cost of living is \$10.07 less for owners than for tenants, but in Brantford, Cobourg, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Toronto and Uxbridge the owner's cost of living exceeds the tenant's. The average earnings of wife and children are identical in the two divisions. The aggregates of earnings other than from regular occupation and of wife and minor children's earnings form 2.64 per cent. of the gross earnings as compared with 3.66 per cent. in 1887. Of the places in which a collection has taken place for two or more years the highest annual average of total earnings of workers with dependents is found at Stratford, \$494.93. Toronto gives the second highest, \$487.53. The lowest average is in Cornwall, \$395.16. In only nine places has an annual average of \$450 been exceeded, the cities of Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, London and St. Catharines coming below this figure. The annual average cost of living is highest in Toronto, \$466.59, and lowest in Almonte, \$352.96. In comparing the average wages and cost of living for all classes for the two years, we observe that workers with dependents whose earnings and cost of living are larger, form nearly 68 per cent. of the total returns in 1888 against 58 per cent. returned in 1887. This portion therefore unduly affects the average for purposes of comparison, and we must as the next step investigate the relative standing of the sub-classes for the several years.



## CLASSES OF WORKERS SUMMARISED BY TOWNS AND CITIES.

In previous tables all the schedules relating to annual statistics of labor have been compiled by classes under each town or city from which they were received. For purposes of general comparison by localities it is desirable to summarise each class of workers, and tables have been so prepared.

**MALES WITH DEPENDENTS, OWNERS.**—This table gives a statement of the number of returns from males over 16 with dependents who are owners of the houses they occupy; also the average number of dependents, time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living summarised by towns and cities:

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.		Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.		Cost of living.		Surplus.	
		Total.	Under 16.			No.	No.								
				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Almonte .....	8	3.00	2.00	60.00	273.00	446 83	.....	.....	.....	446 83	308 38	138 45			
Bowmanville ...	14	2.86	1.86	55.14	267.29	436 07	.....	.....	.....	436 07	350 00	86 07			
Brantford .....	22	3.45	2.09	58.95	268.91	512 82	2 04	13 64	.....	528 50	390 20	138 30			
Brockville .....	28	3.39	2.21	63.25	293.36	500 31	1 97	5 50	.....	507 78	400 56	107 22			
Carleton Place..	19	4.00	2.58	56.21	276.53	373 52	.....	8 42	.....	381 94	378 32	3 62			
Chatham .....	67	3.63	2.16	60.63	251.48	425 58	20 22	8 34	.....	454 14	406 84	47 30			
Cobourg .....	21	3.81	2.48	58.33	284.48	484 24	12 38	1 67	.....	498 29	458 76	39 53			
Cornwall .....	13	3.46	2.15	61.46	269.62	337 90	.....	16 92	.....	354 82	341 57	13 25			
Galt .....	10	3.80	2.00	58.10	247.80	417 16	11 00	26 20	.....	454 36	377 86	76 50			
Gananoque .....	11	2.82	1.46	58.64	280.00	543 36	24 55	8 18	.....	576 09	424 45	151 64			
Guelph .....	55	4.18	2.75	60.07	265.42	454 05	1 82	7 82	.....	463 69	431 22	32 47			
Hamilton .....	41	3.76	2.51	55.98	246.80	436 24	4 46	15 61	.....	456 31	435 72	20 59			
Kingston .....	16	4.06	2.38	59.13	277.88	435 09	9 37	38 75	.....	483 21	397 26	85 95			
London .....	62	3.76	2.42	55.97	275.94	457 88	1 06	14 34	.....	473 28	440 18	33 10			
Oshawa .....	11	4.73	3.18	55.36	288.18	580 82	9 09	47 73	.....	637 64	483 27	154 37			
Ottawa .....	5	5.40	3.80	59.60	246.60	521 00	.....	.....	.....	521 00	497 60	23 40			
Perth .....	14	3.93	2.50	60.00	259.14	438 21	.....	.....	.....	438 21	410 57	27 64			
Peterborough ..	10	3.60	2.30	58.30	241.00	435 60	8 00	.....	.....	443 60	364 62	78 98			
St. Catharines..	36	3.89	2.56	57.50	254.50	490 93	7 08	6 81	.....	504 82	413 04	91 78			
St. Thomas .....	12	4.08	2.75	64.00	295.67	510 22	10 42	.....	.....	520 64	444 67	75 97			
Smith's Falls ...	5	6.40	4.80	60.00	285.40	517 09	6 50	9 40	.....	532 99	437 88	95 11			
Stratford .....	63	3.44	1.81	57.97	285.56	491 24	5 24	3 89	.....	500 37	406 70	93 67			
Toronto .....	21	4.10	2.81	54.67	257.48	526 73	2 38	17 62	.....	546 73	505 83	40 90			
Uxbridge .....	15	3.87	2.73	59.47	291.83	445 29	.....	12 06	.....	457 35	415 69	41 66			
The Province.	579	3.77	2.38	58.51	269.11	462 96	6 16	10 31	.....	479 43	416 99	62 44			

In this class we find 21 per cent. of the total returns received. Of these nearly one-half are furnished by Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, London and Stratford. The average weekly time is 60 hours or over in eight places on the list, the highest being recorded at Brockville. Toronto gives the lowest number of hours per week, while in four other places the weekly time is below 56 hours. The longest yearly employment is reported from St. Thomas and the lowest from Peterborough. In eleven places an average of 275 days has been reached, and in four places the average is below 250 days. In ten places

the total yearly earnings have exceeded \$500, and the range is from \$354.82 in Cornwall to \$537.64 in Oshawa. In ten places the average cost of living of the province is exceeded, varying from \$308.38 in Almonte to \$505.83 in Toronto. The smallest surplus is found in Carleton Place and the largest in Oshawa. The owners were not tabulated separately in previous years, hence no comparison is available. The term "owner" is here applicable to householders only. In this sense an owner of other property may be classed as a "tenant" in relation to the house he occupies, but the income from such property is in no wise to be considered as part of his earnings.

**MALES WITH DEPENDENTS, TENANTS.**—As in the case of owners, the male tenants are summarised by towns and cities in the following table:

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		Total.	Under 16.								
				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Almonte .....	7	2.43	1.43	61.43	298.86	416 04	6 43	.....	422 47	331 43	91 04
Bowmanville ...	24	2.67	1.58	55.29	258.83	411 77	3 38	7 73	422 88	363 43	59 45
Brantford .....	44	3.34	1.95	58.75	270.07	432 78	3 30	15 23	451 31	386 47	64 84
Brockville .....	49	3.24	2.18	61.71	275.71	465 18	2 27	4 08	471 53	426 72	44 81
Carleton Place..	31	4.03	2.68	55.81	282.74	443 73	0 81	20 61	465 15	474 76	-9 61
Chatham .....	95	3.64	2.27	61.05	250.99	408 23	18 37	4 22	430 82	409 19	21 63
Cobourg .....	33	3.70	2.58	58.33	289.30	496 52	1 36	.....	497 88	443 91	53 97
Cornwall .....	30	2.83	1.70	61.90	251.97	345 63	1 00	25 70	372 33	387 54	-15 21
Galt .....	18	3.44	2.33	58.00	277.72	449 28	2 22	10 58	462 08	403 63	58 45
Gananoque .....	19	3.51	2.21	54.79	261.68	422 29	25 00	14 95	462 24	399 48	62 76
Guelph .....	167	3.64	2.38	60.86	281.70	444 79	2 96	4 95	452 70	430 84	21 86
Hamilton .....	113	3.65	2.45	55.19	229.52	400 36	7 47	9 35	417 18	420 20	-3 02
Kingston .....	100	3.37	1.97	59.48	280.67	446 16	7 71	29 07	482 94	393 44	89 50
London .....	117	3.75	2.29	55.78	268.57	411 54	0 94	23 81	436 29	442 97	-6 68
Oshawa .....	27	4.19	2.93	57.00	271.26	464 47	8 33	.....	472 80	431 72	41 08
Ottawa .....	11	4.91	3.73	58.36	228.00	497 16	3 64	4 54	505 34	482 66	22 68
Perth .....	32	3.56	1.81	60.00	262.44	419 63	0 37	2 50	422 50	419 31	3 19
Peterborough...	21	4.00	2.71	57.90	238.29	389 17	14 95	14 43	418 55	419 75	-1 20
St. Catharines .	90	3.79	2.64	58.61	255.09	441 42	3 03	4 52	448 97	415 03	33 94
St. Thomas .....	12	3.42	1.58	59.00	276.25	434 73	14 33	2 50	451 56	437 65	13 91
Smith's Falls ...	6	3.17	1.50	59.17	287.83	371 04	10 67	8 33	390 04	369 78	20 26
Stratford .....	67	3.40	1.96	60.00	287.22	457 67	4 18	2 09	463 94	412 62	51 32
Toronto .....	136	3.86	2.67	54.26	270.65	518 59	0 48	7 43	526 50	502 60	23 90
Uxbridge .....	20	2.65	1.30	61.10	300.40	413 33	.....	5 00	418 33	381 63	36 70
The Province.	1269	3.59	2.30	58 25	267.35	440 16	5 05	10 31	455 52	427 06	28 46

In this class we find 1,269, or 46 per cent. of the total returns. The average weekly time in six places exceeds 60 hours, and in six others it is under 56 hours. In three places the average yearly employment is below 240 days, and in eight places an average of 280 days has been exceeded. In total earnings two places average below \$400 and two over \$500. Toronto is highest with an average of \$526.50, and Cornwall lowest at \$372.33. The cost of living is also highest in Toronto, due mainly to the item of rent.

In Carleton Place, Cornwall, Hamilton, London and Peterborough the cost of living exceeds the total earnings. No comparison is possible with previous years.

**OTHER WORKERS WITH DEPENDENTS.**—Returns from other workers with dependents consist of 9 males who board and 3 females who are tenants. The number is too small to draw any special attention to them, but the averages are given in the table below :

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
		Total.	Under 16.								
<b>Males, boarders :</b>				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Rowmanville....	1	1.00	.....	55.00	242.00	364 00	.....	.....	364 00	360 00	4 00
Carleton Place....	2	1.00	.....	56.50	300.50	505 67	.....	.....	505 67	455 93	49 74
Chatham.....	1	1.00	.....	60.00	200.00	260 00	.....	.....	260 00	300 00	-40 00
London.....	4	1.25	.....	60.00	267.50	440 00	.....	.....	440 00	369 50	70 50
Peterborough....	1	1.00	1.00	60.00	280.00	368 00	.....	.....	368 00	340 00	28 00
Total.....	9	1.11	0.11	58.67	265.89	418 15	.....	.....	418 15	376 65	41 50
<b>Females, tenants :</b>											
Cornwall.....	2	2.00	2.00	60.50	263.00	263 00	.....	.....	263.00	288 00	-25 00
Toronto.....	1	2.00	1.00	57.00	270.00	202 50	.....	.....	202 50	264 00	-61 50
Total. { 1888..	3	2.00	1.67	59.33	265.33	242 83	.....	.....	242 83	280 00	-37 17
{ 1884-8	...	1.92	1.03	57.77	274.33	226 00	3 94	6 86	236 80	243 82	-7 02

**TOTAL MALES WITH DEPENDENTS.**—In the following table all the males with dependents have been grouped for the province for purposes of comparison with similar figures for the preceding four years :

Males with dependents.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.
		Total.	Under 16.								
				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Owners.....	579	3.77	2.38	58.51	269.11	462 96	6 16	10 31	479 43	416 99	62 44
Tenants.....	1269	3.59	2.30	58.25	267.35	440 16	5 05	10 31	455 52	427 06	28 46
Boarders.....	9	1.11	0.11	58.67	265.89	418 15	.....	.....	418 15	376 65	41 50
Total.	{ 1888.. 1857	3.64	2.31	58.33	267.89	447 16	5 37	10 26	462 79	423 67	39 12
	{ 1887..	3.64	2.39	58.96	257.73	426 75	10 09	12 77	449 61	412 80	36 81
	{ 1886..	3.65	2.32	58.34	270.82	427 93	9 43	14 40	451 76	414 01	37 75
	{ 1885..	3.57	2.29	58.76	268.42	427 89	9 05	15 31	452 25	405 08	47 17
	{ 1884..	3.37	.....	59.05	263.42	420 40	5 55	10 34	436 29	394 29	42 00
	1884-8	3.57	2.33	58.69	265.66	430 02	7 90	12 62	450 54	409 97	40 57

The number of dependents is the same as derived last year and a slight increase over the annual average. The weekly time was lower than in 1887 and also lower than the annual average, while the yearly employment was over 10 days longer than in 1887 and 2.23 days longer than the annual average. The yearly wages show an increase over 1887 of \$20.41, and the extras a decrease of \$7.23, but the total earnings were \$12.25 in excess of the annual average. With the exception of 1887 the cost of living has steadily increased



year after year, so that in 1888 it exceeded the annual average by \$13.70. The savings, though more than in 1887, were a little less than the average. It will also be seen that the total earnings of males with dependents, less earnings of wife and minor children, exceed those of males over 16 without dependents by \$84.28, or by \$90.15 in the annual averages.

**TOTAL WORKERS WITH DEPENDENTS.**—The number of workers given in the following table differs from the preceding table by the addition of 3 females, and the summary goes further by giving a comparison by towns and cities :

Localities.	No. of returns.	No. of dependents.		Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).	
		Total.	Under 16.									
				No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Almonte .....	15	2.73	1.73	60.67	285.07	432 46	3 00	.....	435 46	319 13	116 33	
Bowmanville ....	39	2.69	1.64	55.23	261.44	419 27	2 08	4 75	426 10	358 52	67 58	
Brantford .....	66	3.38	2.00	58.82	269.68	459 46	2 88	14 70	477 04	387 71	89 33	
Brockville .....	77	3.30	2.19	62.27	282.13	477 96	2 15	4 60	484 71	417 21	67 50	
Carleton Place...	52	3.90	2.54	55.98	281.15	420 46	0 48	15 37	436 31	438 80	-2 49	
Chatham .....	163	3.62	2.21	60.93	250.88	414 45	19 02	5 89	439 36	407 55	31 81	
Cobourg .....	54	3.74	2.54	58.33	287.43	491 74	5 65	0 65	498 04	449 69	48 35	
Cornwall .....	45	2.98	1.84	61.71	257.55	339 72	0 67	22 02	362 41	369 83	-7 42	
Galt .....	28	3.57	2.21	58.04	267.04	437 81	5 35	16 17	459 33	394 43	64 90	
Gananoque .....	30	3.27	1.93	56.20	268.40	466 68	24 83	12 47	503 98	408 63	95 35	
Guelph.....	222	3.77	2.47	60.67	277.67	447 08	2 68	5 66	455 42	430 93	24 49	
Hamilton .....	154	3.68	2.47	55.40	234.12	409 91	6 66	11 02	427 59	424 33	3 26	
Kingston .....	116	3.47	2.03	59.43	280.28	444 63	7 94	30 41	482 98	393 97	89 01	
London .....	183	3.70	2.28	55.93	271.04	427 86	0 96	20 08	448 90	440 42	8 48	
Oshawa .....	38	4.34	3.00	56.53	276.16	498 15	8 55	13 82	520 52	446 64	73 88	
Ottawa.....	16	5.06	3.75	58.75	233.81	504 61	2 50	3 12	510 23	487 33	22 90	
Perth .....	46	3.67	2.02	60.00	261.43	425 28	0 26	1 74	427 28	416 65	10 63	
Peterborough....	32	3.78	2.53	58.09	240.44	403 02	12 31	9 47	424 80	400 03	24 77	
St. Catharines...	126	3.82	2.62	58.29	254.92	455 57	4 19	5 17	464 93	414 46	50 47	
St. Thomas .....	24	3.75	2.17	61.50	285.96	472 47	12 38	1 25	486 10	441 16	44 94	
Smith's Falls....	11	4.64	3.00	59.55	286.73	437 42	8 77	8 82	455 01	400 73	54 28	
Stratford .....	130	3.42	1.88	59.02	286.42	473 94	4 69	2 96	481 59	409 75	71 84	
Toronto .....	158	3.88	2.68	54.33	268.89	517 67	0 73	8 74	527 14	501 52	25 62	
Uxbridge .....	35	3.17	1.91	60.40	296.51	427 03	.....	8 03	435 06	396 23	38 83	
The Province.	1888..	1860	3.63	2.31	58.34	267.89	446 83	5 36	10 25	462 44	423 44	39 00
	1887..	....	3.63	2.37	58.95	258.02	425 24	10 10	12 74	448 08	411 74	36 34
	1886..	....	3.64	2.31	58.31	270.84	426 15	9 42	14 43	450 00	412 34	37 66
	1885..	....	3.54	2.26	58.74	268.76	423 68	8 89	15 03	447 60	401 17	46 43
	1884..	....	3.34	.....	59.03	263.22	415 23	5 45	10 27	430 95	390 28	40 67
	1884-8	....	3.56	2.31	58.67	265.75	427 43	7 84	12 54	447 81	407 79	40 02

Over two-thirds of these returns are supplied by Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, St. Catharines, Stratford and Toronto. The number of dependents ranges from 2.69 in Bowmanville to 5.06 in Ottawa. Ottawa, Hamilton and Peterborough give the least number of days employment, while in Almonte, Cobourg, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls,

Stratford and Uxbridge the averages exceed 285 days. The average total earnings for the province is exceeded in 11 towns and cities. Toronto's average is \$64.70 above, and that of Cornwall is over \$100 below the average of the province. The cost of living varies considerably, as much depends upon the average number of persons in the family. Carleton Place and Cornwall show deficits of \$2.49 and \$7.42 respectively for the year while the average savings are but \$3.26 in Hamilton, \$8.48 in London and \$10.63 in Perth.

MALES OVER 16 WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.—In the following table the statistics of males over 16 without dependents are exhibited by towns and cities; the cost of clothing and of board and lodging are also given, as well as the figures for the province for the five years 1884-8:

Localities.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.	
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Almonte .....	25	60.88	304.04	380 44	.....	380 44	60 83	153 00	256 08	124 36	
Bowmanville .....	14	55.07	255.71	382 07	1 29	383 36	71 92	150 86	276 93	106 43	
Brantford .....	43	58.74	269.91	315 30	0 35	315 65	66 74	158 30	231 16	84 49	
Brockville .....	42	63.16	291.00	448 63	3 93	452 56	88 15	189 95	319 36	133 20	
Carleton Place.....	19	55.42	283.42	373 55	2 63	376 18	55 26	167 79	314 80	61 38	
Chatham .....	34	60.68	270.29	319 12	11 62	330 74	58 75	153 00	247 56	83 18	
Cobourg .....	27	58.15	289.30	343 78	.....	343 78	96 30	128 00	284 41	59 37	
Cornwall .....	11	61.91	243.73	346 08	2 27	348 35	78 63	171 00	312 65	35 70	
Galt .....	20	57.95	256.75	340 27	2 00	342 27	44 17	159 25	252 67	89 60	
Gananoque .....	12	57.50	262.67	357 15	5 67	362 82	64 17	143 17	259 88	102 94	
Guelph .....	47	60.32	278.32	336 34	.....	336 34	50 06	155 17	248 60	87 74	
Hamilton .....	46	56.26	239.22	372 07	1 70	373 77	58 86	183 19	317 70	56 07	
Kingston .....	57	59.79	284.58	379 02	2 80	381 82	66 73	166 30	272 23	109 59	
London .....	43	57.77	279.05	323 11	.....	323 11	59 57	153 16	239 57	83 54	
Oshawa .....	6	59.50	266.50	421 08	.....	421 08	78 33	166 67	313 98	107 10	
Ottawa .....	4	55.75	271.25	527 63	2 50	530 13	42 83	215 50	345 00	185 13	
Perth .....	16	61.00	253.06	390 06	.....	390 06	65 06	152 69	274 56	115 50	
Peterborough.....	23	59.48	274.39	352 04	.....	352 04	72 00	151 91	249 02	103 02	
St. Catharines .....	30	57.20	259.93	406 54	0 83	407 37	54 90	200 47	306 63	100 74	
St. Thomas.....	6	59.17	278.83	384 97	.....	384 97	40 00	143 33	253 61	181 36	
Stratford .....	80	58.18	286.76	355 13	2 44	357 57	66 29	157 85	293 29	64 28	
Toronto .....	90	55.58	265.01	387 10	0 52	387 62	56 44	199 86	313 26	74 36	
Uxbridge.....	2	60.00	300.00	420 00	.....	420 00	67 50	182 00	304 70	115 30	
The Province	1888..	697	58.50	273.43	366 40	1 85	368 25	64 11	168 17	280 93	87 32
	1887..	.....	58.79	266.84	330 15	2 64	332 79	53 72	170 25	264 98	67 81
	1886..	.....	57.92	268.65	345 05	5 32	350 37	.....	.....	268 71	81 66
	1885..	.....	59.39	272.97	349 02	4 30	353 32	.....	.....	259 91	93 41
	1884..	....	59.05	269.32	331 29	2 83	334 12	.....	.....	252 27	81 85
	1884-8	.....	58.73	270.24	344 38	3 39	347 77	.....	.....	265 36	82 41

This class furnishes over 25 per cent. of the total returns. The weekly time is not much different from that of the males with dependents, but the yearly time is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days longer.

The total earnings exceeded last year by \$35.46, and the annual average by \$20.48. The cost of clothing increased \$10.39, while a small reduction took place in the cost of board and lodging. The total cost of living was \$15.95 higher than in 1887, which was about an average year. Substantial surpluses are reported in every town and city, the provincial average being nearly \$20 greater than in 1887.

OTHER WORKERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.—The returns from the remaining classes are even fewer than in any previous collection; one-half this number are tailoresses and employés of cotton and woollen mills. The averages derived as presented in the following table show considerable diversion:

Localities.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<b>Females over 16:</b>										
Almonte .....	14	60.00	294.36	182 16	0 71	182 87	39 43	79 36	131 57	51 30
Brantford .....	7	50.86	275.71	192 14	.....	192 14	35 00	102 29	162 14	30 00
Carleton Place .....	4	58.50	263.25	189 13	.....	189 13	33 75	105 00	164 50	24 63
Chatham .....	8	57.88	238.50	156 00	.....	156 00	.....	.....	149 75	6 25
Cobourg .....	5	58.00	288.00	240 00	.....	240 00	.....	.....	200 00	40 00
Cornwall .....	12	60.25	264.50	230 88	0 42	231 30	45 06	114 40	193 24	38 06
Gananoque .....	5	55.20	280.20	257 40	.....	257 40	33 00	101 00	139 20	118 20
Guelph .....	7	52.57	279.29	188 29	.....	188 29	35 71	97 14	143 14	45 15
Kingston .....	10	58.20	276.00	238 00	.....	238 00	40 00	112 40	176 00	62 00
London .....	5	54.00	300.00	293 00	.....	293 00	53 00	134 00	222 00	71 00
Peterborough .....	4	54.00	300.00	215 63	.....	215 63	73 75	93 50	173 50	42 13
St. Catharines .....	4	57.00	247.75	174 88	.....	174 88	38 75	120 75	169 13	5 75
Stratford .....	26	56.19	271.77	239 63	5 08	242 71	40 00	118 00	203 63	39 08
Toronto .....	49	54.08	278.96	201 49	1 22	202 71	42 21	135 77	192 29	10 42
The Province. { 1888..	160	55.98	276.05	212 41	0 97	213 38	41 97	116 75	180 04	33 34
{ 1887..		57.22	280.29	212 61	0 16	212 77	41 91	126 11	184 74	28 03
{ 1886..		57.30	272.17	186 75	3 25	190 00	.....	.....	158 45	31 55
{ 1885..		57.98	283.03	181 06	1 37	182 43	.....	.....	155 91	26 52
{ 1884..		59.65	266.24	177 49	0 33	177 82	.....	.....	166 34	11 48
{ 1884-8		57.63	275.56	194 06	1 22	195 28	.....	.....	169 10	26 18
<b>Females under 16:</b>										
Cobourg .....	7	58.00	285.00	142 36	.....	142 36	.....	.....	142 36	.....
Toronto .....	4	54.50	293.00	124 75	.....	124 75	28 50	106 75	135 25	-10 50
The Province. { 1888..	11	56.73	287.91	135 95	.....	135 95	28 50	106 75	139 77	-3 82
{ 1887..		55.30	273.10	91 90	.....	91 90	23 88	85 43	110 50	-18 60
{ 1886..		59.56	285.00	131 25	.....	131 25	.....	.....	130 69	0 56
{ 1885..		57.14	265.59	126 80	.....	126 80	.....	.....	117 64	9 16
{ 1884..		60 46	267.69	97 15	.....	97 15	.....	.....	107 92	-10 77
{ 1884-8		57 84	275.86	116 61	.....	116 61	.....	.....	121 30	-4 69
<b>Males under 16:</b>										
Almonte .....	4	60.00	309.00	146 77	.....	146 77	21 25	123 00	144 26	2 51
Cobourg .....	9	53.00	290.33	158 89	.....	158 89	.....	.....	156 11	2 78
Gananoque .....	1	60.00	294.00	102 00	.....	102 00	40 00	60 00	100 00	2 00
Guelph .....	2	59.00	295.00	216 00	.....	216 00	42 50	122 00	174 50	41 50
Stratford .....	8	60.00	301.75	124 63	3 12	127 75	20 00	100 00	124 88	2 87
The Province. { 1888..	24	59.17	294.04	147 84	1 04	148 88	26 36	108 73	142 92	5 96
{ 1887..		56 44	287.93	150 51	.....	150 51	32 91	.....	158 05	-7 54
{ 1886..		57.90	267.29	119 52	0 72	120 24	.....	.....	117 95	2 29
{ 1885..		59.29	273.14	129 46	0 50	129 96	.....	.....	121 83	8 13
{ 1884..		62.00	287.73	133 09	0 45	133 54	.....	.....	138 91	-5 37
{ 1884-8		58.96	282.03	136 08	0 54	136 62	.....	.....	135 93	0 69

The weekly time is somewhat shorter than the previous classes discussed, but the employment is more constant throughout the year. Wages and cost of living have been higher than the annual average, and in the case of the females under 16 there is a deficit



at the end of the year. Of the 24 towns and cities in which a collection was made, ten fail to furnish any schedules from females over 16, while only two give statistics of females under 16 and five give reports of males under 16.

**TOTAL WORKERS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.**—In the next table all workers without dependents are collected and the averages deduced are compared with previous years :

Localities.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of board and lodging.	Total cost of living.	Surplus.	
		No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Almonte .....	43	60.51	301.35	294 15	0 23	294 38	49 93	125 60	205 14	89 24	
Bowmanville ....	14	55.07	255.71	382 07	1 29	383 36	71 92	150 86	276 93	106 43	
Brantford .....	50	57.64	270.72	298 06	0 30	298 36	64 82	148 50	221 50	76 86	
Brockville .....	42	63.16	291.00	448 63	3 93	452 56	88 15	189 95	319 36	133 20	
Carleton Place...	23	55.96	279.91	341 48	2 17	343 65	51 52	156 87	288 66	54 99	
Chatham .....	42	60.14	264.45	288 05	9 40	297 45	58 75	153 00	228 93	68 52	
Cobourg.....	48	58.08	288.73	268 93	.....	268 93	96 30	128 00	230 85	38 08	
Cornwall .....	23	61.04	254.57	285 98	1 30	287 28	59 98	142 70	250 35	36 93	
Galt .....	20	57.95	256.75	340 27	2 00	342 27	44 17	159 25	252 67	89 60	
Gananoque.....	18	57.00	264.28	315 26	3 73	319 04	54 17	126 83	217 47	101 57	
Guelph.....	56	59.30	279.04	313 54	.....	313 54	48 00	146 58	232 78	80 76	
Hamilton .....	46	56.26	239.22	372 07	1 70	373 77	58 86	183 19	317 70	56 07	
Kingston .....	67	59.55	283.30	357 97	2 39	360 36	62 12	157 75	257 87	102 49	
London .....	48	57.38	281.23	319 97	.....	319 97	58 87	151 17	237 74	82 23	
Oshawa .....	6	59.50	266.50	421 08	.....	421 08	78 33	166 67	313 98	107 10	
Ottawa.....	4	55.75	271.25	527 63	2 50	530 13	42 83	215 50	345 00	185 13	
Perth .....	16	61.00	253.06	390 06	.....	390 06	65 06	152 69	274 56	115 50	
Peterborough....	27	58.67	278.19	331 83	.....	331 83	72 26	143 26	237 83	94 00	
St. Catharines...	34	57.18	258.50	379 29	0 73	380 02	53 00	191 09	290 46	89 56	
St. Thomas. ....	6	59.17	278.83	384 97	.....	384 97	40 00	143 33	253 61	131 36	
Stratford.....	114	57.85	284.39	312 62	2 63	315 25	59 79	149 58	261 03	54 22	
Toronto .....	143	55.03	270.57	316 16	0 74	316 90	50 45	174 40	266 82	50 08	
Uxbridge.....	2	60.00	300.00	420 00	.....	420 00	67 50	182 00	304 70	115 30	
The Province.	1888..	892	58.04	274.64	330 05	1 65	331 70	59 59	158 32	257 38	74 32
	1887..	.....	58.35	270.43	297 65	2 01	299 66	51 00	162 62	243 31	56 35
	1886..	.....	57.81	269.65	302 51	4 69	307 20	64 85	159 30	239 40	67 80
	1885..	.....	59.01	275.21	294 13	3 33	297 46	55 09	.....	225 71	71 75
	1884..	.....	59.23	268.81	291 98	2 22	294 20	.....	.....	230 11	64 09
	1884-8	.....	58.49	271.75	303 26	2 78	306 04	57 63	160 08	239 18	66 86

These averages are greatly affected by the proportion of the sub-classes composing the aggregate. The total earnings range from \$268.93 in Cobourg, where all classes are represented in the returns, to \$530.13 in Ottawa, where the returns are wholly from males over 16, and these from the highest paid occupations.

ALL CLASSES OF WORKERS.—The statistics of all classes relating to time employed, wages and cost of living are presented in the following table :

Localities.	No. of returns.	Hours employed per week.	Days employed in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and minor children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.	
		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Almonte .....	58	60.55	297.14	329 92	0 95	.....	330 87	234 62	96 25	
Bowmanville .....	53	55.19	259.92	409 44	1 87	3 50	414 81	336 97	77 84	
Brantford .....	116	58.31	270.13	389 89	1 77	8 36	400 02	316 07	83 95	
Brockville. ....	119	62.59	285.26	467 61	2 78	2 97	473 36	382 67	90 69	
Carleton Place .....	75	55.97	280.77	396 24	1 00	10 65	407 89	392 76	15 13	
Chatham .....	205	60.77	253.66	388 56	17 05	4 68	410 29	370 96	39 33	
Cobourg .....	102	58.22	288.04	386 89	2 99	0 34	390 22	346 70	43 52	
Cornwall .....	68	61.49	256.54	321 55	0 88	14 57	337 00	329 42	7 58	
Galt .....	48	58.00	262.75	397 17	3 96	9 42	410 55	335 36	75 19	
Gananoque .....	48	56.50	266.85	409 90	16 94	7 79	434 63	336 95	97 68	
Guelph .....	278	60.39	277.94	420 18	2 14	4 52	426 84	391 01	35 83	
Hamilton .....	200	55.60	235.30	401 21	5 52	8 48	415 21	399 81	15 40	
Kingston .....	183	59.47	281.39	412 90	5 91	19 28	438 09	344 14	93 95	
London .....	231	56.23	273.16	405 44	0 76	15 91	422 11	398 30	23 81	
Oshawa .....	44	56.93	274.84	487 64	7 39	11 93	506 96	428 55	78 41	
Ottawa .....	20	58.15	241.30	509 21	2 50	2 50	514 21	458 86	55 35	
Perth .....	62	60.26	259.27	416 20	0 19	1 29	417 68	379 99	37 69	
Peterborough .....	59	58.36	257.71	370 44	6 68	5 13	382 25	325 80	56 45	
St. Catharines .....	160	58.06	255.68	439 36	3 46	4 07	446 89	388 11	58 78	
St. Thomas .....	30	61.03	284.53	454 97	9 90	1 00	465 87	403 65	62 22	
Smith's Falls .....	11	59.55	286.73	437 42	8 77	8 82	455 01	400 73	54 28	
Stratford .....	244	58.47	285.47	398 56	3 73	1 58	403 87	340 26	63 61	
Toronto .....	301	54.67	269.69	421 94	0 74	4 58	427 26	390 02	37 24	
Uxbridge .....	37	60.38	296.70	426 65	.....	7 59	434 24	391 28	42 96	
The Province....	1888	2752	58.24	270.07	408 98	4 16	6 93	420 07	369 62	50 45
	1887	....	58.70	263.21	371 87	6 71	7 41	385 99	341 28	44 71
	1886	....	58.13	270.41	381 83	7 72	9 26	398 81	350 36	48 45
	1885	....	58.85	271.28	372 98	6 72	9 15	388 85	332 50	56 35
	1884	....	59.10	265.17	372 29	4 33	6 69	383 31	334 47	48 84
	1884-8	....	58.60	268.03	381 59	5 93	7 89	395 41	345 65	49 76

Find for all classes that the working hours have decreased while number of days employed has increased. The employment averages 6.86 days longer than in 1887 or 2 days more than the annual average. Almonte and Uxbridge report the most important employment, while of the ten cities in our collection, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Catharines and Toronto fall below the average for the province. The same difficulty of proportion of classes makes a comparison of wages and cost of living of little value. As the several classes depend upon the occupation represented and these again upon the experience of the worker. In Bowmanville, Brockville, Galt, Hamilton, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Perth, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, and Uxbridge the returns are all from males.

**TOTAL MALE WORKERS OVER 16.**—In the following table the statistics are given of time employed and wages earned for all males over 16 with and without dependents. The comparison is given by localities and the relation between an average week and a full week is also shown :

Localities.	No. of returns.	Per cent. of total returns.	Average hours per week in year when employed.	Days employed in year at regular occupation.	Yearly wages from regular occupation.	Extra earnings.	Average weekly wages derived for the year.		Wages for a full week as given in Schedule A.
							When employed.	Over the whole year.	
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Almonte .....	40	69	60.80	300.05	399 95	1 12	8 00	7 66	8 07
Bowmanville .....	53	100	55.19	259.92	409 44	1 87	9 45	7 88	9 87
Brantford .....	109	91	59.04	269.77	402 59	1 88	8 96	7 75	8 99
Brockville .....	119	100	62.59	285.26	467 61	2 78	9 83	9 02	10 66
Carleton Place .....	71	95	55.83	281.76	407 90	1 06	8 35	7 84	8 57
Chatham .....	197	96	60.88	254.27	398 00	17 74	9 39	7 97	9 65
Cobourg .....	81	79	58.27	288.05	442 42	3 77	9 22	8 55	9 13
Cornwall .....	54	82	61.75	254.84	340 97	0 86	8 03	6 55	8 43
Galt .....	48	100	58.00	262.75	397 17	3 96	9 07	7 69	9 33
Gananoque .....	42	88	56.57	266.76	435 39	19 36	9 79	8 92	9 74
Guelph .....	269	97	60.61	277.78	427 73	2 21	9 24	8 24	9 74
Hamilton .....	200	100	55.60	235.30	401 21	5 52	10 23	7 80	10 31
Kingston .....	173	95	59.55	281.12	423 13	6 25	9 08	8 23	9 10
London .....	226	98	56.24	272.57	407 93	7 78	8 98	7 97	9 18
Oshawa .....	44	100	56.93	274.84	487 64	7 39	10 28	9 49	10 85
Ottawa .....	20	100	58.15	241.30	509 21	2 50	12 65	9 81	13 38
Perth .....	62	100	60.26	259.27	416 20	0 19	9 63	7 98	9 87
Peterborough .....	55	93	58.67	254.64	381 70	7 17	8 99	7 45	9 14
St. Catharines .....	156	98	58.08	255.88	446 14	3 54	10 46	8 62	10 69
St. Thomas .....	30	100	61.03	284.53	454 97	9 90	9 59	8 91	9 82
Smith's Falls .....	11	100	59.55	286.73	437 42	8 77	9 15	8 55	9 32
Stratford .....	210	86	58.70	286.55	428 68	3 83	8 98	8 29	9 39
Toronto .....	247	82	54.79	267.48	474 72	0 65	10 65	9 11	11 20
Uxbridge .....	37	100	60.38	296.70	426 65	.....	8 63	8 18	8 52
The Province.....	1888..	2,554	93	58.38	269.41	425 12	4 41	9 47	8 23
	1887..	2,981	89	58.90	260.93	392 82	7 47	9 03	7 67
	1886..	2,424	90	58.21	270.18	403 38	8 22	8 96	7 89
	1885..	2,295	87	58.95	269.89	403 18	7 56	8 97	7 87
	1884..	2,565	90	59.05	265.14	394 34	4 76	8 92	7 63
	1884-8	2,564	90	58.70	267.11	403 77	6 48	9 07	7 86

This class of workers forms 93 per cent. of the total returns, against 89 per cent. in 1887. The working time is over half an hour per week shorter and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  days in the year longer than in 1887. The yearly wages increased by \$32.30 compared with 1887, and by \$21 compared with the annual average. The extra earnings outside of regular occupation which does not here include earnings of wife or minor children, are lower than in other year of the five, and are \$2.07 less than the average. The total earnings of



er himself including extras are equal to \$8.23 per week spread over the whole year (365 days). This is equal to \$8.67 per worker with dependents and \$7.06 per workman without dependents. The average shows an increase of 56 cents over 1887, due completely to an advance in the rate of wages and to the longer period of employment. In the same way the average time actually employed would be equivalent to a full year's work at 50 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week or 50 hours for the five years. The average weekly wages for the year when employed were \$9.47 from regular occupation. These figures are lower than given in our tables of weekly statistics from employes by 30 cents, and by 15 cents in 1887. This divergence might have been expected for two reasons. First, the weekly statistics were compiled for a full week as called for in Schedule A, and would naturally be higher than an average week. Secondly, in our classification of this class of workers by a series of wage ranges, we have shown that on the average for the proportion those who earn the highest wages receive the least employment, and therefore the tendency is to reduce the average week. The average week has been taken as six days. In some localities, notably Brockville and Stratford, the deviation between the two averages is more marked. In these places the average week is more than six days owing to a number of returns from railroad men who are employed on Sundays. The wages of the average week are 44 cents greater than in 1887, and 40 cents or about three-quarters of a cent per hour greater than the average for five years. In treating of a full week's statistics, however, we found that workers in this class with dependents earned exactly \$1.00 more than those without dependents, and that therefore the proportion in which these two divisions were represented had a marked effect on a combined average. The weekly statistics were not tabulated separately for the two divisions in previous years, hence no comparison was available. The distinction had, however, been drawn in the early statistics, and thus by means of an average week derived therefrom we can make comparisons as follows:

Males over 16.	Full week, 1888.	Average week derived from yearly statistics.					
		1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1884-8.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents ...	10 32	10 01	9 93	9 48	9 56	9 64	9 71
Without dependents ...	8 32	8 04	7 42	7 76	7 67	7 38	7 64
Total.....	9 77	9 47	9 03	8 96	8 97	8 92	9 07

The difference between the wages of an average and full week is about the same in the two divisions for 1888. Workers without dependents show the greatest variations from year to year, owing partly to the more varied representation of occupations. They earn 62 cents per week more than in 1887 and 40 cents above the annual average. Those with dependents show an increase of but 8 cents per week over 1887 and 30 cents above the average. Wages reached their lowest point with this class in 1886, the years on either side forming an ascending scale. The average wages throughout the five years are equal to \$1.51 per day when working, or \$1.31 for every day in the year. Males with dependents, when employed, average \$1.62 per, day and males over 16 without dependents average \$1.27 $\frac{1}{3}$  per day.

### ANALYSIS OF COST OF LIVING.

RENT, FUEL, CLOTHING AND FOOD. -The following table treats of the chief components of the cost of living, and is confined to the classes of workers with dependents. It is compiled from returns of tenants only, and fuel from all householders. In the table of clothing and food per capita and of total cost of living a distinction is drawn

between owners and tenants. These averages are given by towns and cities and for province for the four years 1885-8:

Localities.	Clothing per capita.					Food per capita.			Cost of living per capita.			
	Rent.	Fuel.	Owner.	Tenant.	Average.	Owner.	Tenant.	Average.	Owner.	Tenant.	Average.	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Almonte .....	58 29	41 00	17 81	19 38	18 48	39 63	38 96	39 34	77 09	96 67	85 48	
Bowmanville ...	71 82	45 85	24 42	21 18	22 27	43 54	41 33	42 06	93 93	96 91	97 10	
Brantford .....	74 82	43 95	18 96	18 05	18 44	47 94	43 85	45 69	87 60	89 03	88 54	
Brockville .....	81 48	43 05	21 40	22 78	22 27	42 77	43 96	43 52	91 18	100 53	97 05	
Carleton Place..	76 53	39 62	15 36	11 89	13 38	43 15	46 23	44 94	81 82	94 34	89 48	
Chatham .....	64 13	29 94	18 65	16 27	17 06	51 48	49 83	50 38	88 33	88 15	88 22	
Cobourg .....	63 45	48 50	29 11	25 65	27 02	38 21	30 47	33 53	95 39	94 51	94 86	
Cornwall .....	77 12	42 67	14 95	18 44	17 15	37 15	42 36	40 47	76 56	100 84	92 97	
Galt .....	73 88	35 38	18 79	17 39	17 82	49 00	51 66	50 71	78 72	90 82	86 28	
Gananoque .....	65 47	40 54	25 38	17 25	19 98	47 40	37 72	40 90	111 17	88 26	95 77	
Guelph .....	66 79	48 03	15 72	15 72	15 72	45 53	43 52	44 05	83 22	92 84	90 25	
Hamilton .....	81 62	38 05	14 18	13 13	13 43	50 40	46 56	47 74	91 61	90 27	90 63	
Kingston .....	70 20	41 64	18 70	18 96	18 92	42 98	43 22	43 19	78 47	90 03	88 22	
London .....	77 41	40 85	19 36	18 15	18 59	48 87	46 48	47 31	94 64	93 22	93 72	
Oshawa .....	66 41	44 31	13 60	12 53	12 91	43 63	40 99	41 90	84 38	83 26	83 61	
Ottawa .....	71 00	37 71	14 06	12 38	13 14	45 31	45 98	45 70	77 75	81 68	80 38	
Perth .....	69 56	37 35	23 33	22 53	22 79	33 38	34 73	34 29	83 30	91 90	89 14	
Peterborough...	67 38	39 06	15 63	14 71	15 00	46 85	43 29	44 37	83 05	83 95	83 67	
St. Catharines...	69 93	39 84	16 01	13 01	13 88	49 20	44 06	45 57	84 49	86 67	86 03	
St. Thomas .....	79 30	40 67	16 98	17 11	17 04	50 45	45 14	48 11	87 48	99 09	92 87	
Smith's Falls...	54 00	43 57	12 43	18 08	13 81	29 58	46 58	34 11	59 17	88 75	71 10	
Stratford .....	77 18	39 31	23 47	23 59	23 53	41 09	39 63	40 28	91 51	93 71	92 64	
Toronto .....	121 62	45 85	18 13	15 60	15 97	53 50	44 35	45 62	92 28	103 34	102 78	
Uxbridge .....	54 42	33 88	15 77	16 89	16 47	44 23	51 60	48 97	85 42	104 56	94 93	
The Province	1888...	77 63	41 78	18 51	16 92	17 41	45 40	43 57	44 14	88 07	92 93	91 36
	1887...	82 68	39 35	.....	.....	15 85	.....	.....	44 37	.....	.....	88 90
	1886...	71 52	41 21	.....	.....	18 84	.....	.....	44 42	.....	.....	88 96
	1885...	74 41	40 53	.....	.....	19 03	.....	.....	47 67	.....	.....	88 36
1885-8	76 56	40 72	.....	.....	17 80	.....	.....	45 18	.....	.....	89 40	

An examination of a preceding table will show that the workers here represent consist of 1,851 householders and 9 boarders. The former are composed of 579 owners and 1,272 tenants, of which 3 are females. Rent shows a decrease over the provincial average of \$5.05 from the average of 1887, but is over one dollar higher than the annual average. Seven places, however, are embodied this year that were not represented in 1887, and rent in them is much below the average. In fact, compared with 1887, only four show decreases in rentals, Ottawa alone showing a reduction of \$26.08, while the number of tenants reporting rent is but 10, against 227 in 1887. The returns from Toronto affect the average, the rent being \$121.62, or \$8.98 higher than in 1887, while number of tenants reporting rent is 135 against 278 in 1887. The cost of fuel to householder shows an increase of \$2.43 over last year, or \$1.06 over the annual average. As usual Chatham is lowest in this item, the annual average for fuel in this town \$29. The amounts paid for fuel in Toronto and Bowmanville are identical, while Cobourg and Guelph they are highest. In the item of clothing (averaged per capita family) owners spend \$1.59 more than tenants. The average of both classes is \$17. increase of \$1.26 over 1887, but 39 cents less than the annual average. Cobourg is highest in this item, but is lowest in cost of food. Owners can afford to spend \$1.14 per capita more than tenants for food. The average for both classes is 23 cents less than 1887, and \$1.04 less than the annual average. The cost of food in Toronto is exceeded in eight places, Galt being highest at \$50.71, or \$6.57 greater than the provincial average. The total cost of living per capita is \$4.86 less to owners than to tenants, and the average of both is \$1.96 higher than the annual average. In a former table we found that family of the males who are owners averaged 4.77 persons including the worker himself.

cost of living per worker will thus be: fuel \$41.78, clothing \$88.29, and food \$56, making a total of \$346.63 under these heads. His total income is \$479.43, he saves \$62.44, leaving a margin of \$70.36 for other expenses of living. The male of his family in like manner averages 4.59 persons, and his income is \$455.52. His cost of living is: rent, \$77.63, fuel \$41.78, clothing \$77.66, and food \$199.99, making a total of \$397.06. His savings amount to \$28.46, thus leaving \$30 for other items in his cost of maintenance.

**EXTRA EARNINGS, SOCIETY DUES AND INSURANCE.**—The following miscellaneous table gives by towns and cities the number of workers making extra earnings outside their regular occupation, the number who receive aid from earnings of wife or minor children, and the averages in those cases; the number of workers who have given information on which rent, fuel and clothing are based in the preceding table; also the number filled the item of society dues and insurance, with the average per worker:

Localities.	With dependents.								Without dependents.							
	Extra earnings.		Wife or minor children's earnings.		Rent.	Fuel.	Clothing.	Food.	Society dues and insurance.		Extra earnings.		Clothing.	Board.	Society dues and insurance.	
	No.	Av.	No.	Av.					No.	Av.	No.	Av.			No.	Av.
		\$ c.		\$ c.	No.	No.	No.	No.		\$ c.		\$ c.	No.	No.		\$ c.
Ante ....	2	22 50	.....	.....	7	15	15	15	7	20 57	1	10 00	42	42	11	17 45
Canville ....	4	20 25	4	46 38	22	34	34	33	21	16 89	1	18 00	13	14	5	18 20
Concord ....	7	27 14	8	121 25	38	58	26	28	27	17 52	1	15 00	33	40	9	20 53
Concordville ....	6	27 50	4	88 50	46	68	57	68	53	13 28	3	55 00	39	41	28	14 87
Concord Pl. ....	1	25 00	11	72 64	30	49	47	47	42	17 82	1	50 00	23	23	18	17 18
Concord ....	52	59 61	14	68 57	52	77	76	76	39	21 10	10	39 50	16	16	2	11 00
Concord ....	5	61 00	1	35 00	33	54	54	54	26	19 69	.....	.....	27	27	6	16 00
Concord ....	1	30 00	11	90 09	26	36	29	29	24	9 36	2	15 00	18	20	6	12 70
Concord ....	3	50 00	6	75 42	17	26	23	23	11	17 30	3	13 33	12	12	6	37 57
Concord ....	5	149 00	7	53 43	19	28	27	30	16	28 19	2	34 00	18	18	7	13 79
Concord ....	10	59 50	20	62 85	167	219	221	220	170	16 86	.....	.....	56	55	30	14 04
Concord ....	19	52 97	21	80 78	108	135	92	61	106	15 08	3	26 00	35	40	32	12 83
Concord ....	13	71 62	30	117 58	95	102	85	93	78	14 37	3	53 33	58	63	41	9 96
Concord ....	5	35 20	30	122 50	115	147	145	140	112	15 49	.....	.....	47	48	23	18 71
Concord ....	4	81 25	2	262 50	27	36	33	34	31	22 75	.....	.....	6	6	5	9 06
Concord ....	3	13 33	1	50 00	10	14	13	13	15	14 73	1	10 00	3	4	3	10 17
Concord ....	1	12 00	2	40 00	32	46	46	46	29	17 71	.....	.....	16	16	13	15 31
Concord ....	6	65 67	3	101 00	21	31	31	31	25	15 60	.....	.....	27	27	10	12 45
Concord ....	9	58 67	13	50 15	89	126	124	125	111	11 28	1	25 00	34	34	26	5 52
Concord ....	5	59 40	1	30 00	10	21	20	21	19	26 93	.....	.....	3	3	3	17 13
Concord ....	4	24 13	2	48 50	6	11	9	8	10	13 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord ....	13	46 92	8	48 13	60	91	78	78	66	19 28	15	20 00	73	81	47	16 19
Concord ....	4	29 00	14	98 57	135	155	155	151	123	9 69	4	26 61	135	138	70	6 11
Concord ....	.....	.....	3	93 67	19	17	16	17	15	13 17	.....	.....	2	2	2	20 20
Province	182	54 80	216	88 24	1,184	1,596	1,456	1,441	1,176	15 53	51	28 84	736	770	403	12 91

360 workers with dependents, 182, or nearly one-tenth, derive extra earnings, and 216 cases the worker is aided by his wife or children's earnings. In 35 cases extras are coincident with the wife's or children's help, and thus the regular wages augmented in nearly one-fifth of the workers reporting. The extra earnings range from \$4 to \$400, the latter being a case in Gananoque, and which accounts for the high average there. In the 35 cases alluded to the average extra earnings amount to \$39.89, the wife or minor children's earnings to \$76.83. Of 1,272 tenants 1,184 report on the cost of living, and 1,596 out of 1,851 householders report on the cost of fuel. The cost of clothing compiled from returns of 1,456 workers, with 5,343 persons dependent upon them; 1,441 workers, having 5,257 dependents, report the cost of food. We cannot assume that every worker has the expense of society dues and insurance, but 1,176, or over 63



per cent. of workers with dependents expend in this way \$15.53 on the average, highest rates being paid in Gananoque and St. Thomas, and the lowest in Cornwall and Toronto. Owners pay \$19.96 under this head, and tenants \$13.47; in Toronto the figures are \$20.18 and \$7.65 respectively. Less than 6 per cent. of the workers with dependents add to their regular wages. In this class the average of those who pay society dues and insurance is \$12.91 per head. In Toronto and St. Catharines the figures are less than one-half the average for the province. Of 892 workers in this class, 100 report on the cost of clothing, and 770 give the charge for board and lodging for the year.

## COMPARISON BY OCCUPATION.

**LEADING TRADES COMPARED.**—An examination of the several occupations next in order and in this we will confine our enquiry to the class of males over 16 years of age, treating them as to experience by the subdivision with and without dependents. In reality a true comparison can only be obtained from annual returns from a fixed number of individuals in the various trades or callings, but a general average may suffice as an approximate comparison even if the same persons do not report year after year. In the previous years we found it convenient to select five trades, viz., blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, moulders and painters, as these were largely represented in the wood and iron industries of the province, and usually formed a predominant percentage of the returns. These may be called the five leading trades, and are desirable examples for comparison. They make 24 per cent. of the class of workers under discussion against 10 per cent. in 1887. Horse shoers, fitters, woodworkers, etc. are not included here, but will be tabulated separately. The statistics as to time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living are also collated by towns and cities, and only those places are shown in which at least five returns have been received from workers with dependents and at least ten from workers without dependents. For the aggregate of the five trades the limit is fifteen with dependents or ten without dependents. Each of the trades is tabulated separately, and averages deduced from the aggregate of the five follow:

Blacksmiths.	Returns.	Total dep.	Dep. under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents:											
Brantford .....	5	3.40	2.20	59.20	280.00	447 00	10 21	447 00	375 00	85 23	43 50
Chatham .....	14	3.29	2.21	59.79	246.71	427 14	10 21	437 35	405 00	94 50	43 50
Guelph .....	8	4.63	2.88	59.13	280.75	474 25	14 28	474 25	505 38	89 84	43 50
Kingston .....	7	3.43	2.14	58.57	293.14	550 29	14 28	564 57	460 64	104 02	43 50
London .....	9	2.33	1.33	59.56	291.11	486 67	11 11	497 78	461 00	138 30	43 50
Perth .....	6	4.33	3.00	60.00	278.00	472 17	9 60	472 17	451 17	84 59	43 50
St. Catharines .....	5	4.80	3.60	59.40	263.20	475 15	9 60	484 75	394 60	68 03	43 50
Stratford .....	6	3.50	2.17	56.00	286.00	483 33	5 45	483 33	408 17	90 70	43 50
Toronto .....	11	3.73	2.73	59.61	265.55	486 46	6 68	491 91	461 38	88 73	43 50
Other places .....	22	4.27	3.09	58.18	274.95	469 03	12 84	488 55	437 51	82 98	43 50
Average.. { 1888..	93	3.77	2.57	58.94	273.57	473 33	5 65	3 82	482 80	438 61	91 87
{ 1887..	69	3.59	2.38	58.67	274.77	449 15	6 60	8 33	464 08	423 66	92 22
Without dependents:											
Brantford .....	3	.....	.....	59.00	293.33	293 33	.....	293 33	225 00	.....	.....
Stratford .....	3	.....	.....	57.33	291.00	399 58	8 33	407 91	336 00	.....	.....
Toronto .....	7	.....	.....	60.00	256.43	406 66	.....	406 66	308 57	.....	.....
Other places .....	9	.....	.....	59.44	290.56	461 83	.....	461 83	310 11	.....	.....
Average.. { 1888..	22	.....	.....	59.27	280.14	412 81	1 14	413 95	301 55	.....	.....
{ 1887..	21	.....	.....	59.86	257.76	391 32	1 90	393 22	280 76	.....	.....
With and without dependents.	115	3.05	2.08	59.00	274.83	461 75	4 79	3 08	469 62	412 39	101 77
{ 1888..	90	2.76	1.82	58.98	270 80	435 66	5 50	6 39	447 55	390 32	103 93
{ 1887..	8	2.77	1.83	58.91	272.34	435 25	5 06	8 44	448 75	387 94	103 01

While the weekly time is almost stationary, the year's employment shows an increase of all blacksmiths of 4 days over 1887 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days more than the annual average. The year's earnings exceeded the annual average by \$20.87, but the cost of living advanced, the average savings being the same as in 1887.

Carpenters.	Returns.	Total dep.	Dep. under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or deficit (-).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents :												
Brantford .....	6	5.17	3.83	56.50	254.33	427 58	1 67	33 33	462 58	397 00	64 38	65 58
Galt .....	5	3.40	2.00	59.00	270.40	432 32	.....	28 40	460 72	354 12	81 85	106 60
Guelph .....	11	4.00	2.64	59.18	239.18	496 18	.....	9 09	505 27	484 27	96 85	21 00
Hamilton .....	7	5.29	4.00	53.57	230.57	445 50	16 71	4 29	465 50	481 83	76 65	16 33
London .....	26	3.69	2.12	50.96	268.08	439 69	.....	5 77	445 46	441 44	94 16	4 02
Peterborough .....	6	3.50	2.67	60.00	220.00	363 00	.....	16 67	379 67	410 48	91 22	-30 81
St. Catharines .....	11	2.55	1.36	54.55	262.00	495 19	4 54	.....	499 73	411 35	118 01	88 38
St. Thomas .....	5	4.80	3.40	57.40	275.80	492 04	.....	.....	492 04	452 84	78 25	38 20
Stratford .....	8	3.38	1.87	56.13	276.38	473 13	.....	.....	473 13	394 38	90 14	78 75
Toronto .....	17	3.94	2.94	47.35	292.82	500 56	.....	8 35	508 91	494 32	100 04	14 59
Other places .....	26	3.81	2.27	58.88	271.31	437 69	8 19	11 93	457 81	399 18	83 03	58 63
Average .. { 1888 .....	128	3.84	2.48	54.82	267.55	457 00	2 99	9 17	469 16	433 81	89 70	35 35
{ 1887 .....	163	3.98	2.66	53.47	240.66	418 09	6 49	14 12	438 70	416 06	83 62	22 64
Without dependents :												
Galt .....	3	.....	.....	57.67	286.67	398 67	.....	.....	398 67	255 80	.....	142 87
Toronto .....	4	.....	.....	49.50	250.50	454 70	.....	.....	454 70	352 00	.....	102 70
Other places .....	12	.....	.....	56.58	263.67	419 61	.....	.....	419 61	330 70	.....	88 91
Average .. { 1888 .....	19	.....	.....	55.26	264.53	423 69	.....	.....	423 69	323 36	.....	100 33
{ 1887 .....	26	.....	.....	53.04	235.88	369 03	3 85	.....	372 88	288 63	.....	84 25
With and without dependents. { 1888 .....	147	3.34	2.16	54.88	267.16	452 69	2 60	7 99	463 28	419 53	96 66	43 75
{ 1887 .....	189	3.43	2.29	53.41	240.01	411 34	6 13	12 17	429 64	398 53	90 00	31 11
{ 1884-8 .....	.....	3.16	2.04	55.83	259.11	420 82	6 18	10 27	437 27	389 37	93 60	47 90

In this trade the weekly time is about an hour less than the annual average and the yearly employment 8 days longer. The total earnings of workers with dependents are greater than in 1887 by \$30.46 and the cost of living has increased \$6.08 per capita.

Machinists.	Returns.	Total dep.	Dep. under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents :												
Brackville .....	7	4.43	3.00	58.29	288.57	486 86	.....	14 86	501 72	470 72	86 71	31 00
Brantford Place .....	5	3.00	1.40	53.40	279.80	504 30	.....	12 00	516 30	482 74	120 69	33 56
Batham .....	8	3.25	2.13	59.50	231.88	366 25	28 63	.....	394 88	380 25	89 47	14 63
Bobourg .....	5	4.20	3.00	58.60	287.60	558 00	.....	.....	558 00	558 00	107 31	.....
Galt .....	5	5.40	3.80	57.80	286.60	548 40	12 00	20 00	580 40	536 14	83 77	44 26
Mananogue .....	5	4.20	2.60	56.80	284.00	555 10	4 00	16 80	575 90	522 20	104 23	53 70
Guelph .....	11	2.82	1.64	59.00	254.55	454 36	0 46	.....	454 82	446 91	117 05	7 91
Hamilton .....	14	3.29	2.36	58.36	264.36	457 56	4 64	.....	462 20	441 53	103 03	20 67
London .....	11	4.00	2.82	59.27	290.55	531 45	10 64	11 36	553 45	446 28	89 26	107 17
Stratford .....	11	4.18	2.36	56.82	282.55	454 54	2 27	4 55	461 36	423 82	81 79	37 54
Toronto .....	8	2.38	1.38	56.25	290.50	550 54	.....	.....	550 54	521 57	154 54	28 97
Other places .....	20	3.60	2.15	58.85	282.80	490 55	.....	10 00	500 55	422 95	91 94	77 60
Average .. { 1888 .....	110	3.63	2.31	58.06	275.91	487 56	4 74	6 57	498 87	455 75	98 49	43 12
{ 1887 .....	77	3.83	2.57	56.84	271.03	448 47	9 82	15 12	473 41	419 39	86 81	54 02
Without dependents :												
Brantford Place .....	3	.....	.....	56.00	300.00	470 00	.....	.....	470 00	418 33	.....	51 67
Galt .....	3	.....	.....	55.00	279.67	466 33	.....	.....	466 33	323 00	.....	143 33
Kingston .....	5	.....	.....	58.00	262.00	415 40	.....	.....	415 40	270 20	.....	145 20
London .....	4	.....	.....	59.75	300.00	522 50	.....	.....	522 50	230 50	.....	292 00
Stratford .....	8	.....	.....	48.75	271.50	348 13	.....	.....	348 13	294 50	.....	53 63
Toronto .....	4	.....	.....	54.75	291.25	547 00	.....	.....	547 00	377 25	.....	169 75
Other places .....	15	.....	.....	59.33	271.80	437 65	6 27	.....	443 92	294 63	.....	149 29
Average .. { 1888 .....	42	.....	.....	56 21	277 69	440 80	2 24	.....	443 04	304 32	.....	138 72
{ 1887 .....	41	.....	.....	57.98	261.20	402 90	5 02	.....	407 92	290 04	.....	117 88
With and without dependents. { 1888 .....	152	2.63	1.67	57.55	276 40	474 64	4 05	4 76	483 45	413 91	114 18	69 54
{ 1887 .....	118	2.50	1.68	57.24	267.61	432 64	8 15	9 86	450 65	374 45	106 98	76 20
{ 1884-8 .....	.....	2.73	1.78	58.17	268.54	448 24	6 87	8 66	463 77	392 79	105 31	70 98

The weekly time of machinists shows an increase over last year but is 37 minutes less than the annual average, and the year's work lasted nearly 8 days longer than usual.

Those with dependents earned \$25.46 more than in 1887 and the cost of living increased \$11.68 per capita.

Moulders.	Returns.	Total dep.	Dep. under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
With dependents:												
Brantford .....	5	2.60	0.40	57.00	260.00	561 80	.....	.....	561 80	446 80	124 11	115 0
Brockville .....	17	2.88	1.82	60.21	281.29	436 69	.....	.....	436 69	401 96	103 53	34 7
Guelph .....	8	4.63	3.38	58.75	267.13	518 00	.....	.....	518 00	476 88	84 78	41 1
Hamilton .....	8	4.50	3.00	57.63	212.50	466 67	6 75	25 00	498 42	462 00	84 00	36 9
London .....	14	3.79	2.36	58.79	271.93	442 21	.....	.....	442 21	432 43	90 36	9 7
Oshawa .....	8	4.13	2.88	53.25	278.13	672 63	21 25	.....	693 88	589 87	115 10	104 6
Other places .....	15	2.93	1.67	56.47	272.13	543 09	.....	9 00	552 09	482 32	122 62	69 0
Average { 1888..	75	3.53	2.20	57.81	267.11	504 38	2 99	4 46	511 83	461 15	101 72	50 0
{ 1887..	55	3.96	2.55	58.30	251.25	498 41	6 56	15 91	520 88	454 17	91 50	66 6
Without dependents:												
Kingston .....	4	.....	.....	58.00	300.00	496 25	.....	.....	496 25	304 75	.....	191 1
Other places .....	10	.....	.....	56.90	263.70	440 01	.....	.....	440 01	312 59	.....	127 1
Average { 1888..	14	.....	.....	57.21	274.07	456 08	.....	.....	456 08	310 35	.....	145 1
{ 1887..	9	.....	.....	58.67	261.22	461 56	5 55	.....	467 11	336 00	.....	131 1
With and without dependents. { 1888..	89	2.98	1.85	57.72	268.20	496 78	2 52	3 76	503 06	437 42	109 97	65 6
{ 1887..	64	3.41	2.19	58.35	252.66	493 23	6 42	13 67	513 32	437 55	99 30	75 7
{ 1884-8	.....	2.91	1.93	57.61	254.01	478 47	3 78	5 28	487 53	425 45	108 81	62 2

The weekly time of moulders is 38 minutes shorter than in 1887 but slightly above the annual average, and the number of days employed was 14 more than the annual average. For those with dependents the regular wages increased, but owing to a fall in the extras the gross earnings were diminished by about \$9. The number of dependents was smaller and the cost of living increased by \$10.22 per capita.

Painters.	Returns.	Total dep.	Dep. under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus or
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
With dependents:												
Cobourg .....	6	3.67	2.50	58.83	260.83	442 83	24 17	.....	467 00	456 83	97 89	10 1
Guelph .....	9	3.00	1.56	58.00	264.33	440 67	.....	.....	440 67	441 78	110 44	-1 1
Hamilton .....	9	2.78	1.78	51.22	209.44	375 27	20 00	.....	395 27	379 14	100 36	16 1
London .....	17	3.18	1.82	54.71	249.24	368 88	.....	12 06	380 94	393 82	94 30	-12 1
Perth .....	5	3.60	2.00	60.00	269.60	414 20	.....	.....	414 20	402 80	87 57	11 1
Toronto .....	8	4.25	3.25	53.13	246.13	496 03	.....	.....	496 03	485 63	92 50	10 1
Other places .....	23	4.00	2.48	57.43	256.35	429 92	5 70	15 35	450 97	408 34	81 67	42 1
Average { 1888..	77	3.53	2.19	56.00	250.38	418 17	5 70	7 25	431 34	417 08	92 02	14 1
{ 1887..	69	3.58	2.54	57.23	246.06	407 92	9 26	5 36	422 54	400 13	87 37	23 1
Without dependents:												
Hamilton .....	3	.....	.....	56.33	183.00	328 33	.....	.....	328 33	289 21	.....	39 1
London .....	3	.....	.....	0.00	263.33	346 00	.....	.....	346 00	265 00	.....	81 1
Peterborough .....	3	.....	.....	60.00	283.33	326 00	.....	.....	326 00	258 33	.....	67 1
Toronto .....	6	.....	.....	57.33	225.83	410 58	6 00	.....	416 58	310 25	.....	104 1
Other places .....	17	.....	.....	57.41	235.47	369 41	6 76	.....	376 17	293 50	.....	8 1
Average { 1888..	32	.....	.....	58.31	235.84	367 01	4 72	.....	371 73	290 27	.....	8 1
{ 1887..	32	.....	.....	59.16	240.75	363 78	4 38	.....	368 16	264 50	.....	10 1
With and without dependents. { 1888..	109	2.50	1.55	56.68	246.11	403 15	5 57	5 12	413 84	379 85	108 67	3 1
{ 1887..	101	2.45	1.73	57.84	244.38	393 94	7 71	3 66	405 31	357 16	103 66	4 1
{ 1884-8	.....	2.54	1.59	57.62	250.59	397 60	8 02	5 25	410 87	368 31	104 04	4 1

The weekly time shows a decrease of about an hour, while the yearly employment is lowest of the five trades, and although  $1\frac{3}{4}$  days more than in 1887, it is less than annual average by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days. The gross earnings and cost of living of those with dependents show increases over 1887, the latter being equal to \$4.65 per capita.



The Five Trades.	Returns.	Total dep.	Dep. under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Wife and children's earnings.	Total earnings.	Total cost of living.	Cost per capita.	Surplus.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents:												
Brantford .....	21	3.33	1.86	57.95	265.10	463 26	0 48	9 52	473 26	399 52	92 20	73 74
Brockville .....	30	3.57	2.43	59.73	277.83	445 49	0 87	3 47	449 83	413 84	90 62	35 99
Chatham .....	31	3.13	1.97	59.55	238.74	396 36	18 61	0 32	415 29	393 93	95 41	21 36
Galt .....	15	3.80	2.47	57.87	286.20	500 07	4 00	20 13	524 20	436 76	90 99	87 44
Guelph .....	47	3.74	2.36	58.83	266.45	475 74	0 11	2 13	477 98	469 72	99 00	8 26
Hamilton .....	39	3.85	2.69	55.72	234.36	437 31	10 49	7 44	455 24	439 55	90 70	15 69
Kingston .....	18	3.33	2.11	58.39	289.11	530 22	5 56	18 05	553 83	441 58	101 90	112 25
London .....	77	3.48	2.10	55.40	270.52	443 12	1 52	7 53	452 17	432 31	96 49	19 86
Oshawa .....	18	4.17	2.94	56.39	269.83	544 22	9 45	8 33	562 00	480 25	92 95	81 75
Perth .....	15	3.67	2.20	60.00	271.67	430 60	.....	.....	430 60	415 00	88 93	15 60
St. Catharines .....	20	3.45	2.25	55.80	261.90	480 02	2 50	7 80	490 32	411 34	92 44	78 98
Stratford .....	27	3.67	2.07	56.44	279.30	461 67	0 93	2 96	465 56	408 00	87 43	57 56
Toronto .....	47	3.70	2.66	53.30	275.95	511 82	.....	5 57	517 39	496 32	105 55	21 07
Other places .....	78	4.12	2.64	57.63	274.09	485 10	7 19	7 51	499 80	457 53	89 44	42 27
Average.. { 1888	483	3.68	2.37	57.00	267.81	468 27	4 37	6 51	479 15	441 31	94 27	37 84
{ 1887	433	3.82	2.56	56.11	253.70	437 02	7 55	12 21	456 78	420 17	87 09	36 61
All other occupations. { 1888	1374	3.62	2.29	58.80	267.92	439 74	5 73	11 58	457 05	417 48	90 32	39 57
{ 1887	1501	3.59	2.34	59.78	258.89	423 79	10 83	12 93	447 55	410 68	89 42	36 87
Without dependents:												
Kingston .....	10	.....	.....	58.20	281.00	451 20	.....	.....	451 20	286 10	.....	165 10
London .....	11	.....	.....	58.45	288.18	450 27	.....	.....	450 27	264 55	.....	185 72
Stratford .....	14	.....	.....	52.57	270.29	365 98	4 65	.....	370 63	306 57	.....	64 06
Toronto .....	21	.....	.....	56.24	253.19	443 66	1 72	.....	445 38	330 40	.....	114 98
Other places .....	73	.....	.....	58.08	262.40	409 18	2 31	.....	411 49	305 36	.....	106 13
Average.. { 1888	129	.....	.....	57.22	265.40	416 87	2 09	.....	418 96	303 82	.....	115 14
{ 1887	129	.....	.....	57.63	250.46	388 58	4 15	.....	392 73	285 12	.....	107 61
All other occupations. { 1888	568	.....	.....	58.79	275.26	354 93	1 80	.....	356 73	275 73	.....	81 00
{ 1887	918	.....	.....	58.95	269.14	321 94	2 43	.....	324 27	262 15	.....	62 22
With and without dependents:												
The five trades.. { 1888..	612	2.91	1.87	57.05	267.30	457 43	3 89	5 14	466 46	412 33	105 58	54 13
{ 1887..	562	2.95	1.98	56.46	252.96	425 90	6 77	9 41	442 08	389 17	98 61	52 91
{ 1884-8	625	2.86	1.88	57.40	261.00	434 19	6 08	7 98	448 25	391 74	101 49	56 51
All other occupations. { 1888	1942	2.56	1.62	58.80	270.07	414 94	4 57	8 20	427 71	376 02	105 54	51 69
{ 1887	2419	2.23	1.45	59.46	262.78	385 14	7 64	8 02	400 80	354 31	109 77	46 49

For both classes in the aggregate of these five trades the weekly time averages 35 minutes more than in 1887 but is 21 minutes shorter than the annual average. It was also less than for all other occupations by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours in 1888 and by 3 hours in 1887. The yearly employment was  $14\frac{1}{2}$  days more than in 1887 and 6.3 days more than the annual average. It was less than for all other occupations by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  days in 1888 and by nearly 10 days in 1887. These deviations are mainly in the class without dependents. For those with dependents the gross earnings exceeded 1887 by \$22.37 notwithstanding a decrease of nearly \$9 in the amount of extras. The cost of living also increased, being equal to \$7.18 per capita. Compared with all other occupations the average total earnings of the five trades is greater by \$22.10 as against \$9.23 in 1887. The total cost of living is correspondingly greater in both years, and equal to an increase of \$3.95 per capita in 1888 and a decrease of \$2.33 per capita in 1887. Similar differences exist in the class of workers without dependents but here the average savings of the five trades exceed all other occupations by \$34.14 in 1888 and \$45.39 in 1887. In Hamilton the regular wages fall short of the cost of living by \$2.19, while in Chatham the margin on the other side is but \$2.43. In Table II the yearly statistics are tabulated by occupations and the averages of workers with and without dependents are given separately. Except in the case of these five trades for 1887, no such distinction was drawn in previous years. Our only comparison, therefore, for other occupations or industries must be with the averages of both divisions and in this we must necessarily be restricted to time employed and wages earned. We see from the above that the yearly wages from regular occupation of workers with dependents in the five trades are \$51.40 greater than for those without dependents. Each of the two divisions shows an increase of over 7 per cent. as compared with 1887.

A much larger difference is observed in all other occupations, but here we find a higher percentage of the workers without dependents.

OTHER TRADES COMPARED.—The following table shows the time employed, yearly wages and extra earnings for the years 1887 and 1888, with the annual average for the five years 1884-8, in several other occupations or industries from which a fair representation has been made in the returns year after year :

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.
	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
MALES OVER 16.					MALES OVER 16.				
Baker .....	{ 1888.. 62.5 1887.. 64.1 1884-8 63.2	{ 269.7 304.5 290.7	{ 469 55 467 07 424 68	{ 0 27 4 55 1 72	Plumber ....	{ 1888.. 56.4 1887.. 56.3 1884-8 57.4	{ 269.2 240.3 258.7	{ 501 94 458 38 460 94	{ ..... ..... 9 93
Boilermaker.	{ 1888.. 55.4 1887.. 58.6 1884-8 57.4	{ 277.5 287.4 260.1	{ 547 40 497 43 474 84	{ 4 00 0 71 1 42	Pressman ...	{ 1888.. 56.9 1887.. 56.7 1884-8 57.4	{ 296.5 282.6 294.6	{ 499 10 409 21 468 54	{ ..... 19 58 21 18
Bricklayer .	{ 1888.. 55.3 1887.. 58.7 1884-8 56.6	{ 184.8 175.4 187.1	{ 478 16 441 68 453 60	{ 0 67 3 89 8 48	Printer .....	{ 1888.. 57.8 1887.. 54.6 1884-8 56.5	{ 291.5 255.5 275.1	{ 455 88 424 78 431 97	{ 6 29 6 13 4 99
Cabinet maker..	{ 1888.. 58.7 1887.. 57.5 1884-8 58.0	{ 281.7 285.8 282.5	{ 435 36 437 89 425 42	{ 4 69 12 29 5 49	Salesman...	{ 1888.. 61.2 1887.. 63.1 1884-8 62.7	{ 293.5 301.5 301.6	{ 420 72 411 07 424 90	{ ..... 5 36 7 95
Carriage trimmer.	{ 1888.. 57.7 1887.. 59.1 1884-8 57.1	{ 271.8 247.5 259.3	{ 451 59 410 19 447 21	{ ..... 5 31 4 39	Shoemaker ..	{ 1888.. 58.4 1887.. 58.5 1884-8 58.5	{ 281.1 259.4 279.2	{ 407 71 349 75 387 24	{ 3 17 1 70 12 96
Cigar maker.	{ 1888.. 53.5 1887.. 48.7 1884-8 51.8	{ 289.2 280.2 267.6	{ 462 60 357 42 374 31	{ ..... 6 61 4 34	Stonecutter..	{ 1888.. 57.0 1887.. ..... 1884-8 57.7	{ 205.3 ..... 214.5	{ 533 05 ..... 491 14	{ 3 36 ..... 1 12
Cooper .....	{ 1888.. 56.3 1887.. 57.5 1884-8 58.3	{ 266.9 266.4 263.2	{ 358 83 366 07 365 70	{ 0 52 5 11 6 07	Tailor .....	{ 1888.. 58.4 1887.. 60.1 1884-8 58.6	{ 248.8 253.4 257.7	{ 402 08 376 05 406 34	{ 5 76 5 65 5 95
Cotton mill operative..	{ 1888.. 60.0 1887.. 60.1 1884-8 60.2	{ 257.0 276.2 263.6	{ 329 50 367 40 352 68	{ 1 74 1 46 3 61	Tannery employé..	{ 1888.. 57.7 1887.. 60.2 1884-8 59.0	{ 279.3 292.1 286.9	{ 425 06 406 96 399 14	{ ..... 4 34 1 23
Engineer....	{ 1888.. 64.2 1887.. 65.1 1884-8 63.6	{ 283.2 291.6 290.2	{ 412 72 456 65 430 54	{ 7 56 8 54 6 35	Teamster....	{ 1888.. 61.3 1887.. 60.1 1884-8 62.1	{ 289.7 256.1 286.3	{ 350 07 309 93 345 82	{ 0 32 23 55 7 46
Fireman ....	{ 1888.. 66.4 1887.. 58.9 1884-8 62.5	{ 281.3 270.9 270.5	{ 391 62 388 62 352 93	{ ..... 5 77 3 35	Tinsmith....	{ 1888.. 58.3 1887.. 59.5 1884-8 57.7	{ 285.3 267.5 284.5	{ 427 64 406 31 418 19	{ ..... 3 40 3 71
Harness-maker..	{ 1888.. 58.2 1887.. 58.4 1884-8 57.9	{ 287.3 289.7 281.1	{ 408 49 416 37 394 65	{ 4 62 7 94 6 09	Woollen mill operative..	{ 1888.. 59.0 1887.. 59.3 1884-8 59.6	{ 286.4 290.2 285.4	{ 388 38 330 49 367 71	{ 0 66 0 47 0 88
Laborer .....	{ 1888.. 57.6 1887.. 59.4 1884-8 58.0	{ 256.9 221.5 241.3	{ 308 39 270 67 293 01	{ 6 10 10 53 9 38	FEMALES OVER 16.				
Lumber mill employé..	{ 1888.. 57.0 1887.. 65.8 1884-8 61.9	{ 254.8 207.9 254.4	{ 356 85 305 41 387 70	{ 10 77 9 77 12 34	Cigar maker	{ 1888.. 54.6 1887.. ..... 1884-8 54.6	{ 302.0 ..... 288.4	{ 271 50 ..... 233 04	{ ..... ..... .....
Marble cutter...	{ 1888.. 59.4 1887.. 58.5 1884-8 58.1	{ 243.8 226.9 254.5	{ 434 73 482 63 432 19	{ 2 08 13 75 4 05	Cotton mill operative..	{ 1888.. 60.3 1887.. 60.0 1884-8 60.2	{ 248.2 269.0 261.7	{ 226 25 223 85 212 62	{ 0 42 0 64 0 08
Mason (stone) ....	{ 1888.. 57.0 1887.. 58.5 1884-8 57.9	{ 176.9 172.1 180.1	{ 478 93 436 90 427 16	{ 2 50 11 78 13 54	Dressmaker..	{ 1888.. 50.6 1887.. 60.0 1884-8 56.4	{ 274.0 234.1 275.2	{ 194 86 167 30 176 19	{ ..... ..... 2 50
Miller .....	{ 1888.. 64.1 1887.. 69.5 1884-8 65.8	{ 272.3 293.7 289.0	{ 457 83 475 44 475 53	{ 9 38 ..... 5 73	Paper bag and box maker..	{ 1888.. 53.7 1887.. 54.0 1884-8 55.7	{ 302.8 297.4 286.9	{ 205 73 215 81 195 86	{ ..... ..... .....
Plasterer....	{ 1888.. 54.9 1887.. 54.2 1884-8 56.3	{ 221.7 198.7 217.3	{ 499 34 499 25 463 24	{ 2 50 6 54 4 13	Tailoress ...	{ 1888.. 55.8 1887.. 55.4 1884-8 56.3	{ 263.3 252.5 258.2	{ 207 26 192 93 196 55	{ 3 12 0 64 1 61
					Woollen mill operative..	{ 1888.. 59.4 1887.. 59.2 1884-8 59.5	{ 286.3 298.0 280.6	{ 202 12 179 97 174 10	{ ..... 1 88 1 29

Of the above 28 occupations in which males over 16 are employed, the returns are nearly 40 per cent. of the total, and of the 6 industries in which females over 16 are employed, the returns number 129 out of a total of 163. In 9 of the male occupations the weekly time is longer than the annual average. The yearly employment is longer in 16 male occupations than in 1887, and in same number as compared with the annual average. In seven male occupations the yearly wages were less than the annual average income from regular occupations. The extra earnings do not include aid from wife and minor children. They are higher than the annual average only in the cases of boilermakers, engineers, millers, printers and stonecutters.

### CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY RANGES.

Hitherto the returns have been classified by localities, by sex and age, and by occupation. A series of tables has been compiled which will present some interesting data for the students of statistics. They consist in classifying the workers, and giving the corresponding statistics by ranges according to the number of dependents, days employed, total yearly earnings, cost of living and surplus. Pursuing the method suggested on page 28 when dealing with weekly statistics, we could in this way describe yearly *curves of distribution*, according to the several phases by which the grouping has been made.

**NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS.**—The first classification refers only to a portion of the workers, or those with dependents. They are grouped according to the number dependent upon them for support. The table shows the number in each range, separated as owners and tenants, the number aided by dependents' earnings, the average income from such source, the total earnings, and the cost of living and average surplus; also the expenditure per capita for clothing, food and total cost of living:

Schedule.	Range of number of dependents.							Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Over 6.	
No. of returns in range.	Owner.. 79 Tenant.. 154 Total... 233	110 230 340	106 290 396	107 254 361	65 166 231	59 89 148	62 89 151	588 1,272 1,860
No. aided by family ...	Owner.. 2 Tenant.. 8 Total... 10	14 14 22	7 20 27	8 33 41	8 25 33	11 21 32	20 31 51	64 152 216
Average per worker in range :								
No. of dependents under 16 .....	Owner.. 0.03 Tenant.. 0.02 Total... 0.02	0.74 0.91 0.85	1.74 1.81 1.79	2.77 2.67 2.70	3.65 3.68 3.67	4.20 4.42 4.38	5.32 5.67 5.53	2.34 2.30 2.31
Average earnings of dependents ..\$	Owner.. 1.58 Tenant.. 4.06 Total... 3.22	4.42 6.37 5.74	4.77 5.42 5.25	3.93 9.45 7.82	9.43 8.52 8.77	19.58 21.61 20.80	43.02 41.42 42.07	10.16 10.29 10.25
Total earnings.....\$	Owner.. 436.14 Tenant.. 421.50 Total... 426.47	463.61 424.09 436.88	475.45 446.70 454.39	495.05 458.26 469.16	462.64 487.34 480.39	490.00 501.98 497.21	541.20 503.56 519.01	478.50 455.02 462.44
Cost of clothing, per capita. ....\$	Owner.. 37.23 Tenant.. 35.41 Total... 36.00	26.17 23.18 24.03	21.22 18.45 19.12	18.86 15.87 16.78	14.51 13.91 14.07	13.69 12.08 12.71	13.28 10.87 11.83	18.51 16.92 17.41
Cost of food, per capita .....	Owner.. 91.95 Tenant.. 81.33 Total... 84.48	62.35 58.96 59.97	51.87 48.00 48.93	43.89 40.73 41.70	38.29 36.69 37.12	34.71 34.04 34.30	33.99 29.13 31.09	45.40 43.57 44.14
Total cost of living..\$	Owner.. 361.98 Tenant.. 375.42 Total... 370.87	380.90 390.15 387.16	407.51 416.72 414.25	421.63 434.95 431.00	426.58 463.64 453.21	453.68 480.74 469.96	508.48 496.08 501.17	416.37 426.71 423.44
Cost of living, per capita .....	Owner.. 180.99 Tenant.. 187.71 Total... 185.44	126.97 130.05 129.05	101.88 104.18 103.56	84.33 86.99 86.20	71.10 72.27 75.54	64.81 68.68 67.14	59.48 55.61 57.16	88.07 92.93 91.36
Surplus .....	Owner.. 74.16 Tenant.. 46.08 Total... 55.60	82.71 33.94 49.72	67.94 29.98 40.14	73.42 23.31 38.16	36.06 23.70 27.18	36.32 21.24 27.25	32.72 7.48 17.84	62.13 28.31 39.00



The number of dependents does not necessarily imply the average family, but only those dependent for support upon the combined wages of head of family and said dependents. The largest division is the one of workers with 3 dependents, while 48 per cent. of the workers have 4 or more dependents, the average for all ranges being 3.63 persons exclusive of worker. About 11½ per cent. of the workers are benefited by dependents' earnings, the average per worker being \$10.25, running by ranges from \$3.22 to \$42.07. The average to those aided was found in a former table to be \$88.24, or \$93.31 to owners and \$86.11 to tenants. The average earnings of those workers without anyone else to support were found to be \$331.70, and we see from the above that, with the exception of owners in ranges 5 and 6, the total earnings increase with the number of dependents. By deducting the earnings of the dependents this even appears to follow as to the earning power of the worker himself. His wages from regular occupation are augmented by extras running from \$2.69 to \$11.03 by ranges of dependents. These extras are confined to 70 owners at \$50.09 each, and to 112 tenants at \$57.21 each. The cost of living of those without dependents was \$257.38, and naturally as shown above the cost of living of those with dependents increases with the number of dependents, but not in the same proportion, for as the number of dependents increases the cost of clothing, food and total living per capita decreases. Only in the highest range does the owner's total cost of living exceed the tenant's. In every range, however, the cost is higher in the items of food and clothing per capita. The number of workers with over six dependents consists of 84 with seven, 34 with eight, 24 with nine, 7 with ten, 1 with twelve, and 1 with fifteen, the average in the range being 7.55 for owners, 7.92 for tenants or 7.77 for both classes. The average surplus shows considerable diversity in the case of owners, but with tenants there is a successive falling off as the number of dependents increases. The 9 male boarders have been classed with the owners in this table.

**RANGE OF DEPENDENTS BY LOCALITIES.**—In the following table the distribution of the 1,860 workers is shown by localities according to the number of dependents:

No. of dep.	Almonte.	Bowmanville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Carleton Place.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Cornwall.	Galt.	Gananoque.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	London.	Oshawa.	Ottawa.	Perth.	Peterborough.	St. Catharines.	St. Thomas.	Smith's Falls.	Stratford.	Toronto.	Uxbridge.	Total.
1 ....	3	10	14	15	8	23	5	5	5	4	24	11	13	32	1	1	1	4	7	4	1	23	10	9	233
2 ....	5	10	16	17	7	34	10	14	5	8	39	28	26	35	5	4	6	5	15	5	2	21	19	4	340
3 ....	3	7	11	12	7	26	10	12	6	8	47	37	32	29	9	2	15	6	33	4	3	24	40	13	396
4 ....	3	6	8	16	14	32	14	7	4	5	37	32	19	32	6	1	14	6	29	2	1	30	41	2	361
5 ....	...	6	5	8	4	17	7	5	3	1	29	25	9	15	8	...	8	6	27	3	...	14	29	2	231
6 ....	...	...	5	3	6	18	2	2	1	2	28	15	8	16	4	1	...	2	12	3	...	10	10	...	148
7 ....	1	...	3	1	2	7	5	...	3	1	12	2	4	15	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	6	5	4	84
Over 7	...	...	4	5	4	6	1	...	1	1	6	4	5	9	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	1	67
Total.	15	39	66	77	52	163	54	45	28	30	222	154	116	183	38	15	46	32	126	24	11	150	158	35	1860
Av. dep. }	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.3	5.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.63

For the province the numbers in the ranges increase until a maximum is reached for those with 3 dependents, after which a falling off takes place, and we find that but 16 per cent. of the workers have more than 5 dependents. Of the eight places from which more than a hundred reports were received, the average number of dependents is lowest in Stratford and highest in Toronto.

**DAYS EMPLOYED IN YEAR.**—The next classification exhibits the condition of the worker based upon the constancy of employment. The table shows the number employed in each range, their earnings and cost of living:

Range of days employed.	No. of workers.	Average per worker in range.						
		No. of dependents.	Days employed.	Yearly earnings.			Cost of living.	Surplus or deficit (-).
				Wages.	Extras.	Total.		
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
With dependents :								
150 and under .....	46	3.59	133.61	282 97	43 48	326 45	351 96	-25 51
150 to 200 .....	135	3.75	182.39	379 32	29 22	408 54	402 70	5 84
200 to 225 .....	99	3.37	215.98	399 38	20 30	419 68	406 00	13 68
225 to 250 .....	243	3.62	241.20	406 79	20 29	427 08	405 29	21 79
250 to 275 .....	361	3.67	265.61	430 37	14 91	445 28	416 37	28 91
275 to 300 .....	740	3.63	293.14	472 09	10 42	482 51	433 52	48 99
Over 300 .....	236	3.67	316.54	524 51	12 93	537 44	454 46	82 98
Average days employed...	1,830	3.63	267.89	446 83	15 61	462 44	423 44	39 00
Over average .....	1,142	3.63	294.91	477 10	11 52	488 62	435 18	53 44
Under average .....	718	3.63	224.91	398 69	22 12	420 81	404 77	16 04
Without dependents :								
150 and under .....	14	.....	136.71	274 43	2 21	276 64	237 36	39 28
150 to 200 .....	49	.....	180.29	315 34	7 29	322 63	265 26	57 37
200 to 225 .....	37	.....	216.32	343 84	4 38	348 22	287 35	60 87
225 to 250 .....	92	.....	241.43	322 54	4 45	326 99	257 20	69 79
250 to 275 .....	162	.....	265.46	320 18	1 15	321 33	255 43	65 90
275 to 300 .....	397	.....	294.72	335 06	20	335 26	257 87	77 39
Over 300 .....	141	.....	312.08	339 24	1 74	340 98	249 74	91 24
Average days employed...	892	.....	274.64	330 05	1 65	331 70	257 38	74 32
Over average .....	557	.....	298.44	336 56	60	337 16	256 43	80 73
Under average .....	335	.....	235.06	319 24	3 39	322 63	258 95	63 68
With and without dependents:								
150 and under .....	60	.....	134.33	280 97	33 85	314 82	325 22	-10 40
150 to 200 .....	184	.....	181.83	362 29	23 38	385 67	366 10	19 57
200 to 225 .....	136	.....	216.07	384 27	15 97	400 24	373 72	26 52
225 to 250 .....	335	.....	241.27	383 66	15 94	399 60	364 62	34 98
250 to 275 .....	523	.....	265.57	396 24	10 65	406 89	366 52	40 37
275 to 300 .....	1,137	.....	293.69	424 24	6 85	431 09	372 19	58 90
Over 300 .....	377	.....	314.87	455 22	8 75	463 97	377 89	86 08
Average days employed...	2,752	.....	270.08	408 98	11 09	420 07	369 62	50 45
Over average .....	1,632	.....	297.17	430 53	7 26	437 79	373 86	63 93
Under average .....	1,120	.....	230.59	377 53	16 66	394 24	363 43	30 81

Of the class with dependents over one-half are employed upwards of 275 days, and 1,142 are employed over the average time, getting 70 days more work than those who come below the average. The number of dependents remains nearly constant. The wages from regular occupation, cost of living and surplus increase, while the revenue from extras (including dependents' earnings) diminishes as the employment increases. Those employed 150 days and under have an average deficit of \$25.51, their total earnings being less than the average by \$125.99 and their cost of living by \$71.48. There is such a divergence in the statistics of the male and female components of the class without dependents that in the aggregate the range statistics present no striking features. Over 60 per cent. of them work over 275 days, which is about their average period of employment. Those in

the range 200 to 225 days average the largest earnings and cost of living. An examination will show us that as the days increase the rate per day decreases, the converse of a fact deduced when dealing with weekly wages.

**RANGE OF DAYS EMPLOYED BY LOCALITIES.**—The following table gives the number of workers, by localities, in the several ranges of days employed; also the average period of employment in each town, the workers being classified as with and without dependents:

Localities.	Average days employed.		Number of workers in range of days employed.															
			Number with dependents.								Number without dependents.							
			With dependents.	Without dependents.														
			150 and under.	150 to 200.	200 to 225.	225 to 250.	250 to 275.	275 to 300.	Over 300.	Totals.	150 and under.	150 to 200.	200 to 225.	225 to 250.	250 to 275.	275 to 300.	Over 300.	Totals.
Almonte.....	285	301	....	1	....	1	2	5	6	15	....	....	....	2	3	8	30	43
Bowmanville.	261	256	....	....	2	16	11	10	....	39	....	....	3	3	5	3	....	14
Brantford ...	270	271	3	4	1	9	10	31	8	66	2	4	2	5	6	28	3	50
Brockville ...	282	291	2	5	6	9	4	30	21	77	....	2	5	2	4	12	17	42
Carleton Place	281	280	2	1	1	3	8	31	6	52	....	1	1	1	4	15	1	23
Chatham ....	251	264	10	25	15	21	16	46	30	163	1	6	2	4	8	6	15	42
Cobourg .....	287	289	....	....	1	2	3	44	4	54	....	....	....	....	1	46	1	48
Cornwall ....	258	255	2	5	....	4	20	11	3	45	....	3	1	3	9	5	2	23
Galt .....	267	257	1	3	2	1	1	17	3	28	2	3	....	2	3	4	6	20
Gananoque ..	268	264	....	5	....	....	7	16	2	30	....	....	1	4	7	6	....	18
Guelph .....	278	279	..	2	14	30	56	106	14	222	....	1	1	8	15	31	....	56
Hamilton ....	234	239	12	31	19	26	33	26	7	154	4	8	6	5	10	12	1	46
Kingston ....	280	283	....	6	4	17	9	54	26	116	1	1	1	6	12	30	16	67
London .....	271	281	3	7	8	25	45	85	10	183	....	4	....	3	7	34	....	48
Oshawa .....	276	267	....	1	3	3	8	16	7	38	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	6
Ottawa .....	234	271	1	4	4	2	....	4	1	16	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4
Perth .....	261	253	....	5	2	1	22	16	....	46	....	3	1	....	5	6	1	16
Peterborough	240	278	4	5	3	3	5	11	1	32	1	....	3	2	1	19	1	27
St. Catharines	255	259	....	10	6	41	45	19	5	126	....	2	1	10	11	10	....	34
St. Thomas ...	286	279	..	1	....	3	3	9	8	24	....	1	....	....	....	4	1	6
Smith's Falls.	287	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	3	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stratford ....	286	284	3	1	3	5	15	74	29	130	....	2	1	14	13	64	20	114
Toronto .....	269	271	3	13	5	15	36	55	31	158	3	7	7	16	38	50	22	143
Uxbridge ....	297	300	....	....	....	4	2	18	11	35	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
The Province { 1838	268	275	46	135	99	243	361	740	236	1860	14	49	37	92	162	397	141	892
{ 1887	258	270	61	309	216	217	225	638	285	1951	32	165	80	133	141	574	278	1403

Those with dependents are employed nearly 7 days less than those without dependents, and the greatest number in both classes, or about 40 per cent., is found in the range 275 to 300 days. In Cornwall, Hamilton, Perth and St. Catharines the greatest numbers are found in the range 250 to 275 days. About 55 per cent. of the workers receive over 275 days employment, the proportion ranging from 21 per cent. in St. Catharines, 23 per cent. in Hamilton to 77 per cent in Stratford and 93 per cent. in Cobourg. In Almonte 36 out of 58 workers are employed over 300 days, while five-ninths of the returns from Hamilton do not show over 250 days' employment. Only 3 in Guelph and 6 in



Stratford work 200 days or less, while in Bowmanville, Cobourg, Smith's Falls and Uxbridge all are employed over 200 days. The proportion in the lower range is much less than in 1887, and the average period of employment is increased nearly ten days for those with dependents.

**TOTAL EARNINGS.**—The following table groups the workers on the basis of total yearly earnings. The number in each range is given, with the average time, earnings and cost of living. The average daily income and the cost of living per capita is also given :

Range of total earnings.	No of workers.	Average per worker in range.						
		No. of dependents.	Days employed.	Earnings.		Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).
				Total.	Average per day.	Total.	Per capita	
With dependents :								
\$200 and under .....	9	2.67	157.11	\$ 179 18	c. 1 14	\$ 261 67	c. 71 36	\$ -82 49
\$200 to \$300 .....	134	2.93	221.16	273 22	1 24	301 98	76 78	-28 76
\$300 to \$400 .....	507	3.22	264.15	363 32	1 38	355 57	84 24	7 75
\$400 to \$500 .....	644	3.69	270.83	456 19	1 68	422 61	90 18	33 58
\$500 to \$600 .....	370	3.98	277.34	552 71	1 99	487 16	97 91	65 55
\$600 to \$700 .....	122	4.27	279.68	649 15	2 32	544 65	103 34	104 50
Over \$700 .....	74	4.66	299.30	813 86	2 72	616 86	108 94	197 00
Average earnings .....	1,860	3.63	267.89	462 44	1 73	423 44	91 36	39 00
Over average .....	834	4.03	278.41	568 36	2 04	491 61	97 81	76 75
Under average .....	1,026	3.32	259.34	376 34	1 45	368 03	85 26	8 31
Without dependents :								
\$200 and under .....	167	.....	273.26	158 52	58	154 52	.....	4 00
\$200 to \$300 .....	222	.....	275.33	259 24	94	219 37	.....	39 87
\$300 to \$400 .....	254	.....	272.21	356 20	1 31	284 22	.....	71 98
\$400 to \$500 .....	178	.....	270.20	449 65	1 66	319 01	.....	130 64
\$500 to \$600 .....	56	.....	295 14	552 65	1 87	362 47	.....	190 18
\$600 to \$700 .....	10	.....	294 80	633 41	2 15	412 21	.....	221 20
Over \$700 .....	5	.....	300.80	812 30	2 70	336 60	.....	475 70
Average earnings .....	892	.....	274.64	331 70	1 21	257 38	.....	74 32
Over average .....	427	.....	275.81	439 61	1 59	315 05	.....	124 56
Under average .....	465	.....	273.56	232 61	85	204 42	.....	28 19
With and without dependents :								
\$200 and under .....	176	.....	267.32	159 57	60	160 00	.....	-0 43
\$200 to \$300 .....	356	.....	254.94	264 50	1 04	250 46	.....	14 04
\$300 to \$400 .....	761	.....	266.84	360 94	1 35	331 75	.....	29 19
\$400 to \$500 .....	822	.....	270.69	454 78	1 68	400 18	.....	54 60
\$500 to \$600 .....	426	.....	279.68	552 70	1 98	470 77	.....	81 93
\$600 to \$700 .....	132	.....	280.83	647 96	2 31	534 62	.....	113 34
Over \$700 .....	79	.....	299.39	813 76	2 72	599 13	.....	214 63
Average earnings .....	2,752	.....	270.08	420 07	1 56	369 62	.....	50 45
Over average .....	1,323	.....	277.02	531 28	1 92	451 16	.....	80 12
Under average .....	1,429	.....	263.65	317 10	1 20	294 12	.....	22 98

It will at once be seen that it is the minority who receive the highest wages, and in the preceding table the majority who worked the longest time. Only 30 per cent. of those

with dependents and 8 per cent. of those without dependents earn over \$500. We have seen that as the number of dependents increases the earnings increase, and this table proves the converse. We also saw that as the employment increased in the case of workers with dependents, the earnings increased. We now not only see the converse but also deduce the law, that as the total wages increase the earning power or the rate per day increases. The total cost of living, cost per capita and surplus also increase as the wages increase. Comparing those who earn above the average with those who come below, we find that the former average .71 dependent more, are employed nineteen days longer, earn \$192 or 59 cents per day more, live \$12.55 per capita higher, and save \$68.44 more than the latter. Owing to reasons already given, these results are not wholly applicable to the class without dependents. It applies however to the earning power and average surplus. As in 1887 with those dependents who make \$300 and under, fail on the average to meet expenses, although the cost per capita to those making \$200 and under was \$20 less than the average.

**RANGE OF TOTAL EARNINGS BY LOCALITIES.**—The following table shows, by localities, the total wages of the two classes of workers, and the number in each range:

Localities.	Average total earnings.		Number of workers in range of total earnings.																
			With dependents.								Without dependents.								
	With dependents.	Without dependents.	\$200 and under.	\$200 to \$300.	\$300 to \$400.	\$400 to \$500.	\$500 to \$600.	\$600 to \$700.	Over \$700.	Totals.	\$200 and under.	\$200 to \$300.	\$300 to \$400.	\$400 to \$500.	\$500 to \$600.	\$600 to \$700.	Over \$700.	Totals.	
	%	%																	
Almonte .....	435	294	....	3	4	4	3	....	1	15	12	13	11	2	2	2	1	43	
Bowmanville ..	426	383	....	6	10	15	5	3	....	39	....	6	1	4	3	....	....	14	
Brantford .....	477	298	....	5	21	17	14	7	2	66	15	14	12	7	2	....	....	50	
Brockville .....	485	453	....	4	16	30	12	10	5	77	....	2	17	9	10	2	2	42	
Carleton Place.	436	344	2	7	14	14	10	3	2	52	2	6	9	5	1	....	....	23	
Chatham .....	439	297	2	19	55	47	19	13	8	163	14	6	16	2	4	....	....	42	
Cobourg .....	498	269	....	3	18	12	12	3	6	54	14	17	16	1	....	....	....	48	
Cornwall .....	362	287	2	13	15	9	6	....	....	45	4	12	4	2	1	....	....	23	
Galt .....	459	342	....	4	5	9	8	1	1	28	3	5	4	7	1	....	....	20	
Gananoque .....	504	319	....	4	5	8	7	5	1	30	4	5	4	4	....	1	....	18	
Guelph .....	455	314	....	2	77	87	48	5	3	222	8	21	21	6	....	....	....	56	
Hamilton .....	428	374	....	14	51	59	24	5	1	154	3	6	19	15	2	1	....	46	
Kingston .....	483	360	....	7	30	33	27	13	6	116	5	17	20	21	3	1	....	67	
London .....	449	320	1	17	44	82	27	8	4	183	9	15	13	9	2	....	....	48	
Oshawa .....	521	421	....	1	11	8	5	8	5	38	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	6	
Ottawa .....	510	530	....	2	3	1	6	4	....	16	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	4	
Perth .....	427	390	....	1	16	25	4	....	....	46	....	1	7	8	....	....	....	16	
Peterborough .	425	332	1	5	12	7	3	2	2	32	3	8	10	5	1	....	....	27	
St. Catharines.	465	380	1	2	27	58	30	6	2	126	5	2	10	13	4	....	....	34	
St. Thomas ....	486	385	....	1	6	9	4	3	1	24	....	3	1	....	2	....	....	6	
Smith's Falls ..	455	....	....	1	2	6	....	2	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Stratford .....	482	315	....	8	39	38	27	7	11	130	29	29	25	23	6	1	1	114	
Toronto .....	527	317	....	2	14	54	63	12	13	158	37	33	32	29	10	2	....	143	
Uxbridge .....	435	420	....	3	12	12	6	2	....	35	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	
The Province.	1888	462	332	9	134	507	644	370	122	74	1,860	167	222	254	178	56	10	5	892
	1887	448	300	16	259	580	586	288	116	106	1,951	374	411	327	202	72	10	7	1,403

The reduction in the number of returns from last year is confined almost wholly to the lower ranges, and the total earnings of workers without dependents are 11 per cent. higher.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The next item in the schedule is the cost of living, and from this standpoint the workers are classified in the following table :

Range of cost of living.	No. of workers.	Average per worker in range.						
		No. of dependents.	Days employed.	Earnings.		Cost of living.		Surplus.
				Total.	Average per day.	Total.	Per capita.	
<b>With dependents :</b>				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.
\$200 and under .....	3	1.00	164.33	186 00	1 13	184 33	92 17	1 67
\$200 to \$250 .....	17	2.76	213.94	267 73	1 25	233 76	62 09	33 97
\$250 to \$300 .....	150	2.69	253.55	326 19	1 29	285 95	77 56	40 24
\$300 to \$350 .....	283	2.87	263.87	372.95	1 41	330 04	85 30	42 91
\$350 to \$400 .....	413	3.24	266.85	416 59	1 56	378 86	89 41	37 73
\$400 to \$450 .....	382	3.64	268.95	468 16	1 74	428 59	92 34	39 57
\$450 to \$500 .....	260	4.15	272.74	517 30	1 90	477 61	92 74	39 69
\$500 to \$600 .....	265	4.62	274.74	578 72	2 11	543 19	96 54	35 53
Over \$600 .....	87	5.32	284.70	710 47	2 50	672 08	106 31	38 39
Average cost of living .....	1,860	3.63	267.89	462 44	1 73	423 44	91 36	39 00
Over average .....	842	4.32	273.57	546 08	2 00	507 86	95 39	38 22
Under average .....	1,018	3.06	263.19	393 26	1 49	353 62	87 00	39 64
<b>Without dependents :</b>								
\$200 and under .....	248	.....	274.16	191 10	0 70	162 89	.....	28 21
\$200 to \$250 .....	195	.....	277.54	309 17	1 11	229 31	.....	79 86
\$250 to \$300 .....	206	.....	277.07	382 55	1 38	279 31	.....	103 24
\$300 to \$350 .....	146	.....	268.18	425 68	1 59	326 10	.....	99 58
\$350 to \$400 .....	65	.....	269.94	462 41	1 71	373 94	.....	88 47
\$400 to \$450 .....	17	.....	281.00	507 79	1 81	425 45	.....	82 34
\$450 to \$500 .....	6	.....	291.00	540 17	1 86	484 67	.....	55 50
\$500 to \$600 .....	9	.....	284.89	590 35	2 07	541 88	.....	48 47
Average cost of living .....	892	.....	274.64	331 70	1 21	257 38	.....	74 32
Over average .....	430	.....	273.60	421 24	1 54	324 73	.....	96 51
Under average .....	462	.....	275.61	248 37	0 90	194 69	.....	53 68
<b>With and without dependents :</b>								
\$200 and under .....	251	.....	272.85	191 04	0 70	163 14	.....	27 90
\$200 to \$250 .....	212	.....	272.44	305 85	1 12	229 66	.....	76 19
\$250 to \$300 .....	356	.....	267.16	358 81	1 34	282 10	.....	76 71
\$300 to \$350 .....	429	.....	265.34	390 89	1 47	328 70	.....	62 19
\$350 to \$400 .....	478	.....	267.27	422 82	1 58	378 19	.....	44 63
\$400 to \$450 .....	399	.....	269.46	469 85	1 74	428 46	.....	41 39
\$450 to \$500 .....	266	.....	273.15	517 81	1 90	477 77	.....	40 04
\$500 to \$600 .....	274	.....	275.08	579 11	2 11	543 11	.....	36 00
Over \$600 .....	87	.....	284.70	710 47	2 50	672 08	.....	38 39
Average cost of living .....	2,752	.....	270.08	420 07	1 56	369 62	.....	50 45
Over average .....	1,344	.....	272.38	508 15	1 87	467 57	.....	40 58
Under average .....	1,408	.....	267.88	335 99	1 25	276 11	.....	59 88



Here again, as the cost of living increases, the number of dependents, days worked, total earnings and wages per day increase, while, excepting in the lowest range, the surplus shows no great change. Those who live above the average are in the minority, as was the case with total earnings. Their cost of living is \$153.24 more than those who are under the average, but the cost per capita is only \$8.39 higher. The increase in cost of living of workers without dependents is accompanied by increases in total earnings and wages per day, but the time of employment does not vary very much.

RANGE OF COST OF LIVING BY LOCALITIES.—The number of workers in the several towns and cities are given by ranges, according to their cost of living, in the following table:

Localities.	Average cost of living.		No. of workers in range of cost of living.																
			No. with dependents.									No. without dependents.							
			With dep.	Without dep.	\$250 and under.	\$250 to \$300.	\$300 to \$350.	\$350 to \$400.	\$400 to \$450.	\$450 to \$500.	\$500 to \$600.	Over \$600.	Total.	\$200 and under.	\$200 to \$250.	\$250 to \$300.	\$300 to \$350.	\$350 to \$400.	Over \$400.
Almonte .....	319	205	3	4	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	15	23	6	8	5	1	.....	4	
Bowmanville ..	359	277	2	7	12	9	4	4	1	.....	39	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	
Brantford .....	388	222	1	11	14	19	7	10	4	.....	66	24	14	8	.....	3	1	5	
Brockville .....	417	319	1	6	13	15	20	8	10	4	77	1	6	12	10	8	5	4	
Carleton Place.	439	289	.....	5	8	12	9	5	6	7	52	6	2	4	5	5	1	2	
Chatham .....	408	229	4	16	29	41	28	24	17	4	163	17	10	8	4	3	.....	4	
Cobourg .....	450	231	.....	6	7	12	8	6	8	7	54	19	9	14	4	2	.....	4	
Cornwall .....	370	250	.....	10	9	13	8	2	3	.....	45	8	7	2	4	1	1	2	
Galt .....	394	253	1	5	2	6	8	3	2	1	28	8	3	2	6	1	.....	4	
Gananoque .....	409	217	.....	5	2	9	6	4	2	2	30	10	3	1	3	.....	1	2	
Guelph .....	431	233	.....	10	37	45	49	31	42	8	222	13	22	18	3	.....	.....	4	
Hamilton .....	424	318	1	5	24	44	30	27	17	6	154	2	3	18	14	6	3	.....	
Kingston .....	394	258	3	16	24	28	16	12	16	1	116	12	19	23	8	3	2	.....	
London .....	440	238	1	8	26	31	47	32	28	10	183	11	22	11	3	.....	1	.....	
Oshawa .....	417	314	.....	4	3	9	5	7	7	3	38	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	
Ottawa .....	487	345	.....	2	1	2	1	1	6	3	16	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	
Perth .....	417	275	.....	.....	2	14	20	7	3	.....	46	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....	.....	
Peterborough ..	400	238	1	3	7	9	5	2	4	1	32	5	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Catharines.	414	290	1	2	23	30	37	19	12	2	126	5	3	8	14	3	1	.....	
St. Thomas .....	441	254	.....	2	4	5	5	2	2	4	24	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Smith's Falls ..	401	.....	.....	1	2	4	2	1	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stratford .....	410	261	1	15	21	30	27	15	20	1	130	37	21	21	15	12	8	.....	
Toronto .....	502	267	.....	1	6	10	36	22	50	23	158	42	25	18	39	14	5	.....	
Uxbridge .....	396	305	.....	6	4	13	2	6	4	.....	35	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
The Province	1888	425	257	20	150	283	413	382	260	265	87	1860	248	195	206	146	65	32	
	1887	412	243	50	174	355	481	335	279	195	82	1951	533	309	287	135	80	59	

As with total earnings, the decrease in the number of returns from 1887 is confined to the lower ranges. Nearly 25 per cent. of those with dependents live on \$350 and under, while the cost of living of 89 per cent. of those in Toronto exceeds \$400.

**SURPLUS EARNINGS.**—The residue of a worker's earnings, when his cost of living is deducted, is here known as his "surplus." In this table the workers are classified according to range of surplus or deficit. It also shows the number who spend all they earn:

Earnings more than than cost of living.	Workers with dependents.						Workers without dependents.					
	No.	Dependents.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.	No.	Days employed.	Total earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.	
No.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
\$10 and under ....	108	3.63	263.26	425 70	420 39	5 31	46	273.87	219 58	214 16	5 42	
\$10 to \$20 .....	118	3.49	274.14	440 27	424 06	16 21	45	267.13	254 96	239 18	15 78	
\$20 to \$30 .....	115	3.37	272.31	443 76	418 16	25 60	36	269.36	276 31	250 68	25 63	
\$30 to \$40 .....	87	3.60	274.21	466 07	430 08	35 99	43	265.14	279 83	244 20	35 63	
\$40 to \$50 .....	105	3.68	272.49	469 57	422 70	46 87	61	267.61	301 72	254 38	47 34	
\$50 to \$75 .....	155	3.44	274.63	476 03	413 25	62 78	107	271.80	320 90	255 94	64 96	
\$75 to \$100 .....	155	3.33	280.86	500 57	411 90	88 67	113	275.15	368 06	277 76	90 30	
\$100 to \$150 .....	149	3.28	276.94	541 49	417 56	123 93	123	278.54	407 89	282 67	125 22	
\$150 to \$200 .....	81	3.01	289.96	591 24	414 98	176 26	71	280.27	466 17	291 67	174 50	
\$200 to \$300 .....	48	3.38	295.13	682 61	442 17	240 44	47	289.19	519 57	285 88	233 69	
\$300 to \$400 .....	11	3.09	307.73	784 95	450 50	334 45	9	308.89	628 56	288 89	339 67	
\$400 to \$500 .....	6	4.17	292.83	1001 75	555 17	446 58	1	307.00	767 50	300 00	467 50	
Over \$500 .....	2	2.00	298.50	1020 00	466 50	553 50	3	277.33	838 00	323 00	515 00	
Total .....	1,140	3.42	276.60	498 43	420 62	77 81	705	275.01	361 01	265 55	95 46	
Earnings equal to cost of living ...	302	3.76	260.75	425 87	425 87	.....	144	275.11	228 44	228 44	.....	
Earnings less than cost of living.						D'ficit					D'ficit	
\$10 and under ....	88	4.03	259.77	411 96	416 72	4 76	18	267.50	223 67	228 41	4 74	
\$10 to \$20 .....	77	4.32	259.85	412 75	427 73	14 98	6	274.33	183 98	200 35	16 37	
\$20 to \$30 .....	56	3.96	257.89	389 98	415 80	25 82	5	284.60	130 10	156 20	26 10	
\$30 to \$40 .....	53	3.94	243.15	405 27	440 70	35 43	9	265.44	175 67	212 33	36 66	
\$40 to \$50 .....	45	4.09	236.47	369 33	415 36	46 03	2	296.09	131 75	177 00	45 25	
\$50 to \$75 .....	49	3.90	243.98	371 70	432 42	60 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
\$75 to \$100 .....	19	5.37	252.37	392 38	481 81	89 43	3	202.67	282 33	372 00	89 67	
\$100 to \$150 .....	24	4.46	212.00	309 69	434 33	124 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
\$150 to \$200 .....	5	3.20	229.20	333 87	504 60	170 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Over \$200 .....	2	4.00	193.00	287 75	628 50	340 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	418	4.13	249.30	390 71	429 39	38 68	43	266 81	197 02	220 36	23 34	
Average surplus ..	1,860	3.63	267.89	462 44	423 44	39 00	892	274.64	331 70	257 38	74 32	
Over average .....	733	3.38	279.98	530 16	419 68	110 48	382	280.10	428 09	283 66	144 43	
Under average ...	1,127	3.80	260.02	418 40	425 89	-7 49	510	270.55	259 51	237 69	21 82	

We see that as a rule the surplus or deficit depends upon the wages derived. Those workers with dependents who have a surplus earn \$107.72 more than those with a deficit, while the difference in the total cost of living is but \$3.77. The average surplus of workers with dependents is \$39. Over 60 per cent. of them come under this and average a deficit of \$7.49. Those that have over the average are employed nearly twenty days longer, earn \$111.76 more and spend \$6.21 less than those who finish under the average. The average surplus to workers without dependents is \$74.32. Three-sevenths of them exceed this, their average being \$122.61 more than those who do not reach the average.

In the following table both classes are combined and the averages are derived from the aggregates :

Range of surplus or deficit.	Workers with surplus.					Workers with deficit.				
	No.	Days.	Earnings.	Cost of living.	Surplus.	No.	Days.	Earnings.	Cost of living.	Deficit.
	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
\$10 and under .....	154	266.43	364 14	358 79	5 35	106	261.08	379 98	384 74	4 76
\$10 to \$20 .....	163	272.20	389 11	373 02	16 09	83	260.89	396 22	411 30	15 08
\$20 to \$30 .....	151	271.61	403 84	378 23	25 61	61	260.08	368 68	394 53	25 85
\$30 to \$40 .....	130	271.21	404 47	368 60	35 87	62	246.39	371 94	407 55	35 61
\$40 to \$50 .....	166	270.69	407 89	360 85	47 04	47	230.00	359 22	405 21	45 99
\$50 to \$75 .....	262	273.48	412 68	349 01	63 67	49	243.98	371 70	432 42	60 72
\$75 to \$100 .....	268	278.45	444 70	355 34	89 36	22	245.59	377 37	466 84	89 47
\$100 to \$150 .....	272	277.67	481 07	356 56	124 51	24	212.00	309 69	434 33	124 64
\$150 to \$200 .....	152	285.43	532 82	357 38	175 44	5	229.20	333 87	504 60	170 73
\$200 to \$300 .....	95	292.19	601 95	364 85	237 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$300 to \$400 .....	20	308.25	714 58	377 78	336 80	2	193.00	287 75	628 50	340 75
\$400 to \$500 .....	7	294.86	968 28	518 71	449 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over \$500 .....	5	285.80	910 80	380 40	530 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	1,845	275.99	445 92	361 36	84 56	461	250.93	372 65	409 90	37 25
Earnings equal to cost of living .....	446	265.38	362 13	362 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Av. of all workers..	2,752	270.08	420 07	369 62	50 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over averagesurplus.	1,080	279.92	482 96	356 88	126 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under av. surplus..	1,672	263.72	379 44	377 85	1 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

One-sixth of the returns show a deficit and 67 per cent. a surplus. The aggregate savings of the 2,752 workers was \$138,834 or \$50.45 each. Less than 40 per cent. of the workers managed to exceed this average.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAVINGS COMPARED.—The following shows the distribution, by ranges, of surpluses and deficits, as compared with 1887, and with the annual average derived from the five years 1884-8 :

Year.	Workers with a surplus.											No. who spend all they earn.	Workers with a deficit.										
	\$0 to \$10.	\$10 to \$20.	\$20 to \$30.	\$30 to \$40.	\$40 to \$50.	\$50 to \$75.	\$75 to \$100.	\$100 to \$150.	\$150 to \$200.	\$200 to \$300.	Over \$300.		Total.	\$0 to \$10.	\$10 to \$20.	\$20 to \$30.	\$30 to \$40.	\$40 to \$50.	\$50 to \$75.	\$75 to \$100.	Over \$100.	Total.	
With dependents :																							
1888.....	108	118	115	87	105	155	155	149	81	48	19	1,140	302	88	77	56	53	45	49	19	31	418	
1887.....	117	89	89	72	100	153	118	151	69	73	44	1,075	296	89	84	81	53	54	96	58	65	580	
1884-8.....	89	88	88	64	102	136	125	142	80	62	28	1,004	433	60	51	50	34	36	50	32	49	362	
Without dependents :																							
1888.....	46	45	36	43	61	107	113	123	71	47	13	705	144	18	6	5	9	2	...	3	...	43	
1887.....	116	83	84	62	73	108	115	164	86	56	19	966	261	64	35	22	12	17	18	5	3	176	
1884-8.....	58	49	51	38	60	83	94	117	78	65	19	712	258	28	12	11	10	9	11	4	2	87	



Of those workers with dependents who managed to effect a saving, about 40 per cent. have an average surplus from \$50 to \$150 in 1887 and 1888 and in the annual average. The greatest number of those without dependents who save is found in the range \$100 to \$150. Those in both classes who have deficits are to be found in the lowest range.

RANGE OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BY LOCALITIES.—The following table gives, by localities, the number who have surpluses or deficits in the several ranges and those who spend all they earn; also the numbers appearing in each range in 1887 and the average for the five years 1884-8:

Localities.	No. of workers in range of surpluses.											No. who spend all they earn.	No. of workers in range of deficits.									
	\$0 to \$10.	\$10 to \$20.	\$20 to \$30.	\$30 to \$40.	\$40 to \$50.	\$50 to \$75.	\$75 to \$100.	\$100 to \$150.	\$150 to \$200.	\$200 to \$300.	Over \$300.		Total.	\$0 to \$10.	\$10 to \$20.	\$20 to \$30.	\$30 to \$40.	\$40 to \$50.	\$50 to \$75.	\$75 to \$100.	Over \$100.	Total.
Almonte .....	6	2	4	2	2	15	5	8	3	4	3	54	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bowmanville ..	5	3	2	3	1	7	8	10	4	4	...	47	2	...	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4
Brantford ....	4	8	3	2	4	16	14	14	15	9	1	90	19	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	1	7
Brockville ....	3	5	6	8	7	11	21	12	10	14	4	101	2	2	7	2	...	1	2	2	...	16
Carleton Place	6	3	4	2	2	5	9	4	2	.....	.....	37	12	8	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	26
Chatham .....	6	6	6	7	7	14	15	19	11	5	1	97	80	2	4	2	9	6	...	2	3	28
Cobourg .....	...	2	3	1	17	5	8	5	2	...	3	46	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cornwall .....	4	3	5	2	1	6	7	3	1	.....	.....	32	4	7	8	3	1	5	4	1	3	32
Galt .....	...	3	2	2	...	10	9	7	4	1	1	39	4	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Gananoque ...	2	34	...	5	3	4	4	8	9	3	1	43	1	2	1	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Guelph .....	16	30	21	18	25	41	25	21	4	2	...	203	9	17	19	11	6	4	7	1	1	66
Hamilton ....	9	8	10	7	13	16	12	11	4	1	...	91	56	10	5	8	8	9	6	3	4	53
Kingston .....	5	11	7	9	13	18	28	38	24	9	5	167	6	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	10
London .....	16	14	11	5	3	10	17	14	8	8	3	109	44	17	6	13	12	6	9	5	10	78
Oshawa .....	4	2	...	5	3	...	6	5	5	6	...	36	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Ottawa .....	1	...	2	...	5	...	3	1	...	...	1	13	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Perth .....	4	5	8	5	2	4	2	8	3	2	...	43	1	...	4	4	3	3	4	.....	.....	18
Peterborough.	4	4	6	5	3	4	5	8	5	2	1	47	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	10
St. Catharines	5	11	11	12	12	19	16	17	13	6	...	122	11	14	6	3	2	...	1	...	1	27
St. Thomas...	3	2	...	2	2	2	6	3	...	2	1	23	4	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	3
Smith's Falls.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Stratford .....	14	13	20	15	22	28	28	26	7	10	5	188	45	2	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Toronto .....	31	19	18	12	15	24	16	24	14	7	2	182	76	10	9	5	7	2	8	1	1	43
Uxbridge ....	6	4	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	...	...	28	4	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
The Province :																						
1888 .....	154	163	151	130	166	262	268	272	152	95	32	1,845	446	106	83	61	62	47	49	22	31	461
1887 .....	233	172	173	134	173	261	233	315	155	129	63	2,041	557	153	119	103	65	71	114	63	68	756
1884-8 .....	147	137	139	102	162	219	219	259	158	127	47	1,716	691	88	63	61	44	45	61	36	51	449

In this table the total number of workers is given. Over one-third of the workers in Carleton Place and London, and nearly one-half of those in Cornwall, failed to make their earnings meet their cost of sustenance. In Cobourg the returns showed but a solitary deficit.

RELATION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF LIVING.—The following comparative summary divides the workers into three classes, those who have a surplus (1st), those who spend all they earn (2nd) and those who have a deficit (3rd). It gives the number in each division with the accompanying statistics of time employed, earnings and cost of living for the five years 1884-8, together with the annual average:

Schedule.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Average 1884-8.
With dependents:						
No. of workers .....	1,140	1,075	1,061	950	794	1,004
{ 1st ...	302	296	277	410	884	433
{ 2nd ...	418	580	384	245	181	362
{ 3rd ...						
No. of dependents .....	3.42	3.33	3.45	3.41	3.09	3.34
{ 1st ...	3.76	3.98	3.68	3.59	3.47	3.70
{ 2nd ...	4.13	4.01	4.13	3.97	3.82	4.01
{ 3rd ...						
No. of days employed ....	276.60	274.01	279.96	278.53	280.37	277.89
{ 1st ...	260.75	262.57	267.78	267.14	258.78	263.40
{ 2nd ...	249.30	226.06	247.83	233.61	209.64	233.29
{ 3rd ...						
Total yearly earnings....\$	498.43	509.72	490.42	493.21	510.95	500.55
{ 1st ...	425.87	421.98	398.89	396.59	385.86	405.84
{ 2nd ...	390.71	347.14	375.16	356.12	300.25	353.88
{ 3rd ...						
Average daily earnings ..\$	1.80	1.86	1.76	1.77	1.82	1.80
{ 1st ...	1.63	1.61	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.54
{ 2nd ...	1.57	1.54	1.51	1.52	1.43	1.52
{ 3rd ...						
Total cost of living .....\$	420.62	416.98	407.46	400.14	398.70	408.78
{ 1st ...	425.87	421.98	398.89	396.59	385.86	405.84
{ 2nd ...	429.39	396.79	435.52	412.86	374.88	409.89
{ 3rd ...						
Cost of living per capita..\$	95.16	96.30	91.56	90.73	97.48	94.19
{ 1st ...	89.47	84.73	85.23	86.40	86.32	86.35
{ 2nd ...	83.70	79.20	84.90	83.07	77.78	81.81
{ 3rd ...						
Without dependents:						
No. of workers .....	705	966	671	671	548	712
{ 1st ...	144	261	202	300	381	258
{ 2nd ...	43	176	89	61	65	87
{ 3rd ...						
Days employed .....	275.01	274.92	273.92	279.15	275.77	275.75
{ 1st ...	275.11	268.79	270.69	277.99	265.47	271.61
{ 2nd ...	266.81	248.17	235.12	218.11	229.82	239.61
{ 3rd ...						
Total yearly earnings....\$	348.24	338.95	354.00	345.03	373.32	351.91
{ 1st ...	228.44	231.97	207.31	218.87	205.39	218.40
{ 2nd ...	197.02	184.37	181.06	160.67	147.79	174.18
{ 3rd ...						
Average daily earnings ..\$	1.27	1.23	1.29	1.24	1.35	1.28
{ 1st ...	.83	.86	.77	.79	.77	.80
{ 2nd ...	.74	.74	.77	.74	.64	.73
{ 3rd ...						
Cost of living.....\$	265.55	252.44	252.13	231.91	251.88	250.78
{ 1st ...	228.44	231.97	207.31	218.87	205.39	218.40
{ 2nd ...	220.36	210.03	216.25	191.10	191.48	205.84
{ 3rd ...						

We here observe that this order of relation of earnings to cost of living corresponds to an increase in the number of dependents, or that those who have a surplus have on the average the smallest number of dependents, while those with a deficit have the largest number. In the same order we find for both classes of workers that the passing from surplus to deficit is accompanied by a decrease in the time employed, the total earnings, the daily earnings and the cost of living per capita. In 1888, as well as in the annual average the total cost of living of workers with dependents shows but little variation in the three divisions, the increase in the number of dependents counteracting the forced economy per capita.

The following will show the numbers in the classes by sex and age appearing in the three divisions, and the percentage that each division forms of total returns :

Division.	With dependents.							Without dependents.						
	m.o.o.	m.o.t.	m.o.b.	m.o.t.	Total.	Per cent.		m.o.b.	m.u.b.	f.o.b.	f.u.b.	Total.	Per cent.	
						1888.	1884-8						1888.	1884-8
1st . . . . .	418	716	6	....	1,140	61.3	55.8	584	8	113	....	705	79.0	67.4
2nd . . . . .	84	217	1	....	302	16.2	24.1	84	14	38	8	144	16.2	24.4
3rd . . . . .	77	336	2	3	418	22.5	20.1	29	2	9	3	43	4.8	8.2
Total . . . . .	579	1,269	9	3	1,860	100.0	100.0	697	24	160	11	892	100.0	100.0

Of male householders, 13 per cent. of the owners and over 26 per cent. of the tenants have deficits. The three female tenants are in the deficit division. Those who just spend all they earn form 16.2 per cent. of each class of workers, with and without dependents, while the proportion of those who have surpluses shows an increase in both classes over the annual average percentage.

The number of male householders forming the chief workers affected in the three divisions are shown by localities in the appended table. They are separated as owners and tenants :

Division.	Almonte.	Bowmanville.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Carleton Place.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Cornwall.	Galt.	Gananoque.	Guelph.	Hamilton.	Kingston.	London.	Oshawa.	Ottawa.	Perth.	Peterborough.	St. Catharines.	St. Thomas.	Smith's Falls.	Straford.	Toronto.	Uxbridge.	Total.	
Owner:																										
1st .....	7	13	18	23	8	36	9	6	8	11	40	24	15	37	10	4	9	9	32	11	5	56	16	11	418	
2nd .....	1	..	2	1	4	23	11	1	2	..	4	11	1	11	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	3	84	
3rd .....	..	1	2	4	7	8	1	6	..	..	11	6	..	14	..	1	4	1	3	..	..	4	3	1	77	
Tenant:																										
1st .....	7	19	31	38	7	37	11	8	14	15	108	36	88	34	20	5	18	10	63	7	2	50	73	15	716	
2nd .....	..	2	10	..	..	6	40	22	2	1	..	5	34	4	30	2	3	..	2	6	2	2	11	32	1	217
3rd .....	..	3	3	11	18	18	..	20	3	4	54	43	8	53	5	3	14	9	21	3	2	6	31	4	336	

In Carleton Place, Cornwall, Hamilton and London the greatest of number tenants is found in the third division or those with deficits. In Cobourg the greatest number, owners and tenants, is found in the second division.

Of the 48 other males and females who have deficits, we find, on further examination of details, 6 in Cornwall, 4 in Hamilton, 11 in London and 9 in Toronto.



## WEEKLY WAGES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by occupations and sub-occupations the average hours employed and wages earned for a representative week in the last six months of 1888 in 227 cities, towns and villages of Ontario, based on returns of 25,006 workpeople collected from employers and 2,752 collected from employes.

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$ c.
Aerated water maker ...	m.o.	57.33	8 13	Boot and shoe factory			
Agent .....	m.o.	51.00	3 00	employé:			
Agricultural implement				Bottomer .....	m.o.	57.80	9 15
works:				Cutter .....	m.o.	56.96	9 98
Erector .....	m.o.	58.85	11 74	Finisher .....	f.o.	59.50	4 50
Various, n.e.s. ....	m.o.	58.07	7 93	Fitter .....	m.o.	59 50	8 00
	m.u.	59.75	3 23	Heeler .....	f.o.	59.29	4 47
	m.o.	57.78	3 66	Laster .....	m.o.	57.83	7 83
Apprentice .....	m.u.	57.07	2 60	Liner .....	"	60.50	8 50
	f.o.	53.92	2 09	Machine worker .....	m.o.	56.13	9 06
	f.u.	53.92	1 91	Trimmer .....	f.o.	50.28	5 55
Ash gatherer .....	m.o.	66.00	8 00		m.o.	60.00	10 18
Axe factory employé:				Various .....	m.o.	59.57	7 36
Bit drawer .....	"	43.75	14 88		m.u.	60.00	2 50
Poll maker .....	"	50.75	9 82		f.o.	59.63	4 64
Various, n.e.s. ....	"	48.72	9 43		m.o.	59.32	7 20
Baker .....	"	59.11	10 08	Bottler .....	m.u.	60.00	2 34
Barber .....	"	68.86	9 64		f.o.	55.83	5 59
Barrel heading maker ...	m.o.	54.11	7 12		f.u.	58.75	2 28
	m.u.	55.00	3 67	Box maker (wood) .....	m.o.	57.73	8 36
Bartender .....	m.o.	70.67	8 00	Brass, worker in:			
Basket maker .....	"	59.00	8 25	Buffer .....	"	57.80	8 66
Bell hanger .....	"	55.00	12 00	Finisher .....	"	59.13	10 23
Blacksmith .....	"	59.03	10 47	Moulder .....	"	60.00	11 68
Blacksmith's helper ..	"	58.09	7 08	Various .....	"	60.00	9 98
Biscuit and confectionery				Brewer .....	"	65.00	23 33
works:				Brewer's helper .....	"	61.60	6 15
Confectioner .....	m.o.	59.47	9 48	Bridge builder .....	"	58.76	8 13
	m.o.	59.25	8 25	Bricklayer .....	"	57.77	16 06
Packer .....	f.o.	54.00	2 91	Brickyard employé:			
	f.u.	52.64	2 41	Burner .....	"	70.36	11 33
	m.o.	59.72	4 18	Moulder .....	"	60.00	13 63
Various .....	m.u.	58.40	3 28	Off-bearer .....	"	54.91	8 32
	f.o.	60.00	5 00	Pallet boy .....	m.u.	57.80	3 22
	f.u.	60.00	3 50	Setter off .....	m.o.	60.00	9 33
Boat builder .....	m.o.	59.50	10 06	Shifter .....	"	57.56	11 20
Boiler maker .....	"	59.87	11 88	Temperer .....	"	58.21	9 67
Boiler maker's helper ..	"	58.71	7 32	Wheeler .....	"	60.00	9 21
Bolt maker .....	"	59.69	9 86	Various .....	"	52.36	7 52
Bookbindery employé:					m.u.	60.00	4 09
	m.o.	54.07	9 72	Brush and broom works:			
Binder .....	f.o.	56.00	3 67	Broom maker .....	m.o.	55.36	9 56
	f.u.	53.75	3 41	Brush maker .....	"	58.36	10 58
Cutter .....	m.o.	54.83	10 20		m.o.	57.35	7 18
Finisher .....	"	55.00	12 21		m.u.	56.00	2 62
	m.o.	54.50	5 96	Various .....	f.o.	58.24	3 43
Folder .....	f.o.	52.72	3 62		f.u.	57.00	2 67
	f.u.	52.86	2 03	Butcher .....	m.o.	66.20	8 55
Forwarder .....	m.o.	55.00	9 25		m.o.	58.00	7 02
Pager .....	f.o.	52.00	4 33	Button factory employé.	m.u.	57.44	2 22
Ruler .....	f.o.	53.00	3 75		f.o.	58.00	3 16
	m.o.	54.58	13 01		f.u.	58.00	2 12
Sewer .....	f.o.	53.13	4 04		m.o.	59.20	7 11
	m.o.	57.57	11 43	Canning factory employé	m.u.	56.32	3 02
Bookkeeper .....	f.o.	54.44	5 44		f.o.	52.38	3 51
					f.u.	50.62	2 28

NOTE.—The letters n.e.s. means "not elsewhere specified." For example, under Agricultural implements "various" does not include blacksmiths, machinists, moulders, woodworkers, etc., which latter have been collated in bulk from all industries.

TABLE No. J.—WEEKLY WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$ c.
Janoe builder .....	m.o.	60.00	9 15	Cotton mill employé:— <i>Con.</i>			
Jaretaker .....	"	59.67	8 33	Creel tender .....	m.u.	60.00	2 75
Jarpenter .....	m.o.	55.52	10 35		m.u.	58.83	2 36
Jarpenter (ship) .....	"	60.67	12 17	Doffer .....	m.o.	53.50	4 02
Jarpent weaver .....	m.o.	59.83	8 86		f.u.	58.21	2 14
	f.o.	59.87	6 59	Drawer in .....	f.o.	57.33	4 57
Marriage works employé:					m.o.	60.00	6 10
Carriage maker .....	m.o.	60.24	9 44	Dresser .....	"	57.67	8 39
Finisher .....	"	60.00	8 02	Dyer .....	"	60.00	16 00
Iron worker .....	"	59.71	10 07	Dyer's helper .....	"	57.39	6 22
Machine hand .....	"	58.25	8 15		m.o.	61.79	6 85
Sewer (machine) .....	f.o.	45.43	4 79	Finisher .....	f.o.	56.17	3 99
Trimmer .....	f.o.	44.83	3 83	Frame tender .....	f.o.	60.00	4 85
	m.o.	58.30	10 40		f.u.	60.00	2 69
Various, n. e. s. ....	"	59.31	8 41	Grinder .....	m.o.	59.38	7 54
Marriage woodwork factory employé:				Intermediate tender .....	f.o.	55.00	3 88
Machine hand .....	"	58.00	7 67	Lap tender .....	m.u.	60.00	3 88
Sawyer .....	"	59.67	8 54		m.o.	60.00	6 63
Sorter .....	"	60.00	10 58	Loom fixer .....	"	60 00	10 07
Various n. e. s. ....	"	58.47	6 27	Packer .....	"	60.00	5 27
Sorter .....	"	63.75	8 75	Picker tender. ....	m.o.	56.92	5 54
	f.o.	56.40	4 95		m.u.	55.00	2 70
Washer .....	f.u.	54.50	3 00	Reeler .....	m.o.	60.00	6 75
	m.o.	60.00	12 00		f.o.	60.00	3 80
Waulker .....	"	60.86	8 00		f.u.	60.00	3 31
Wearman .....	"	57.00	13 00	Rover .....	m.o.	52.67	4 55
Whain maker .....	"	59.61	8 57		f.o.	60.00	4 70
Whipper (iron) .....	"	55.58	6 59	Section hand .....	m.o.	57.20	8 45
Wider mill employé ..				Slasher tender .....	"	60.67	9 00
Wigar factory employé:				Slubber .....	f.o.	51.33	4 45
Booker .....	m.o.	44.00	4 38		"	55.62	4 43
	f.o.	52.00	3 85	Speeder .....	"	54.92	3 92
Bunch breaker .....	"	59.00	5 80		f.o.	54.92	3 92
	f.o.	53.86	6 98	Spinner .....	m.o.	57.65	7 68
Cigar maker .....	m.o.	48.78	8 18		f.u.	60.00	3 25
	m.u.	51.75	3 28	Spooler .....	f.u.	58.89	2 67
Cigarette maker .....	m.o.	55.00	7 80		f.o.	57.17	3 76
	f.o.	55.00	5 23	Stripper .....	m.o.	56.80	5 45
Packer .....	f.o.	53.75	5 32		m.o.	61.00	6 10
	m.o.	48.00	8 43	Sweeper .....	m.u.	58.33	1 92
Roller .....	"	54.57	10 68		f.o.	60.00	3 85
	m.u.	51.84	2 28	Twister .....	m.o.	60.00	5 90
Stripper .....	f.o.	52.05	3 04		m.u.	56.25	2 36
	f.u.	54.78	1 98		f.u.	60.00	2 40
Various .....	m.o.	54.75	4 69	Warper .....	f.o.	56.67	3 88
	f.o.	52.25	3 83	Waste picker .....	"	57.50	4 99
Werk (office) .....	m.o.	57.67	10 51		f.o.	60.00	3 70
	f.o.	56.00	3 88	Weaver .....	f.u.	59.02	5 50
Collector .....	m.o.	50.38	10 63		m.o.	60.00	3 25
Cooper .....	"	58.64	9 50	Web drawer .....	m.o.	59.41	6 85
Coppersmith .....	"	64.00	10 96		"	51.79	5 56
Core maker .....	"	58.78	7 07	Winder .....	f.o.	60.00	4 18
Corset factory employé:					f.u.	60.00	3 59
Cutter .....	m.o.	57.00	9 00		m.o.	59.81	8 22
	f.o.	53.35	4 14	Various n. e. s. ....	m.u.	59.67	3 12
Finisher .....	"	55.31	4 19		f.o.	60.00	5 58
Stitcher .....	"	57.50	4 80		f.u.	60.00	3 45
Various .....	f.o.	56.71	4 06	Deliveryman .....	m.o.	65.61	7 63
	m.o.	54.71	5 43	Distillery employé .....	"	67.75	13 60
Cotton mill employé:				Draughtsman .....	"	50.60	12 77
Back boy .....	m.u.	55.46	2 21	Dressmaker .....	f.o.	53.59	6 00
Beamer .....	m.o.	60.50	9 11	Dressmaker's assistant .....	"	58.43	3 40
Bleacher .....	"	59.27	5 90	Driller (iron) .....	m.o.	59.12	7 89
Carder .....	"	60.00	6 63	Dyeing and cleaning works employé .....	m.o.	60.00	7 17
Card boy .....	m.u.	59.43	2 83		m.u.	60.00	1 71
	m.o.	60.00	7 50	Edge tool maker .....	f.o.	60.00	3 42
Cloth examiner .....	f.o.	60.00	4 00		m.o.	56.43	16 36

TABLE No. I.—WEEKLY WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$ c.
Electric light employé:				Foreman:— <i>Continued.</i>			
Electrician .....	m.o.	69.56	13 48	Plasterer .....	m.o.	48.50	16 47
Lineman .....	"	68.67	9 67	Plumber .....	"	57.00	17 25
Trimmer .....	"	68.00	8 90	Pressman .....	"	52.60	18 81
Various .....	"	66.71	9 57	Printer .....	"	58.06	12 46
Electrotyper .....	"	58.50	18 75	Railway .....	"	59.99	11 44
Embroiderer (machine) ..	f.o.	50.00	7 00	Sash and door factory ..	"	58.57	11 79
Emery wheel maker .....	m.o.	60.00	8 75	Stave factory .....	"	59.75	11 50
Engineer (stationary) .....	"	62.49	9 45	Stereotyper .....	"	48.00	14 50
Envelope maker .....	f.o.	54.56	4 08	Stone cutter .....	"	57.20	23 75
	f.u.	54.80	3 80	Stove foundry .....	"	59.60	15 75
Errand boy .....	m.o.	58.00	2 58	Tannery .....	"	59.37	13 03
	m.u.	52.14	1 95	Tinsmith .....	"	60.00	13 25
Fancy goods, maker of ..	m.u.	55.00	3 08	Trunk maker .....	"	52.29	15 43
	m.o.	56.15	10 18	Vinegar maker .....	"	58.00	16 33
	f.o.	54.05	3 28	Wireworker .....	"	60.00	16 41
Fanning mill maker .....	m.o.	58.00	8 59	Woodworker .....	"	60.00	15 67
Felt and gravel roofer ..	"	58.25	9 00	Woollen mill .....	"	60.96	14 78
File cutter .....	"	51.75	7 79	Various .....	"	59.00	13 87
Finisher (iron) .....	"	60.19	11 80	Forewoman .....	f.o.	56.32	7 11
Fireman .....	"	62.73	7 56	Foundry employé n. e. s. ..	m.o.	59.54	8 50
Fitter (iron) .....	"	57.68	10 30	Fruit basket maker .....	m.o.	60.00	6 24
Fitter's assistant .....	"	59.17	7 77		m.u.	50.40	3 12
Fitter (gas and steam) ..	"	52.68	12 07	Furnace men .....	m.o.	59.59	9 72
Fitter (wood) .....	"	60.00	9 05	Furniture factory employé:			
Flax mill employé .....	m.o.	60.00	6 78	Cabinetmaker .....	"	57.78	9 39
	m.u.	60.00	2 57	Caner .....	f.o.	60.00	2 28
Flour and oatmeal mill:				Carver .....	m.o.	57.81	10 76
Dryster .....	m.o.	63.00	7 81	Chair maker .....	"	58.88	8 54
Miller .....	"	65.31	8 83	Finisher .....	"	58.75	8 80
Packer .....	"	59.75	8 00	Gluer .....	"	59.80	6 67
Various .....	m.o.	61.22	6 78	Sawyer .....	"	59.41	8 73
	m.u.	60.00	3 94	Upholsterer .....	m.o.	57.16	10 43
Foreman:					f.o.	53 00	3 90
Agricultural implements ..	m.o.	60.00	14 86		f.o.	49.11	3 18
Blacksmith .....	"	59.67	14 97	Various .....	m.o.	59.05	5 36
Boat builder .....	"	60.00	16 75		m.u.	59.62	6 27
Boiler maker .....	"	59.80	16 20		f.u.	60.00	1 87
Bookbinder .....	"	54.80	19 17	Fur manufacturing:			
Boot and shoe factory ..	"	56.25	17 00	Blocker .....	m.o.	53.25	4 38
Bricklayer .....	"	52.83	20 51	Cutter .....	"	53.50	14 33
Brickyard .....	"	64.00	14 67	Finisher .....	f.o.	53.60	5 48
Broom and brush maker ..	"	60.00	15 38	Machine operator .....	"	53.44	4 84
Canning factory .....	"	67.00	13 11	Sewer .....	"	53.90	3 55
Carpenter .....	"	55.46	14 05	Gardener .....	m.o.	64.00	6 80
Carpet factory .....	"	59.80	14 00	Gas works employé:			
Carriage factory .....	"	60.00	12 52	Lamplighter .....	"	34.61	7 37
Cigar factory .....	"	58.20	13 40	Meter repairer .....	"	77.43	14 77
Cooper .....	"	64.00	13 51	Pipe layer .....	"	58.42	8 69
Cotton mill .....	"	60.04	15 05	Stoker .....	"	69.78	12 77
Envelope maker .....	"	56.00	26 25	Various .....	"	61.42	9 13
Foundry .....	"	61.00	19 33	Glass works employé:			
Furniture factory .....	"	59.50	16 08	Bottle blower .....	"	47.20	21 16
Gas works .....	"	63.75	14 38	Chimney gatherer .....	"	44.00	11 60
Knife maker .....	"	60.00	15 06	Chimney maker .....	"	44.00	22 33
Knitting factory .....	"	59.06	13 94	Glazier .....	"	56.00	10 31
Lumber mill .....	"	63.15	18 78	Glove factory employé:			
Machinist .....	"	59.56	16 82	Cutter .....	m.o.	57.63	11 37
Miller .....	"	65.00	13 40	Glove maker .....	f.o.	55.59	4 01
Moulder .....	"	59.90	16 52	Various .....	m.o.	60.00	6 17
Organ reed factory .....	"	55.00	19 00	Grain buyer .....	"	64.00	8 33
Painter .....	"	59.86	13 84	Grinder (iron) .....	"	56.68	9 89
Paper box and bag maker ..	"	55.33	15 39	Haircloth weaver .....	f.o.	58.00	4 56
Paper mill .....	"	58.67	13 82	Handle factory employé:			
Pattern maker .....	"	59.60	17 05	Finisher .....	m.o.	59.13	7 33
Piano and organ factory ..	"	60.00	17 90	Lathe hand .....	"	60.00	8 00
Planing mill .....	"	59.47	13 29	Various .....	"	58.57	6 19



TABLE No. I.—WEEKLY WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$ c.
Business maker.....	m.o.	59.80	8 06	Lumber mill employé:—			
Text factory employé:	f.o.	54.00	2 67	Continued.			
Trimmer.....	"	55.00	5 47	Marker.....	m.o.	64.29	8 43
Various.....	m.o.	53.60	9 26	Piler.....	"	62.79	7 70
Wise shoer.....	"	59.81	10 09	Sawyer.....	"	61.31	10 55
Widder.....	"	69.00	7 33	Setter.....	"	61.97	8 85
Turner.....	"	58.14	10 66	Slabber.....	"	64.88	7 65
Wanner.....	"	57.67	6 69	Slash table.....	"	60.00	7 62
Wellery manufacturing:				Sorter.....	"	64.77	8 93
Engraver.....	m.o.	51.83	9 92	Tail sawyer.....	"	61.59	7 73
Jeweller.....	f.o.	45.67	3 76	Trimmer.....	"	64.50	8 37
Various.....	m.o.	50.71	10 00	Yardman.....	"	60.23	8 00
Text factory employé:	m.o.	50.29	10 93	Various.....	m.o.	63.43	7 86
Wife maker.....	f.o.	43 50	3 55	Machinist.....	m.u.	64.91	4 06
Various n. e. s.....	m.o.	60.00	11 15	Machinist's assistant.....	m.o.	58.42	10 47
Texting factory employé:	m.o.	59.61	7 90	Maltster.....	"	59.29	7 04
Wutter.....	m.u.	57.08	3 44	Malt house hand.....	"	63.36	12 42
Wutter's helper.....	f.o.	54.00	4 39	Mantle maker.....	f.o.	61.58	7 93
Wisher.....	f.o.	62.00	3 10	Marble cutter.....	m.o.	58.05	5 90
Wolder.....	f.u.	57.66	4 08	Marble polisher.....	"	59.10	11 50
Wolder.....	f.u.	54.00	3 12	Mason (stone).....	"	58.80	7 59
Witter.....	m.o.	54.80	4 39	Matrass maker.....	"	54.31	16 18
Witter.....	m.u.	58.33	7 31	Mat weaver.....	"	55.00	7 33
Witter.....	f.o.	58.33	2 25	Messenger.....	"	58.00	7 45
Witter.....	f.o.	56.77	3 84	Milliner.....	"	57.50	8 75
Witter.....	f.u.	56.83	3 17	Milliner's assistant.....	f.o.	57.79	8 05
Witter.....	f.o.	54.60	4 69	Millwright.....	"	59.75	2 81
Witter.....	"	53.31	3 60	Millwright.....	m.o.	61.95	12 76
Witter.....	f.o.	59.00	3 93	Miscellaneous, n. e. s.....	m.o.	60.75	9 05
Witter.....	m.o.	59.29	6 14	Moulder.....	m.u.	57.36	3 33
Witter.....	m.o.	55.17	8 63	Moulder's assistant.....	f.o.	56.92	3 45
Witter.....	f.o.	52.00	4 99	Newspaper and printing	f.u.	53.67	3 17
Witter.....	"	56.78	5 35	office employé:	m.o.	57.38	12 35
Witter.....	f.o.	54.88	5 17	Advertising agent.....	"	60.60	7 14
Witter.....	m.o.	60.00	5 81	Editor.....	"	48.00	21 17
Witter.....	m.u.	58.33	2 85	Mailer.....	"	51.88	19 32
Witter.....	f.u.	54.27	2 46	Mail assistant.....	"	41.92	5 75
Witter (general).....	m.o.	58.12	7 20	Press feeder.....	m.u.	19.60	1 65
Witter (builder's).....	"	51.16	8 72	Pressman.....	m.o.	55.83	3 35
Witter.....	m.o.	59.00	4 22	Printer.....	m.o.	54.10	5 03
Witter.....	m.u.	59.00	2 00	Proof reader.....	f.o.	54.75	3 94
Witter.....	f.o.	59.00	4 33	Reporter.....	m.o.	54.50	10 34
Witter.....	m.o.	40.00	12 97	Route boy.....	m.o.	57.61	9 05
Witter.....	"	58.83	10 61	Various.....	f.o.	59.40	3 86
Witter.....	"	67.83	9 24	Novelty workers (brass).....	m.o.	44.50	11 50
Witter.....	"	47.50	15 25	Nursery and fruit	"	53.97	11 07
Witter.....	"	46.78	14 44	growing employé.....	m.u.	13.28	1 62
Witter.....	"	53.67	9 44	Reporter.....	m.o.	52.00	10 70
Witter.....	"	52.00	7 25	Route boy.....	m.o.	60.00	4 92
Witter.....	"	52.40	12 60	Various.....	m.u.	60.00	2 52
Witter.....	m.o.	53.67	6 17	Nursery and fruit	m.o.	61.06	6 03
Witter.....	m.u.	52.91	2 59	growing employé.....	m.u.	60.00	4 25
Witter.....	m.o.	60.00	8 25	Office boy.....	f.o.	43.20	2 86
Witter.....	"	66.00	9 72	Oil refinery employé:	m.o.	56.40	2 70
Witter.....	"	63.50	7 77	Stillman.....	m.u.	56.93	2 51
Witter.....	"	64.20	7 83	Treater.....	"	71.50	11 88
Witter.....	"	62.30	9 04	Yardman.....	"	60.00	11 25
Witter.....	"	62.23	8 32	Various.....	"	60.00	8 38
Witter.....	"	64.76	14 72	Organ reed factory	"	60.00	9 07
Witter.....	"	62.82	7 28	employé.....	m.o.	50.00	8 62
Witter.....	"	65.45	5 47	Packer (general).....	m.u.	50.00	2 87
Witter.....	"	69.00	8 50	Witter.....	m.o.	61.72	3 68
				Witter.....	m.o.	59.82	7 63
				Witter.....	f.o.	55.50	4 27
				Witter.....	f.u.	55.09	2 58

TABLE No. I.—WEEKLY WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$ c.
Painter (general).....	m.o.	57.91	9 49	Plumber .....	m.o.	53.88	12 31
Painter (ornamental).....	"	52.60	14 65	Pocket book maker .....	m.o.	58.00	13 00
Paper hanger.....	"	52.77	12 56	Pocket book maker .....	f.o.	56.00	3 50
Paper mill employé:				Polisher (metal) .....	m.o.	56.72	10 20
Bag maker .....	m.o.	57.00	7 25	Pork packer .....	"	56.63	7 40
Bag maker .....	f.o.	58.57	3 76	Porter .....	"	59.98	7 70
Bag maker .....	f.u.	57.00	2 42	Pump maker .....	"	60.00	8 70
Bag maker .....	f.u.	52.00	3 31	Quarryman .....	"	58.71	8 40
Box maker .....	m.o.	57.00	6 38	Railway employé:			
Box maker .....	f.o.	50.87	4 06	Agent and operator.....	m.o.	79.83	10 00
Box maker .....	f.o.	72.00	3 60	Agent and operator.....	f.o.	72.00	6 00
Cutter .....	m.u.	66.00	1 50	Baggageman and porter..	m.o.	70.56	7 30
Cutter .....	f.o.	61.46	3 85	Boiler washer.....	"	68.00	10 10
Finisher.....	m.o.	59.00	8 42	Brakeman .....	"	60.63	8 50
Machine tender.....	"	66.25	9 85	Car builder.....	"	59.64	10 40
Machine tender's helper..	"	66.00	6 98	Car cleaner.....	m.o.	69.07	7 60
Paper maker .....	"	60.00	11 63	Car cleaner.....	f.o.	60.00	5 00
Paper sorter .....	f.o.	58.00	3 90	Car repairer.....	m.o.	59.79	9 50
Pulp machine hand .....	m.o.	63.43	5 91	Coalman .....	"	80.00	9 60
Rag boiler.....	"	57.00	8 58	Conductor.....	"	61.97	13 20
Rag cutter .....	"	57.00	9 00	Despatcher .....	"	64.00	17 00
Rag engineer.....	"	65.54	11 31	Engineer .....	"	70.83	17 60
Rag engineer's helper.....	"	64.67	8 03	Engine turner.....	"	68.57	11 70
Rag picker .....	f.o.	60.00	4 40	Fireman .....	"	64.63	11 40
Rag sorter .....	"	57.35	4 96	Inspector.....	"	65.00	13 00
Rag washer .....	m.o.	60.00	9 90	Laborer .....	"	60.00	7 40
Various .....	m.o.	59.78	7 57	Oiler .....	"	67.50	8 50
Various .....	m.u.	60.00	2 40	Pumpman .....	"	69.38	8 60
Various .....	f.o.	43.00	3 00	Sectionman .....	"	60.02	7 40
Pattern maker .....	m.o.	59.02	11 85	Wheelman .....	"	61.00	7 90
Pavior (street).....	"	60.00	10 50	Wiper .....	"	80.00	8 00
Photographing:				Yardman .....	"	84.00	10 00
Operator .....	"	47.75	14 50	Various, n. e. s.....	"	66.97	9 10
Printer .....	"	52.67	7 50	Rivet boy .....	m.o.	59.00	3 90
Piano and organ factory employé:				Rivet boy .....	m.u.	59.25	3 80
Action maker.....	m.o.	58.87	10 22	Rivet boy .....	m.o.	57.35	9 40
Action regulator.....	"	59.67	12 49	Rolling mill employé, n. e. s.	"	59.93	19 00
Bel lows maker.....	"	60.00	12 22	Rope and twine making:			
Case maker .....	"	59.50	11 60	Hemp dresser.....	"	58.00	6 60
Driller .....	"	60.00	7 47	Hemp dresser.....	"	58.80	9 00
Filler .....	"	59.67	7 46	Spinner .....	m.o.	59.00	5 10
Finisher, action.....	"	60.00	14 00	Spinner .....	m.u.	58.40	2 00
Finisher, fly.....	"	60.00	11 68	Spinner .....	f.o.	59.00	3 40
Finisher, general.....	"	58.30	9 32	Spinner .....	m.o.	60.00	9 40
Key maker .....	"	60.00	13 21	Saddler .....	"	60.00	7 60
Piano bellyman.....	"	60.00	13 00	Saddlery hardware maker.			
Polisher and varnisher..	"	59.42	10 16	Safe works employé:			
Rubber .....	"	59.50	10 70	Safe maker.....	"	59.71	19 30
Sounding board maker..	"	60.00	14 33	Safe maker.....	"	56.04	10 10
Stringer.....	"	60.00	11 67	Various, n. e. s.....	m.o.	60.67	9 30
Tone regulator.....	"	60.00	22 33	Various, n. e. s.....	m.u.	65.00	3 20
Trimmer .....	"	59.73	10 16	Various, n. e. s.....	f.o.	60.05	4 00
Tuner .....	"	59.90	13 09	Various, n. e. s.....	f.u.	57.67	2 80
Veneerer .....	"	60.00	9 43	Salt works employé.....	m.o.	65.00	7 40
Various .....	"	60.00	10 40	Sash, door and blind factory employé:			
Pickling and preserving employé.....	m.o.	59.80	7 51	Sash and door maker.....	"	58.56	9 80
Planer (iron).....	f.o.	57.15	3 00	Sash and door maker.....	m.o.	57.28	6 60
Planer (iron).....	m.o.	59.00	8 55	Various, n. e. s.....	m.u.	58.57	5 00
Planing mill employé:				Saw works employé:			
Bench hand .....	"	59.97	9 46	Handle maker.....	m.o.	59.50	10 40
Machine hand.....	"	58.89	8 88	Saw filer.....	"	64.00	10 00
Planer .....	"	60.47	8 40	Saw maker .....	"	59.07	14 00
Planer .....	m.o.	58.38	5 97	Various, n. e. s.....	"	58.83	8 40
Various, n. e. s.....	m.u.	58.88	2 84	Scale maker.....	"	65.10	10 00
Plasterer .....	m.o.	49.12	13 75	Seed growing employé..	m.o.	60.00	7 40
Plaster mill employé.....	"	60.00	6 50	Seed growing employé..	f.o.	60.00	3 40

TABLE No. I.—WEEKLY WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$ c.
ing machine factory :				Tannery employé :			
assembler .....	m.o.	59.00	9 25	Beamer .....	m.o.	59.12	7 46
itter .....	"	49.17	10 61	Currier .....	"	59.40	8 12
ool maker .....	"	60.00	13 50	Finisher .....	"	59.54	8 15
arious, n. e. s. ....	m.o.	53.02	6 38	Grinder .....	"	59.80	5 70
	m.u.	47.75	2 59	Loft hand .....	"	60.00	6 67
	f.o.	57.50	4 08	Oiler .....	"	59.67	7 17
ngle mill employé :				Roller .....	"	57.80	9 17
inter .....	m.o.	62.67	9 42	Shaver .....	"	59.71	11 54
lwyer .....	"	62.44	9 70	Splitter .....	"	60.00	9 33
arious .....	"	62.79	8 92	Sweat hand .....	"	60.00	7 17
pper .....	"	59.94	8 82	Table hand .....	"	60.00	7 03
t and collar maker ..	m.o.	52.67	9 00	Tanner .....	"	59.51	7 61
	m.u.	52.00	3 73	Washer .....	"	59.71	7 29
	f.o.	54.88	4 23	Yard hand .....	"	59.90	6 70
emaker .....	m.o.	57.16	10 12	Various .....	"	59.64	6 80
vel and spade maker ..	"	60.00	9 77	Teamster .....	"	60.60	7 33
y case maker .....	"	59.00	9 67	Tent and sail maker ...	m.o.	59.50	7 50
er plater .....	m.o.	59.94	9 39		f.o.	53.80	3 70
	f.o.	60.00	4 11	Terra cotta and plaster			
factory employé :				works employé .....	m.o.	59.57	11 24
iler .....	m.o.	57.08	10 29	Timekeeper .....	"	60.17	8 04
rapper .....	m.o.	59.50	5 22	Tinsmith .....	"	59.25	9 65
	f.o.	50.00	4 00		m.o.	57.49	7 55
arious .....	m.o.	57.49	6 91	Tinware manufacturing	m.u.	56.32	2 93
leman .....	m.u.	53.67	2 26	employé .....	f.o.	57.32	3 12
le mill operative :	m.o.	69.65	9 34		f.u.	56.00	2 08
lt puller .....	"	50.00	7 75	Traveller .....	m.o.	54.25	16 72
ller .....	"	53.33	7 08	Trunk and bag factory :			
tter .....	"	56.71	14 14	Bag maker .....	m.o.	54.18	9 41
ualiser .....	"	55.67	6 37		f.o.	52.63	5 25
inter .....	"	60.00	10 22	Trunk maker .....	m.o.	57.80	8 84
inter's assistant .....	m.u.	58.67	3 00		m.o.	52.27	9 45
er .....	m.o.	59.20	7 50	Various .....	m.u.	52.50	3 44
er's assistant .....	m.u.	58.64	3 86		f.o.	51.25	4 08
rious .....	m.u.	59.35	4 15		f.u.	51.33	3 02
	m.o.	59.15	6 86	Tub and pail maker .....	m.o.	60.94	5 42
ographer .....	m.o.	56.67	7 50	Undertaker .....	"	58.93	9 42
	f.o.	52.50	6 75	Undertaker's supplies :			
otyper .....	m.o.	52.00	9 36	Robe maker .....	f.o.	55.00	3 68
cutter .....	m.o.	52.37	17 85		f.o.	56.00	4 21
ware and crockery :				Various .....	m.o.	57.50	8 04
n-burner .....	"	61.67	8 38	Varnisher .....	"	56.40	9 67
sser .....	"	60.00	15 03	Varnish and japan maker ..	"	54.67	11 44
ner .....	"	59.08	13 01	Vinegar maker .....	"	58.25	16 06
rious .....	"	60.00	8 24	Warehouseman .....	"	60.71	7 30
keeper .....	"	57.14	9 29	Wash-houseman (brewery) ..	"	60.00	6 72
foundry employé :				Watchmaker .....	"	57.17	11 67
unter .....	"	58.79	9 96	Watchman .....	"	69.72	7 24
kel plater .....	"	59.67	11 00	Wheel making employé :			
rious n. e. s. ....	"	58.86	7 31	Hub maker .....	"	57.00	10 68
t railway employé :				Spoke turner .....	"	55.61	10 00
cleaner .....	"	67.60	9 20	Wheel maker .....	"	60.00	11 00
ductor .....	"	71.88	9 99	Wheel rimmer .....	"	53.10	10 52
ver .....	"	71.86	8 99	Various n. e. s. ....	"	57.46	8 44
der .....	m.u.	60.00	5 00	Whip maker .....	m.o.	55.36	10 26
rious .....	m.o.	70.56	10 14		f.o.	55.00	3 75
and nail maker .....	m.o.	59.78	7 31	White bronze monument			
	f.o.	56.43	2 74	works employé .....	m.o.	60.00	8 01
shop employé :				Whitesmith .....	"	55.00	13 00
t maker .....	m.o.	58.09	9 79	Wincey weaver .....	"	60.00	6 58
	f.o.	58.43	6 60	Window shade maker ..	m.o.	57.63	8 15
ter .....	m.o.	58.42	14 20	Wire worker .....	f.o.	56.11	4 44
hine hand .....	f.o.	58.29	5 00	Wood bender .....	m.o.	59.78	8 52
t and vest maker .....	"	57.00	4 16	Wood turner .....	"	58.18	7 99
rious .....	"	60.00	3 13	Wood worker .....	"	58.55	9 44
						58.62	9 51



TABLE No. I.—WEEKLY WAGES—*Continued.*

Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—		Occupations.	Sex and age.	Average for week—	
		Hours.	Wages.			Hours.	Wages.
		No.	\$ c.			No.	\$
Woollen mill employé :				Woollen mill employé :—			
Burler .....	f.o.	59.96	3 62	<i>Continued</i>			
Carder .....	f.u.	60 00	3 00	Winder .....	f.u.	56.04	2
Card helper .....	m.o.	59.82	8 71	Wool sorter .....	f.o.	57.81	3
Designer .....	m.o.	59.76	4 62	Various .....	m.o.	59.33	5
Doffer .....	m.u.	59.65	2 74	Yardman .....	“	59.37	7
Drawer in .....	f.o.	59.93	3 60		m.o.	60.11	6
Dyer .....	f.u.	60.00	2 40		f.o.	60.19	2
Dyer's helper .....	m.o.	59.70	18 06		m.u.	57.27	3
Finisher .....	m.u.	60.00	2 64		f.u.	56.50	2
Finisher's helper .....	f.u.	60.00	2 08		m.o.	56.92	7
Fuller .....	f.o.	56.00	2 80				
Fuller's assistant .....	f.o.	60.00	4 60				
Gigger .....	m.o.	59.20	12 01	Average for all occupations:			
Loom fixer .....	m.o.	58.62	5 98	Males over 16 :			
Mender .....	m.o.	59.00	3 90	Employers .....		59.16	9
Picker .....	m.o.	59.76	8 90	Employés .....		59.13	9
Piecer .....	m.o.	59.69	4 48				
Press hand .....	m.u.	58.80	3 42	Average .....	1888	59.15	9
Reeler .....	f.o.	57.72	3 56		1887	58.88	9
Scourer .....	f.u.	58.00	3 00		1886	58.86	9
Speaker .....	m.o.	59.75	7 19		1885	59.50	9
Spinner .....	m.o.	60.00	3 90		1885-8	59.10	9
Spinner's helper .....	m.o.	60.00	4 65	Males under 16 :			
Spooler .....	f.o.	58.88	9 29	Employers .....		55.53	
Twister .....	m.o.	60.00	4 40	Employés .....		59.17	
Warper .....	m.u.	60.00	3 00				
Weaver .....	f.o.	60.00	4 21	Females over 16 :			
Weaver's helper .....	m.o.	60.04	5 69	Employers .....		56.46	
	m.u.	59.43	2 61	Employés .....		57.10	
	f.u.	60.25	2 57				
	m.o.	58.00	2 84	Average .....	1888	55.59	
	f.o.	60.18	3 22		1887	56.41	
	m.o.	60.00	6 00		1886	55.85	
	f.u.	59.50	4 02		1885	50.43	
	m.o.	60.00	2 70		1885-8	54.57	
	f.o.	59.53	6 45	Females under 16 :			
	m.o.	59.62	3 11	Employers .....		56.96	
	f.o.	59.67	8 33	Employés .....		56.91	
	m.o.	59.42	4 56				
	m.u.	59.25	2 72	Average .....	1888	56.96	
	f.o.	60.00	3 32		1887	55.30	
	f.u.	58.60	2 50		1886	57.70	
	m.o.	59.80	3 03		1885	56.31	
	f.o.	60.00	3 21		1885-8	56.57	
	m.o.	59.33	7 10	All classes :			
	f.u.	56.14	6 05	Employers .....		58.51	
	m.o.	59.45	2 86	Employés .....		59.00	
	f.o.	58.09	2 90				
	m.o.	59.17	2 65		1888	58.56	
	f.o.	59.40	8 05		1887	58.63	
	m.o.	59.50	5 07		1886	58.28	
	f.u.	59.94	7 94		1885	58.79	
	m.o.	55.00	3 73		1884	55.74	
	m.u.	60.00	2 90				
	f.o.	59.17	2 90				
	f.u.	54.44	2 82				

NOTE.—The averages in 1887 are from employés only. No averages for the several classes were in 1884. A correction occurs in the wages for 1884, by omitting hotel employés who receive board.

## YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by occupations the averages of time employed, yearly earnings and cost of living for the year 1888 based on the returns of 2,752 workpeople, collected in 24 towns and cities of Ontario, classified by sex and age and with or without dependents.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.					Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.		
MALES OVER 16 YEARS.												
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Apprentice.	2.00	1.00	58.66	296.13	193 78	4.67	.....	198 45	189 46	.....	8 99	.....
Sh gatherer.	2.67	1.67	66.00	295.00	377 00	.....	.....	377 00	349 00	116 33	28 00	.....
Textile factory employé.	2.67	1.67	48.67	256.33	661 67	.....	.....	661 67	506 27	138 07	155 40	.....
	3.13	2.00	48.00	232.00	521 00	.....	.....	521 00	300 00	.....	221 00	.....
Maker.	3.13	2.00	62.57	230.26	485 83	.....	6 09	491 92	448 62	108 61	43 30	.....
	3.09	1.91	62.47	288.93	451 25	0 70	.....	451 95	293 92	.....	158 03	.....
Barber.	3.09	1.91	66.55	292.55	449 09	.....	.....	449 09	411 27	100 53	37 82	.....
	3.00	2.00	74.00	273.00	450 67	.....	.....	450 67	328 67	.....	122 00	.....
Artender.	3.00	2.00	65.00	305.00	454 50	12 50	.....	467 00	363 00	90 75	104 00	.....
Blacksmith.	3.77	2.57	58.94	273.57	473 33	5 65	3 82	482 80	438 61	91 87	44 19	.....
	2.90	1.38	59.27	280.14	412 81	1 14	.....	413 95	301 55	.....	112 40	.....
Blacksmith's helper.	2.90	1.38	57.14	273.48	339 38	7 86	17 86	365 10	351 41	90 00	13 69	.....
	2.75	2.00	57.43	275.57	330 36	.....	.....	330 36	286 20	.....	44 16	.....
Boatbuilder.	2.75	2.00	60.00	300.00	520 00	.....	.....	520 00	373 50	99 60	146 50	.....
Oilermaker.	3.40	2.10	55.40	277.50	547 40	4 00	.....	551 40	533 08	121 15	18 32	.....
Oilermaker's helper.	3.20	2.00	54.80	294.00	346 60	.....	.....	346 60	346 40	82 48	0 20	.....
Bookbinder.	3.38	1.63	56.13	283.88	487 13	.....	50 00	537 13	496 97	113 59	40 16	.....
Book-keeper.	4.22	3.11	56.67	298.67	665 33	26 67	.....	692 00	533 22	102 11	158 78	.....
	.....	.....	53.20	300.00	465 00	.....	.....	465 00	307 20	.....	157 80	.....
Foot and shoe factory :												
Bottomer.	4.00	3.00	53.00	273.33	439 87	14 00	.....	453 87	449 93	89 99	3 94	.....
	1.67	0.33	54.00	300.00	526 38	.....	.....	526 38	330 00	.....	196 38	.....
Cutter.	1.67	0.33	54.00	260.00	373 33	.....	.....	373 33	363 33	136 25	10 00	.....
Finisher.	.....	.....	59.00	267.50	267 50	.....	.....	267 50	227 00	.....	40 50	.....
Heeler.	5.00	3.33	55.67	281.00	341 33	.....	12 00	353 33	375 00	62 50	-21 67	.....
Laster.	4.00	2.75	55.50	256.50	324 50	.....	.....	324 50	368 50	73 70	-44 00	.....
	3.50	2.50	54.00	266.00	325 00	.....	.....	325 00	236 00	.....	89 00	.....
Machine operator.	3.50	2.50	49.50	250.00	365 00	.....	150 00	515 00	569 00	126 44	-54 00	.....
Ricklayer.	4.13	2.79	56.13	189.84	482 95	0 79	3 37	487 11	450 26	87 74	36 85	.....
	3.75	2.75	50.86	157.71	451 91	.....	.....	451 91	338 00	.....	113 91	.....
Rickmaker.	3.75	2.75	58.00	216.75	318 25	31 75	.....	350 00	323 00	68 00	27 00	.....
Room maker.	3.00	1.00	56.50	283.50	495 00	.....	158 25	653 25	447 50	111 88	205 75	.....
	3.75	2.50	51.00	284.67	391 67	.....	.....	391 67	289 00	.....	102 67	.....
Rush maker.	3.75	2.50	58.25	267.50	437 50	.....	25 00	462 50	425 00	89 47	37 50	.....
Utcher.	2.50	1 25	66.50	292.13	430 75	12 50	.....	443 25	367 88	105 11	75 37	.....
	.....	.....	66.00	256.00	252 00	.....	.....	252 00	215 00	.....	37 00	.....
Carpenter.	3.84	2.48	54.82	267.55	457 00	2 99	9 17	469 16	433 81	89 70	35 35	.....
	.....	.....	55.26	264.53	423 69	.....	.....	423 69	323 36	.....	100 33	.....
Arpenter (ship).	4.40	2.20	60.00	245.20	469 00	.....	.....	469 00	429 50	79 54	39 50	.....
Carriage maker.	3.09	2.09	59.27	276.41	437 95	27 14	7 09	472 18	404 91	98 98	67 27	.....
	2.17	1.17	57.17	271.17	467 09	.....	.....	467 09	423 13	133 62	43 96	.....
Carriage trimmer.	.....	.....	58.40	272.60	433 00	.....	.....	433 00	283 20	.....	149 80	.....
Cart.	5.00	2.67	63.33	256.33	398 00	.....	83 33	481 33	406 67	67 78	74 66	.....
Cart hauler.	3.20	2.00	60.00	228.40	456 80	22 20	4 00	483 00	409 42	97 48	73 58	.....
Chain maker.	3.50	2.50	54.00	282.50	706 00	.....	.....	706 00	462 50	102 78	243 50	.....
	2.09	1.00	53.00	293.73	485 09	.....	.....	485 09	398 81	129 03	86 28	.....
Gar maker.	.....	.....	54.75	176.75	400 75	.....	.....	400 75	281 50	.....	119 25	.....
Garment (hotel).	2.75	1.75	61.50	323.75	487 56	.....	.....	487 56	446 50	119 07	-11 06	.....
Infectioner.	.....	.....	59.00	304.00	437 50	.....	.....	437 50	296 50	.....	141 00	.....
	3.33	2.17	56.00	268.22	364 67	0 66	17 00	382 33	369 78	85 33	12 55	.....
Opoper.	.....	.....	57.20	262.00	337 80	.....	.....	337 80	240 68	.....	97 12	.....
Opopersmith.	.....	.....	52.00	296.00	371 00	.....	.....	371 00	332 00	.....	39 00	.....
Oton mill employé.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beamer.	3.25	2.00	60.50	260.75	384 21	.....	10 00	394 21	413 59	97 31	-19 38	.....
	.....	.....	60.50	228.00	367 00	.....	.....	367 00	325 00	.....	42 00	.....

TABLE II.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.	
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cotton mill employé— <i>Con.</i>											
Loom fixer .....	3.80	2.60	60.00	247.00	400 05	5 00	40 00	445 05	380 65	79 30	64 40
Mill hand .....	2.50	1.00	60.00	240.50	384 80			384 80	324 10	80 57	42 90
Slasher tender .....	2.33	1.67	60.00	296.00	324 90			324 90	282 00	111 03	28 40
Spinner .....	3.13	2.00	60.67	264.00	398 50			398 50	370 08	88 61	-26 20
Weaver .....	3.38	2.25	60.00	266.63	309 31	5 00	12 50	339 22	365 50	84 23	-20 40
Various .....	3.00	2.00	60.20	235.80	266 25	3 00		269 25	271 00		-1 70
Driller .....	3.47	2.27	60.29	256.86	287 36	2 86	68 57	358 79	380 86	95 22	-22 00
Driver or deliveryman ..	4.50	2.80	57.67	248.67	307 00	16 67		323 67	268 67		55 00
Engineer (stationary) ...	4.25	3.00	66.47	298.73	383 40	4 66	9 00	397 06	378 93	84 84	18 10
Fireman .....	3.29	1.89	66.25	300.00	300 00			300 00	219 75		80 20
Fitter .....	4.50	2.80	64.53	282.80	420 12	8 57	12 93	441 62	398 80	72 51	42 80
Foremen :			61.25	286.50	357 25		9 37	357 25	282 53		74 70
Blacksmith .....	6.25	5.25	63.00	285.38	375 88			385 25	364 13	69 36	21 10
Carpenter .....	4.00	2.75	71.80	274.80	416 80			416 80	301 00		115 80
Furniture factory .....	5.00	2.67	56.39	279.82	483 29	5 39	9 47	498 15	456 18	106 44	41 90
Lumber mill .....	4.00	3.00	56.67	281.17	389 56			389 56	301 33		88 20
Miller .....	6.00	4.50	59.50	292.00	709 50			709 50	656 25	90 52	53 20
Moulder .....	5.25	4.25	53.00	297.00	627 00			627 00	577 00	115 40	50 00
Paper bag maker .....	4.00	2.50	54.06	252.00	511 88	10 00		521 88	411 50	102 88	110 30
Pressman .....	5.50	3.00	55.00	246.33	539 33		33 33	572 66	529 66	88 28	43 00
Printer .....	3.00	1.67	64.67	294.67	748 33	20 00		768 33	668 33	121 67	160 00
Rayway (section) .....	6.60	5.40	59.50	270.50	675 00			675 00	586 68	83 81	88 30
Tannery .....	3.50	2.50	55.25	307.50	703 25			703 25	665 38	96 86	97 80
Woodworker .....	2.20	0.60	56.00	300.00	764 00			764 00	685 75	137 15	78 30
Woolen mill .....	3.92	2.62	59.67	300.33	512 43			512 43	435 00	108 75	77 30
Various .....	3.00	1.67	59.75	307.25	617 50	38 50		656 00	576 34	88 67	79 30
Furniture factory employé:			59.67	300.33	512 43			512 43	436 00	108 75	77 30
Bench hand .....	2.00	1.00	58.60	297.60	595 20			595 20	554 00	72 89	41 30
Cabinet maker .....	3.28	1.96	58.60	297.60	591 00			591 00	400 00	88 89	191 00
Carver .....	3.00	2.00	58.80	295.80	617 40			617 40	461 40	144 19	156 00
Chairmaker .....	4.80	3.60	59.31	280.00	598 94	11 92	3 85	614 71	486 09	98 74	128 30
Finisher .....	2.00	1.00	58.00	306.00	300 00			550 00	450 00		100 00
Planer .....	4.00	3.00	59.00	277.50	477 50			500 00	450 00		100 00
Polisher .....	3.00	2.00	54.00	247.50	290 50	7 50		516 53	482 00	85 06	34 30
Sawyer .....	4.67	2.33	56.33	281.33	466 53		50 00	337 83	270 83		67 00
Upholsterer .....	4.25	3.00	56.83	250.83	337 83			397 38	314 75	79 00	-17 00
Varnisher .....	3.00	2.00	59.00	254.63	397 38	11 67		339 67	290 00	72 50	49 30
Gardener .....	6.00	5.00	60.00	306.00	300 00			300 00	235 50		64 50
Gas works employé .....	4.20	3.20	67.67	335.00	480 33		25 00	505 33	447 00	63 86	58 30
Glass blower :											
Bottle maker .....	2.00	0.50	47.20	160.00	587 80	4 00		591 80	569 40	109 58	22 30
Chimney gatherer .....	5.00	4.00	44.00	154.00	616 00			308 00	358 00	119 33	-50 00
Glove cutter .....	2.67	1.67	60.00	270.00	610 00			616 00	616 00	102 67	102 67
Grinder .....	4.17	3.00	57.17	241.33	397 23			610 00	548 00	149 45	62 30
Harnessmaker .....	3.75	2.06	57.69	289.00	404 91	0 62	28 44	397 23	422 10	81 70	-24 30
Hatter .....	3.67	2.33	58.90	284 60	414 23	11 00		433 97	413 01	86 95	20 00
			59.00	170.00	277 67			425 23	302 70		122 30
								277 67	395 13	84 67	-117 30



TABLE II.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—*Continued.*

Occupations.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.						Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-)
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.			
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Horse shoer .....	4.00	2.85	59.77	276.69	463 47	.....	.....	463 47	445 15	89 03	18 32		
Hosier .....	3.63	2.63	60.00	246.67	382 48	.....	.....	382 48	302 33	.....	80 15		
Iron turner .....	.....	.....	71.00	350.63	356 50	46 88	16 87	420 25	390 63	84 46	29 62		
Laborer (general) .....	3.89	2.40	58.14	273.86	474 43	.....	.....	474 43	320 57	.....	153 86		
do (builder's) .....	4.36	3.07	58.05	258.38	311 66	7 16	31 06	349 88	350 32	71 58	-0 44		
Lumber mill employé :	.....	.....	55.88	251.46	296 37	2 19	.....	298 56	247 59	.....	50 97		
.....	.....	.....	53.21	217.50	320 22	4 67	24 78	349 67	346 63	64 70	3 04		
Sawyer .....	4.00	3.00	56.25	240.50	367 50	30 00	2 00	399 50	392 33	73 47	7 17		
.....	.....	.....	57.00	262.50	381 50	.....	.....	381 50	305 50	.....	76 00		
Various .....	3.00	1.50	59.75	239.25	324 00	5 00	.....	329 00	316 50	79 13	12 50		
.....	.....	.....	54.33	289.33	370 00	.....	.....	370 00	288 67	.....	81 33		
Machine hand .....	3.45	2.10	56.93	263.28	415 54	21 69	1 73	438 96	413 86	93 04	25 10		
.....	.....	.....	56.56	283.11	370 92	5 00	.....	375 92	294 78	.....	81 14		
Machinist .....	3.63	2.31	58.06	275.91	487 56	4 74	6 57	498 87	455 75	98 49	43 12		
.....	.....	.....	56.21	277.69	440 80	2 24	.....	443 04	304 32	.....	138 72		
Malster .....	6.67	5.67	60.00	311.00	506 67	.....	.....	506 67	505 67	65 96	1 00		
Marble cutter .....	3.44	2.33	59.44	252.22	450 75	.....	7 22	457 97	399 44	89 88	58 53		
.....	.....	.....	59.33	218.33	386 67	8 33	.....	395 00	296 50	.....	98 50		
Marble polisher .....	4.00	3.00	58.60	254.20	323 22	.....	.....	323 22	332 00	66 40	-8 78		
Mason (stone) .....	4.38	3.03	56.90	182.52	491 90	2 24	.....	494 14	457 72	85 09	36 42		
.....	.....	.....	57.29	153.43	425 20	3 57	.....	428 77	291 14	.....	137 63		
Mat weaver .....	3.25	2.25	58.00	283.00	401 25	.....	.....	401 25	388 75	91 47	12 50		
.....	.....	.....	58.00	283.00	316 67	.....	.....	316 67	277 50	.....	39 17		
Melter .....	3.80	2.80	57.20	254.00	446 70	25 40	40 00	512 10	429 80	89 54	82 30		
.....	.....	.....	60.50	247.50	355 50	22 50	.....	378 00	302 50	.....	75 50		
Messenger .....	5.50	4.00	50.00	290.00	480 00	25 00	.....	505 00	505 00	77 69	.....		
.....	.....	.....	65.00	300.00	360 00	.....	.....	360 00	242 50	.....	117 50		
Miller .....	3.86	2.14	64.57	270.71	455 38	10 72	.....	466 10	419 57	86 38	46 53		
.....	.....	.....	61.00	283.00	475 00	.....	.....	475 00	302 00	.....	173 00		
Miscellaneous, n.e.s. ....	3.51	2.39	60.41	277.24	457 67	9 27	5 85	472 79	412 15	91 34	60 64		
.....	.....	.....	59.18	263.27	352 91	48	.....	353 39	264 89	.....	88 50		
Moulder (iron) .....	3.53	2.20	57.81	267.11	504 38	2 99	4 46	511 83	461 15	101 72	50 63		
.....	.....	.....	57.21	274.07	456 08	.....	.....	456 08	310 35	.....	145 73		
Moulder (brass) .....	2.00	1.00	60.00	311.00	622 00	.....	.....	622 00	575 00	191 67	47 00		
Paacker (flour) .....	3.13	1.88	59.75	280.00	369 38	.....	.....	369 38	337 88	81 91	31 50		
do (general) .....	3.50	2.25	58.25	264.25	438 50	.....	.....	438 50	402 00	89 33	36 50		
Painter .....	3.53	2.19	56.00	250.38	418 17	5 92	7 25	431 34	417 08	92 02	14 26		
.....	.....	.....	58.31	235.84	367 01	4 72	.....	371 73	290 27	.....	81 46		
Paper bag maker .....	.....	.....	57.00	302.50	365 00	.....	.....	365 00	316 75	.....	48 25		
Paper box maker .....	2.00	1.00	58.00	300.00	475 00	.....	.....	475 00	390 00	130 00	85 00		
.....	.....	.....	57.00	303.33	314 67	.....	.....	314 67	272 67	.....	42 00		
Paper hanger .....	3.00	1.33	57.33	213.33	408 33	20 00	.....	428 33	341 00	85 25	87 33		
Pattern maker .....	3.00	2.00	56.00	270.00	470 00	.....	.....	470 00	445 00	111 25	25 00		
Piano and organ factory employé :	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
.....	2.40	1.00	58.20	268.00	441 54	.....	.....	441 54	390 40	114 82	51 14		
.....	.....	.....	57.67	287.67	405 66	.....	.....	405 66	262 33	.....	143 33		
Case maker .....	3.00	1.80	54.60	267.20	447 28	7 20	.....	454 48	345 00	86 25	109 48		
Finisher .....	3.00	2.00	57.50	280.63	504 56	.....	.....	504 56	445 02	111 26	59 54		
Rubber, polisher and	4.00	2.40	56.40	266.00	452 84	.....	.....	452 84	459 40	91 88	-6 56		
varnishier .....	.....	.....	56.50	246.88	410 44	.....	.....	410 44	345 68	.....	64 76		
Tuner .....	3.00	2.00	57.50	279.00	622 50	.....	.....	622 50	517 50	129 38	105 00		
.....	.....	.....	59.00	260.00	368 50	.....	.....	368 50	301 00	.....	67 50		
Planer (iron) .....	4.38	2.63	55.06	224.25	518 11	3 12	10 94	532 17	488 60	90 90	43 57		
.....	.....	.....	54.00	211.50	424 25	.....	.....	424 25	305 25	.....	119 00		

\*In this table no occupation is given unless two or more returns were received. "Miscellaneous" contains 41 single occupations of those with dependents and 33 of those without dependents.

TABLE II.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Occupations.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.					Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.		
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Plumber and gas fitter. {	4.29	2.93	56.07	269.86	511 36		7 14	518 50	464 54	87 89	53 96	
Polisher (metal) {	3.44	2.00	57.67	266.00	458 00			458 00	373 67		84 33	
Porter {	3.09	2.00	52.56	233.67	372 49			372 49	375 56	84 50	-3 07	
Press feeder {			65.64	317.73	414 00		9 09	423 09	367 75	89 89	55 34	
Pressman {	4.00	3.00	64.80	323.40	307 36			307 36	242 20		65 16	
Printer {	3.07	1.87	56.25	260.00	236 00			236 00	225 50		10 50	
Quarryman {	2.75	1.25	57.40	299.00	518 20			518 20	522 90	104 58	-4 70	
Railway employé {	3.00	2.00	56.40	294.00	480 00			480 00	385 40		94 60	
Brakeman {	3.07	1.87	57.27	291.37	508 68	10 70	10 67	530 05	492 53	121 11	37 52	
Car builder {	2.75	1.25	58.43	291.67	380 45			380 45	310 74		69 71	
Car cleaner {	3.00	2.00	59.00	227.50	425 75		18 75	444 50	334 75	89 27	109 75	
Car inspector {	4.40	2.40	69.50	321.38	518 90			518 90	462 09	115 52	56 81	
Car repairer {	3.00	2.00	70.00	320.00	572 00			572 00	394 33		177 67	
Conductor {	4.40	2.40	59.40	280.60	510 30	1 20		511 50	472 40	87 48	39 10	
Engineer {	3.00	2.00	65.33	325.00	407 37		33 33	440 70	354 00	88 50	86 70	
Fireman {	4.33	3.33	66.67	343.33	556 00			556 00	434 33	81 44	121 67	
Fitter's helper {	3.92	2.31	57.85	296.54	406 54	4 61	5 54	416 69	413 88	84 07	2 81	
Sectionman {	3.70	2.70	57.00	291.50	364 00			364 00	284 50		79 50	
Wheelman {	2.83	1.33	74.60	326.00	766 50			766 50	525 00	111 70	241 50	
Various {	2.60	1.40	76.00	338.50	830 00			830 00	388 50		441 50	
Reporter {	3.00	1.40	70.33	300.17	851 66			851 66	573 83	149 70	277 83	
Saddler {	3.80	2.50	65.00	312.00	590 00			590 00	465 60	129 33	124 40	
Salesman {	3.00	1.40	64.50	312.00	562 00			562 00	370 00		192 00	
Saw works employé {	3.00	1.40	56.67	298.33	356 67		3 50	356 67	288 00		68 67	
Filer {	6.00	5.00	60.00	300.30	306 68		10 00	310 18	322 18	80 55	-12 00	
Handle maker {	3.80	2.50	58.00	287.50	345 00		20 00	355 00	355 00	50 71		
Saw maker {	1.50	0.50	63.10	312.00	433 20			453 20	403 11	83 98	50 09	
Sewing machine assembler. {	3.00	1.40	71.33	331.67	491 67			491 67	332 67		159 00	
Shipper {	3.00	1.40	60.00	275.00	537 50	67 50		605 00	512 00	204 80	93 00	
Shoemaker {	3.00	1.40	60.00	247.50	460 00			460 00	395 00		65 00	
Show case maker {	2.76	1.65	58.50	290.00	290 00			290 00	241 00		49 00	
Soap maker {	3.00	1.40	60.29	277.59	488 41		16 30	504 71	416 41	110 61	88 30	
Stave mill operator {	3.00	1.40	61.70	301.64	385 85			385 85	297 21		88 64	
Stone cutter {	3.67	2.67	59.00	257.33	457 00			457 00	432 00	92 57	25 00	
Stove foundry employé {	3.67	2.00	59.00	270.00	406 00			406 00	311 50		94 50	
Mounter {	3.67	2.00	58.67	273.33	481 67			481 67	459 50	98 46	22 17	
Various n.e.s. {	4.00	3.00	59.00	240.00	420 00			420 00	324 00		96 00	
Tailor shop employé {	3.00	2.00	58.75	245.00	580 00			580 00	521 50	104 30	58 50	
Cutter {	4.20	2.60	59.00	260.00	400 00			400 00	417 25	104 31	-17 25	
Tailor {	3.29	1.85	59.60	286.40	392 60		20 00	412 60	414 60	79 73	-2 00	
	3.29	1.85	58.67	254.33	293 50			293 50	236 33		57 17	
	3.00	1.50	58.88	281.22	410 87	3 71	12 70	427 28	392 21	91 37	35 07	
	3.00	1.50	55.29	240.43	389 21			389 21	282 64		106 57	
	5.33	3.33	59.00	262.50	440 00			440 00	429 50	107 38	10 50	
	4.64	3.32	59.00	260 50	295 50	14 00		309 50	187 50		122 00	
	4.64	3.32	59.67	145.67	196 00	59 00	50 00	305 00	305 00	48 16		
			57.80	212.40	543 62	3 76	8 80	556 18	482 93	85 63	73 25	
			50.00	145.67	445 00			445 00	352 83		92 17	
	3.14	1.71	55.86	205.00	326 95	8 57	17 00	352 52	372 71	89 97	-20 19	
	3.67	1.67	52.00	258.00	398 00	10 00		408 00	271 50		136 50	
	3.67	1.67	58.33	259.33	390 00	103 33	33 33	526 66	486 73	104 30	39 93	
	3.67	2.17	55.00	275.50	755 33	8 33		763 66	535 33	114 82	227 83	
	3.12	1.84	59.50	300.00	690 00			690 00	362 50		327 50	
	3.12	1.84	59.00	247.08	419 04	5 60	1 60	426 24	387 22	93 99	39 02	
			57.62	250.52	381 89	5 95		387 84	300 00		87 84	

TABLE II.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—*Continued.*

Occupations.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.					Cost of living.			Surplus or deficit (-).
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupation.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.			
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Annery employé :													
Beam hand	2.88	1.63	56.00	275.00	384 38			384 38	372 88	96 23	11 50		
Carrier	3.22	1.78	57.44	281.11	435 22		13 89	449 11	398 56	91 76	50 55		
					56.50	303.00	404 50	404 50	260 00		144 50		
	4.50	3.10	58.90	283.60	455 60		17 50	473 10	394 50	71 73	78 60		
					59.00	270.00	440 00	440 00	283 00		157 00		
Tanner	3.50	2.00	59.50	291.00	515 00		25 00	540 00	421 50	93 67	118 50		
					58.00	254.00	345 00	345 00	298 67		46 33		
	4.05	2.86	61.10	287.57	356 49	0 48	7 66	364 63	345 03	68 36	19 60		
Hamster					61.70	294.00	336 60	336 60	246 41		90 19		
	3.55	2.19	58.29	285.55	457 24		14 52	471 76	441 56	97 08	30 20		
Smith					58.41	285.11	393 66	393 66	289 88		103 78		
	2.00	0.80	54.80	223.40	420 30	4 80	40 00	465 10	457 40	152 47	7 70		
Tobacco roller					41.00	240.50	439 00	439 00	374 80		64 20		
	3.50	2.50	57.50	288.00	700 00	40 00		740 00	640 50	142 33	99 50		
Traveller	5.00	4.00	60.00	305.00	837 50			837 50	539 50	89 92	298 00		
Trunk maker	4 00	3 00	53.50	305.00	636 50			636 50	603 40	120 68	33 10		
Urnish maker	3.67	2.67	56.00	303.33	464 00			464 00	304 00	65 14	160 00		
Watchman	3.14	2.00	73.57	322.00	413 68		24 28	437 96	376 83	90 96	61 13		
Winey mill employé					60.00	266.75	268 75	268 75	194 25		74 50		
Woodbender	4.00	3.00	59.50	210.00	350 00	16 50		366 50	459 00	91 80	-92 50		
Wood turner	3.92	2.25	56.83	279.50	472 42	4 16	16 25	492 83	446 62	90 84	46 21		
	3.83	2.17	56.92	258.83	397 29	1 17		398 46	408 96	84 61	-10 50		
Woodworker					57.09	249.73	381 16	7 09	388 25	292 59	95 66		
Woollen mill operative :													
Carder	3.50	1.75	59.75	262.50	535 50			535 50	422 75	93 94	112 75		
	4.00	3.00	58.67	295.33	345 00		33 33	378 33	351 00	70 20	27 33		
Card helper					59.25	272.50	223 60	223 60	213 25		10 35		
Designer	3.50	2.50	58.50	297.50	970 50			970 50	700 00	155 56	270 50		
Dyer	4.33	3.33	59.33	298.00	560 67			560 67	520 00	97 50	40 67		
	3.33	2.33	58.67	282.33	298 00		13 33	311 33	303 33	70 00	8 00		
Dye house hand					59.00	299.00	344 90	344 90	267 00		77 90		
	3.50	1.75	59.50	278.25	477 00		9 75	486 75	450 25	100 06	36 50		
Finisher					58.50	273.75	299 75	299 75	237 50		62 25		
Fuller	3.67	2.67	58.67	284.67	382 00	10 00		392 00	391 67	83 93	0 33		
Loom Fixer					58.00	294.00	400 00	400 00	262 50		137 50		
Picker	5.00	4.00	53.67	284.33	294 67			294 67	301 67	50 28	-7 00		
Scourer					61.03	297.00	235 00	235 00	230 00		5 00		
	4.50	3.50	59.00	287.50	509 75		36 00	545 75	500 25	90 95	45 50		
Spinner					59.71	287.00	335 82	335 82	267 07		68 75		
	3.50	2.50	58.50	279.50	420 00	2 00		422 00	394 00	87 56	28 00		
Warper					58.00	292.00	387 50	387 50	287 50		100 00		
	2.50	1.50	58.50	311.00	419 00	7 50		426 50	338 50	96 71	88 00		
Weaver					59.20	298 60	333 01	333 01	255 60		77 41		
	3.00	2.50	59.00	299.50	317 80			317 80	285 00	71 25	32 80		
Wool sorter					58.00	291.33	388 33	388 33	345 00		43 33		
	2.67	1.67	58.67	295.33	368 33			368 33	360 67	98 36	7 66		
Various					58.67	294.33	290 58	290 58	200 66		89 92		
Average for all occupations	3.64	2.31	58.33	267.89	447 16	5 37	10 26	462 79	423 67	91 29	39 12		
					58.50	273.43	366 40	368 25	280 93		87 32		
MALES UNDER 16 YEARS.													
Apprentice (9)					59.78	289.78	139 55	2 78	142 33	130 33		12 00	
Woollen mill helper (15)					58.80	296.60	152 81		152 81	150 47		2 34	
All occupations					59.17	294.04	147 84	1 04	148 88	142 92		5 96	



TABLE II.—YEARLY WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.—*Concluded.*

Occupations.	No. of dependents.		Time employed.		Yearly earnings.				Cost of living.		Surplus or deficit (-).
	Total.	Under 16.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Wages from occupations.	Extras.	Wife and minor children's.	Total.	Total.	Per capita.	
			No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
<b>FEMALES OVER 16 YEARS.</b>											
Cigar maker .....			54.63	302.00	271 50			271 50	204 13		67
Corset factory operative:											
Hoop skirt maker.....	2.00	1.00	57.00	270.00	202 50			202 50	264 00	88 00	-61
Stretcher .....			57.50	268.17	183 27			183 27	179 04		4
Waist stay maker .....			57.00	272.33	163 83			163 83	163 50		0
Cotton mill operative:											
Drawer in.....	3.00	3.00	60.00	267.00	267 00			267 00	276 00	69 00	-9
Weaver .....	1.00	1.00	60.75	257.75	257 75			257 75	211 50		46
Various .....			61.00	259.00	259 00			259 00	300 00	150 00	-41
Dressmaker .....			60.00	258.00	229 39	1 25		230 64	186 95		43
Machine embroiderer .....			60.00	194.50	120 20			120 20	142 00		-21
*Miscellaneous (6) .....			50.57	274.00	194 86			194 86	184 29		10
Paper bag maker .....			50.00	268.33	309 65			309 65	227 00		82
Paper box maker .....			56.17	267.67	260 17			260 17	218 50		41
Press feeder .....			57.00	304.44	199 67			199 67	197 72		1
Printer .....			51.73	301.87	209 37			209 37	188 07		21
Saleswoman .....			54.67	283.00	187 00			187 00	182 09		5
Tailoress .....			57.00	300.00	212 50			212 50	193 00		19
Tray liner .....			55.50	292.50	283 25			283 25	226 50		56
Woollen mill operative:			55.79	263.25	207 26	3 12		210 38	165 72		44
Weaver .....			47.75	241.00	176 00			176 00	167 08		8
Various .....			59.30	283.39	205 31			205 31	163 91		41
Average for all occupations.....	2.00	1.67	59.33	265.33	242 83			242 83	280 00	93 33	-37
			55.98	276.05	212 41	0 97		213 38	180 04		33
<b>FEMALES UNDER 16 YEARS.</b>											
Paper bag maker .....			57.00	310.00	125 00			125 00	139 00		-14
Tray liner .....			47.00	242.00	124 00			124 00	124 00		
Woollen mill operative .....			58.00	285.00	142 36			142 36	142 36		
All occupations .....			56.73	287.91	135 95			135 95	139 77		-3

\* Six single occupations, including a mantlemaker earning \$475 and a milliner earning \$450.

## TIME EMPLOYED AND WAGES EARNED.

TABLE No. III.—Being a supplement to Table II, showing the time employed and yearly wages of certain occupations, subdivided for other purposes in the preceding table into workers with and without dependents.

Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.	Occupations.	Hours per week.	Days in year.	Yearly wages.	Extra earnings.
MALES OVER 16.	No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.		No.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Ice factory employé	48.00	246.60	405 40	.....	Railway employé:				
Miller	62.53	289.74	469 55	0 27	Brakeman	69.64	321.00	533 38	.....
Barber	68.14	288.36	449 93	.....	Car repairer	57.73	295.87	467 53	4 00
Blacksmith	59.00	274.83	461 75	4 79	Conductor	74.83	328.08	777 08	.....
Blacksmith's helper	57.21	274.00	337 13	5 89	Fireman	64.86	312.00	582 00	.....
Bookkeeper	55.43	299.14	593 79	17 14	Various	65.00	316.54	446 69	.....
Bot and shoe factory:					Reporter	60.00	261.25	498 75	33 75
Bottomer	53.25	280.00	461 50	10 50	Salesman	61.22	293.46	420 72	.....
Claster	55.20	258.40	324 60	.....	Saw works employé:				
Ticklayer	55.31	184.84	478 16	0 67	Filer	59.00	260.50	444 25	.....
Loom maker	53.20	284.20	433 00	.....	Handle maker	58.75	265.00	466 25	.....
Butcher	66.40	284.90	395 00	10 00	Shipper	59.25	274.38	355 44	.....
Carpenter	54.88	267.16	452 69	2 60	Shoemaker	58.35	281.10	407 71	3 17
Marriage trimmer	57.73	271.82	451 59	.....	Stone cutter	56.96	205.25	533 05	3 36
Gar maker	53.47	289.20	462 60	.....	Stove moulder	55.00	216.78	342 74	8 89
Oper	56.26	266.87	358.83	0 52	Tailor shop employé:				
Iron mill operative:					Cutter	56.13	281.63	739 00	6 25
Beamster	60.50	249.83	378 48	.....	Tailor	58.37	248.75	402 08	5 76
Loom fixer	60.00	261.00	378 58	3 57	Tannery employé:				
Weaver	60.08	256.31	292 75	1 15	Currier	57.27	285.09	429 64	.....
Deliveryman	66.42	299.00	365 84	3 69	Tanner	58.92	281.33	453 00	.....
Engineer	64.15	283.24	412 72	7 56	Various	58.60	268.80	413 00	.....
Fireman	66.38	281.31	391 62	.....	Teamster	61.29	289.65	350 07	0 32
Butter	56.44	280.06	466 75	4 44	Tinsmith	58.34	285.34	427 64	.....
Fireman	59.13	282.67	592 42	10 33	Tobacco roller	50.86	228.29	425 64	3 43
Furniture factory employé:					Woodworker	57.00	254.48	389 58	4 00
Cabinet maker	58.66	281.69	435 36	4 69	Woollen mill employé:				
Finisher	58.14	285.29	441 43	3 57	Card helper	59.00	282.29	275 63	.....
Polisher	55.33	261.00	429 67	.....	Dye house hand	58.80	289.00	316 76	.....
Upholsterer	56.67	261.00	380 73	.....	Finisher	59.00	276.00	388 38	.....
Orderer	64.00	280.80	316 80	7 00	Spinner	59.45	287.18	399 07	.....
Business maker	58.15	287.31	408 49	4 62	Warper	58.25	285.75	403 75	1 00
Horse shoer	59.81	271.06	448 28	.....	Weaver	59.00	302.14	357 58	2 14
Laborer (general)	57.59	256.91	308 39	6 10	Wool sorter	58.40	294.60	360 12	.....
Lumber mill employé:					Various	58.67	294.83	329.46	.....
Sawyer	56.50	247.83	372 17	20 00	Average for all occupations:				
Various	57.43	260.71	343 71	2 86	1888	58.38	269.41	425 12	4 41
Machine hand	56.84	267.97	404 97	17 74	1887	58.90	260.93	392 82	7 47
Machineist	57.55	276.40	474 64	4 05	1886	58.21	270.18	403 38	8 22
Marble cutter	59.42	243.75	434 73	2 08	1885	58.95	269.89	403 18	7 56
Gas on (stone)	56.97	176.86	478 93	2 50	1884	59.05	265.14	394 34	4 76
Lat weaver	58.00	283.00	350 50	.....	1884-8	58.70	267.11	403 77	6 48
Alter	58.14	252.14	420 64	24 57	FEMALES OVER 16.				
Passenger	57.50	295.00	420 00	12 50	Hoop skirt maker	58.50	260.00	205 50	.....
Miller	64.13	272.25	457 83	9 38	Cotton mill operative:				
Miscellaneous	59.86	271.01	410 95	5 35	Drawer in	60.60	259.60	259 60	.....
Builder	57.72	268.20	496 78	2 52	Weaver	60.20	258.20	235 31	1 00
Printer	56.68	246.11	403 15	5 57	Average for all occupations:				
Per box makers	57.40	302.00	378 80	.....	1888	56.04	275.85	212 97	0 95
Wool and organ factory employé:					1887	57.25	280.88	214 77	0 72
Action maker	58.00	275.38	428 09	.....	1886	57.15	272.19	190 32	3 55
Rubber polisher and varnisher	56.46	254.23	426 75	.....	1885	57.97	283.51	182 60	1 22
Masterer	54.85	221.70	499 34	2 50	1884	59.47	264.36	181 57	0 50
Turner and fitter	56.35	269.18	501 94	.....	1884-8	57.58	275.36	196 45	1 39
Printer	65.38	319.50	380 68	.....					
Pressman	56.90	296.50	499 10	.....					
Printer	57.75	291.49	455 88	6 29					

## THE ROYAL LABOR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Upon the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, a Commission was issued on the 9th December, 1886, appointing Hon. James Armstrong, Q.C., and other members of a Royal Commission, "for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of labor men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity, and of improving and developing the productive industries of the Dominion so as to advance and improve the trade and commerce of Canada; also, of enquiring into and reporting on the practical operation of courts of arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of disputes between employers and employés, and on the best mode of settling such disputes; also, of enquiring into and reporting on the expediency of placing all such matters as are to form the subjects of such enquiry under the administration of one of the Ministers of the Crown."

Authority was conferred upon the commissioners to summon before them any parties or witnesses, and to require him or them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing on solemn affirmation, and to produce such documents and things as the commissioner might deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they were appointed to examine.

On the 16th of November, 1887, a circular was sent out by the secretary of the commission, Mr. A. H. Blackeby, announcing that the commission would hold sittings at various centres of industry, and inviting evidence bearing upon the subject of labor in its various relations.

The first evidence for the province of Ontario was taken in Toronto on the 23rd of November, 1887, and the last witness was heard at Ottawa on the 8th of May, 1888.

Hon. James Armstrong, chairman of the commission, died on the 23rd day of November, 1888, and Mr. A. T. Freed, of Hamilton, was appointed chairman in his stead.

The commission sat for hearing in the various provinces of the Dominion, but in its synopsis of evidence following only the testimony of witnesses belonging to this province is referred to.

The evidence for the province of Ontario makes 1,195 pages, is given by question and answer (sometimes both question and answer being irrelevant and unimportant), and forms a blue book too diffuse for general reading and too unwieldy for ready handling. The Bureau therefore considers it desirable to give a summary by subjects, covering as far as possible those points in the enquiry of more immediate interest to the working class. But in order to bring the mass of testimony within the compass desirable in a summary for ready reading, it is absolutely necessary to use only such portions of the testimony as bear directly upon the matter under investigation, thus giving a synopsis of the leading facts brought out in the enquiry full enough to give a fair idea of the nature of the evidence adduced, yet so brief and compact as to be read and digested by busy men. It might not have the time or patience to go through the verbatim reports in the mass volume issued by the commission.

**ACCIDENTS.**—There is no space for a description of the accidents reported in the evidence. Regarding the injuries to indoor workers, the greater part of the witnesses agreed that most of the casualties occurring (save in sawmills) were generally the result of carelessness on the part of the victims. The reprehensible practice of putting belts on machinery while in motion was generally condemned as being a saving of time at the imminent risk of life or limb. One witness said he had known men who had been accustomed to adjust belts while in motion and yet get caught. A Toronto box maker testified that his was a dangerous occupation. He knew shops where it was the rule for accidents of some kind or other to happen every day. It was a usual thing for a man to have one or three fingers taken off by a rip saw, but the danger was seldom taken into account by the employers, for if one man was injured they could get another for the same wages, they did not have to pay anything to the man who was "run through." The risks



by men employed on building scaffolding was pointed out by H. T. Benson, of Toronto, a member of the Builders' Laborers' Union. He stated that there had been several accidents during the summer. The men who erected the scaffolding in that city were crying out for better material and more ropes and poles. Witness did not think there was a builder in Toronto who had sufficient plant for his business. It was a hurry and scurry until there was an accident. There should be an inspector of scaffolding. Furniture makers also testified as to the treacherous nature of some of the machines used in wood working. F. Rolph, of Windsor, believed the shaper to be the most dangerous machine in the business, yet it could be protected by a hood. New shops should be built four or five feet higher than at present so that the belts could run down. Witness had not known men to be disabled for life by a piece flying from a saw, but he had known some to be hurt pretty badly. S. Peddle, of London, instanced several cases where boys had lost fingers or received other injuries in cabinet factories, the lads being too young to have sense enough to keep from the dangerous part of the machinery. He considered that machinery was not sufficiently protected. While several workmen of various callings and from different parts of the province testified that no remuneration was allowed workmen disabled by accidents, W. Hutchison, member of an Ottawa milling firm, said that if a man in their employ got hurt the firm generally paid him for the time he was off work. Pages 1,134, 1,135 and 1,136 of the evidence give the particulars of accidents to two boys working in sawmills in the neighborhood of Ottawa, one of whom lost three fingers and the other a leg and an arm. These lads had been permitted to move among dangerous machinery although but twelve or thirteen years of age. The shanty man meeting with an accident in the bush is in hard luck, according to one witness. His wound will be dressed by the man working with him, but the wages of the injured man are stopped from the moment he is wounded, while at the same time he is charged at the rate of a dollar per and upwards for board until he is able to resume work or leave the shanty. Regarding accidents to those in charge of steam engines and boilers, A. M. Wickens, stationary engineer, Toronto, said: "I have spent thirty-two years among engines and boilers, and the longer I live the more thoroughly I feel convinced that the attendants are accountable for the explosions." R. E. Menzies, manager of the Producers' Oil Refining Co., Petrolia, said that accidents to boilers were not so common in the oil region as formerly. There were less engines required now owing to improved facilities, and the men attending them were better trained. Enquiries into the dangers attending the working of printing presses elicited the fact that injury to pressmen from accidents was rare. Thomas Pickett, moulder, Toronto, claimed that in his business very few accidents resulted from carelessness, but moulding was in itself a risky business. The evidence adduced concerning the dangers of railway life covers a wide range, and is difficult to summarise. A conductor on the Grand Trunk railway said that one of the greatest dangers to men employed on freight trains is the narrowness of the running-board and the absence of protection on the tops of cars. Loss of life has frequently occurred in consequence of these. Accidents are also occurring from the men catching their feet in the frogs, although not so much of late as they are now more careful. Witness considered the couplings used on the D. L. & W. railway "brutal," and believed these cars should be stopped from passing through the Dominion. He considered the couplings on passenger cars safe, and believed the principle could be applied to freight trains, although at a great expense. In winter the running boards are sometimes covered with ice and snow, and when there is a wind blowing or the train is going around a curve a man is in danger of being sent off the top of the slippery car. John Hall, foreman of the locomotive works of the G. T. R. at Hamilton, gave it as his opinion that the running boards of freight cars should be about three feet wide instead of 16 or 18 inches as now. When a train is in rapid motion and going around a curve it is dangerous to be on the top of a freight car. He had seen brakemen take off their boots when going down a grade. The tops of the cars are very slippery in winter. The witness believed that a railing about two feet high should be placed at the sides of freight cars to prevent men falling off. He also thought it possible to apply air brakes to freight cars so that the necessity of passing along running-boards would be largely obviated. Fergus Armstrong, station master, Hamilton, said that the majority of accidents in the yard were from

making up and coupling. The frogs upon the Grand Trunk are blocked, but the blocking does not amount to a row of pins, inasmuch as the frog has to be below the flange of the wheel, and a man's heel is liable to be caught in just the same place as before. The witness, however, admitted that he had not seen anyone hurt by the blocked frogs. He had heard of men being hurt or killed by being blown from the top of freight cars. J. B. Morford, division superintendent of the Michigan Central at St. Thomas, said he had travelled the running-board for six or seven years and had never made a mis-step. He had seen brakemen who instead of following the running-board would jump from one car on to another. The witness also said: "When we have had sleet storms and when I knew the decks of freight cars were in bad condition and unsafe for men to go over I have telegraphed to the conductor and engineer to run their trains with special caution, as we did not want the men on deck on such nights." His line, he added, was about to adopt a coupler that would obviate the necessity of men passing between the cars.

**APPRENTICES.**—As the advisability of indenturing apprentices to trades is a question that has created much discussion, as well as one which has called for most serious thought on the part of those who are immediately interested in the labor problem as it presents itself to-day, the evidence taken before the Royal Labor Commission is of more than ordinary importance in throwing some light thereon. This importance is two-fold: Firstly, because the evidence is gleaned from both the employer and the workman; and secondly, because being taken at different points throughout the province, it is evident that there was no preconcerted arrangement as to what evidence on the subject was to be given by those approving or opposing the indentureship of apprentices. A very striking phase of the subject, and one not very fully explained owing to want of continuity in questioning apparently, is that although a very large majority of the employers of labor testified their approval of the indenturing of apprentices, yet comparatively few of them insisted upon or entered into partnership in such when employing apprentices. Whether under indenture or engaged through verbal agreement the terms of apprenticeship vary from two to five years in the several callings, and one or two witnesses, carpenters and machinists, who had served their apprenticeship in Great Britain favored a term of seven years. There is very little in the evidence indicating why the system of indenturing of apprentices has died out and that of verbal agreement substituted, except the implication that the boys sometimes run away before completing their terms. With two or three very notable exceptions—a printer, a tailor, and a foreman in a sash and door factory—the witnesses who worked at their callings for wages were more or less emphatic in approving of and desiring the indenturing of apprentices, and were prompt and clear in citing cause for the faith they held by in that particular. The essence of the whole evidence, as to the advantages of the indenturing of apprentices, the results to those who try to learn a trade under the prevailing custom, and the effect thereof upon the possibilities of those who are ever in a competitive market in the sale of mechanical and skilled labor, is fairly summed up in the following evidence: John Bertram (J. Bertram & Sons, machinists' tools manufacturers) Dundas, testified that his firm always employed a proportion of apprentices from sixteen years of age upwards. The term of apprenticeship is four years, and the indenture includes a bond by a reliable party in the sum of \$200 as a security for the due carrying out of the same on the part of the apprentice. This indenture contains a clause binding the firm to fulfil certain conditions—to teach the boy a trade. The boys as a rule stay and fulfil the conditions, and when they do so they were always considered good workmen. The firm considered them better workmen than those who came from other workshops, and liked to keep them in its employ. E. Gurney (Gurney Co., foundrymen) Toronto, after defining how the number of apprentices was determined as to the moulding shop, said: "All our apprentices are regularly indentured. There is no well-defined law on the subject of indentures, or else the law is not well understood, as I have never been able to get an indenture drawn up but some lawyer would say it was good for nothing. I think it very desirable that apprentices should be indentured, and so bound to be held to the end of their term, and punished for leaving their employment. For this reason, if a man goes into a



moulding room and works for a year he will learn to make one thing; he goes out without learning a tradesman at all and hires to make that one thing. The consequence is that the best-class tradesmen are not turned out now, notably in the United States, where there are no such tradesmen as we used to receive from England fifteen or twenty years ago, who could do anything in their own line. We get a class of men from the Old Country who, aside from a little attrition, are better than those of the United States and this country. They are generally better than those of the United States. Gurney moulding apprentices will get a position in the Western States sooner almost than any other man, because we try to teach them for the four years, and give them a large experience in their trade." S. Oberndorfer, cigar manufacturer, St. Catharines, employs only indentured apprentices and for three or four years, according to circumstances. Being bound by indenture he took it upon himself to teach the boys, and he always turned out good workmen. J. Rose, cigar manufacturer, London, said the boys in his employ were indentured, but that as soon as their time was up he let them go and got other boys to fill their places. J. Wolfe (Furniture Co.) London, testified that the firm indentured their apprentices; he did not know of anything better. The company never had one of its apprentices to leave it. Wm. Elliott (John Elliott & Son, iron founders) London, does not indenture apprentices, but takes them for five years with the privilege of leaving any time if they are not satisfied. John Heard, carriage and woodwork manufacturer, St. Thomas, thought that the indenturing of apprentices, if carried out, would be the best for boys, for "as it is now boys only get half the knowledge of the trade—they never get fully, for they do not put in full time." Arch. Campbell, employing miller, Chatham, approved of a law under which an apprentice would have to serve a certain time under indenture, as under the present system or lack of it "boys will come into a shop bound in a year or so they will pick up a sort of a trade and start out thinking they are skilled mechanics." C. Rogers, master cabinet maker, Toronto, testified that, although his apprentices were not indentured, in his opinion it would be beneficial both for the boy and his employer if the former was indentured, but unless the boy was well looked after and well trained it would be no use. He thought the following would be a good course to pursue: First, two months on trial as to adaptability; then indenture for four-and-a-half years; raise wages by small advances, and at the end of the term give a bonus of \$100. W. H. Anderson, carriage woodwork manufacturer, St. Thomas, said that he employed boys but they were not apprentices—they were "helpers." In answer to the question "Have they an opportunity of learning the trade?" he aptly outlined, in a few words, the prevailing system of the present day in contradistinction to the old-time one governing apprenticeship by saying: "No, it is no trade to them farther than their working at a job, and when they become experienced at it they are able to undertake heavier jobs, the same as men do. It can hardly be called a trade, because we take men who have not been at it before and put them to work, not at full wages, but when they can earn full wages we give them." Miss M. J. Watson, employing dressmaker, Toronto, thought girls would be better paid in her business if they were more competent—the trouble is in getting competent people. She was of opinion that this arose through want of an apprentice system, and continued: "I don't think they could be first-class without having three years; but as it is they come without any knowledge at all and they are supposed capable right from the first. We have to look after our own interest, and of course they are not taught." James Boyle, employing iron founder Toronto, did not think that a four years' apprenticeship was long enough to produce a first-class workman in this business, and advocated a longer term in the following trite words: "Four years may be long enough for the boy and his father, but as regards the mechanic I do not think that time he knows enough of the trade to be a mechanic moulder at all events." A general machinist, Toronto, did not believe that if boys were indentured they would be better mechanics than if not so indentured, because when indentured they do not get a discharge. W. J. Campbell, boilermaker, Ottawa, tried the indenture system in his business but it did not work satisfactorily. W. McAndrews, jr., foreman printer, Milton, testified on the subject as follows: "I would like to say, with regard to the apprentice system, that I am not in favor of indenturing; I believe that if proprietors and foremen interested themselves in the boys working for them they would only be too



glad to work for them and not run away." T. Stoddard, pattern-maker and machinist, Ottawa, did not approve of the indenture system for apprentices. He assigned as cause that he himself had been indentured and did not have his trade taught him, but was bound nevertheless to fulfil his term. When he had finished his apprenticeship he had still to begin his trade. He thought very few cared to indenture their children.

Wren, journeyman tailor, Windsor, did not believe in indenturing apprentices. A journeyman steamfitter of Toronto, testified that in his opinion there were two apprentices to every journeyman of his trade in that city; that these apprentices were very rare indentured, and then only when they were two or three years at the business, and were considered valuable by the employers. If an apprentice leaves an employer without the consent of the latter he is "black-listed," and no other employer will give him engagement. James Stephenson, moulder, in speaking for the iron-moulders' union, Hamilton, said: "We think they should be legally bound, and we would like a Dominion Indenture Act." C. W. Barton, harnessmaker, Toronto, testified that there was an apprentice system existing in his trade in Toronto. He further said that the plan operated in some shops was to depend in a great measure on improvers—young men between apprentices and journeymen. They get a boy at first and teach him to stitch, while at the same time they get other young men in from the country who have served two or three years and who have failed to find work elsewhere. Thomas Bowick, employé blacksmith, Toronto, gave it as his opinion that the necessity for employing apprentices in that trade in Toronto was obviated to a great extent because of young men who had begun the trade in country shops coming in and engaging under instructions. B. Cameron, iron-moulder, Hamilton, believed the indenture system best for the employer, the apprentice and the men. John Davidson, agricultural wood-worker, London, said that the indenture system in his calling would be a great benefit. In reply to the question "How long do the apprentices have to serve before they become journeymen?" he replied: "That is the trouble—they do not serve their time out. They are there for a while, then they leave and go to some other shop and get another job there." S. J. Dunlop, journeyman printer, Toronto, believed that in Toronto apprentices to his trade were engaged by verbal contract. He said that his experience taught him that the class generally employed on country papers were boys. He held that the indenturing of boys for three years—after ascertaining that they were suitable to learning the trade—would be a great advantage to the boy himself, to the employer, and to the trade generally. John Laing, stonecutter, Ottawa, approved of apprentices being indentured, and for the reason that "it gives a boy a better opportunity of learning his trade, because, being indentured, both parties enter into an obligation. The master is bound to teach his apprentice all he knows and all he does not know, or he causes it to be taught by somebody who can. The boy in his turn is bound to study the interests of his employer to the best of his ability. Therefore there is an agreement on the part of both parties to serve each other, which would not be the case if the boy was not indentured. If he is not indentured he can leave when he wants, or if the employer desires to get rid of him he can let the boy go."

Samuel Peddle, cabinet-maker, London, testified that the present system of taking apprentices in his trade in London is a bad one, and many who commence to learn never learn it properly, but a *bona fide* indentured apprentice does pretty well as a rule. At present these boys are hired by the men irrespective of the employer; the man pays the wages agreed upon, and the boy leaves when he likes. Under this system boys learn just enough to be useful to the man who employs them, and he keeps them there. Some boys of extra ability get to be mechanics in time through being obedient, faithful, intelligent and industrious at their work, and when a crisis happens they get pushed into place and become mechanics without being properly indentured as apprentices. A. Stoddard, journeyman printer, Ottawa, in referring to the employment of boys in his trade said: "We are injured a great deal in this city by boys. It is one of the greatest injuries to the printing business that I know of. Boys are taken into city printing offices without any regard to fitness to learn the trade. Every boy who is about to learn the printing trade should know the general rudiments of an English education—reading, writing, and a certain amount of arithmetic, and English grammar. We find boys come into a printing office who cannot do as much as to spell simple words correctly. They are first employed

in sweeping out the offices and running of errands ; they receive what education they get in a printing office, and at the end of their five years apprenticeship we find them to be incompetent workmen. It is an injustice to the employer and to them. As a remedy for that I would recommend the indenture system. Now if the bosses gave a guarantee, and the parents gave a guarantee that the boy would fulfil his apprenticeship, and the boy, on commencing his apprenticeship, proved on examination that he was properly qualified as to education, he could not but make a good printer." He believed such an indenture system would have a tendency to prevent or discourage the running away of boys before having completed their full time.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.—The evidence touching the question of arbitration or conciliation in trade disputes is extensive, and while nearly every person, whether employer or workman, offering an opinion was in favor of arbitration, there was an infinite variety of mind as to how and by whom such arbitration should be conducted. Some witnesses advocated compulsory arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed by the Government and their decision to be final, while one held that compulsory arbitration would mean the closing up of many places of business. Other witnesses claimed that there could be arbitration without any Government interference whatever, and the trend of testimony appeared to favor local boards as compared with boards appointed by the Government. The difficulty in the way of local arbitration or attempts at conciliation was shown by a London wood-worker, who stated that he had noticed that when deputations had gone from the men, members of that deputation were discharged in a short time. Several witnesses pointed out the desirability of all arbitrators having a practical knowledge of the particular trade or calling in which the dispute had arisen, a Toronto boulder giving as an illustration that a tailor could not arbitrate between carpenters. A London stove manufacturer thought that county judges would be the best men to act as arbitrators, as their decisions would have considerable influence upon public opinion. A cabinetmaker in the same city thought the board should be of "good solid business men and workmen combined." A Toronto laborer said that in the settlement of a strike by the board of trade acting as arbitrators according to the Ontario Act he was certain the men got the worst of it as the arbitrators were employers of labor themselves. This witness favored the French system, as by that plan "before employers can lower wages they have to submit reasons for lowering to a board of arbitrators, and when the men want an advance they have to send their grievances and reasons to the board before they could go out." A Toronto carpenter described the New York State method, and recommended it. There was a local board and a State board. The local board when a difficulty occurs meet representatives of the two parties for arbitration, and inside of ten days either party can appeal to the State board, which is composed of three persons, one of whom is appointed by the party who polled the largest number of votes in the last election, the second by the party getting the second number of votes, and the third had to be a representative of labor. Or the parties concerned could have it taken directly to the State board, and its decisions were final. About 75 or 80 per cent. of the labor troubles in New York state were now settled without the men going on strike. Regarding the Ontario Arbitration Act, A. Blue, secretary of the Bureau of Industries, said that the provisions of the statute had been very rarely acted upon. When employers and their employes quarrelled it seemed very difficult to get them together, as sometimes intense feeling existed. Arbitration was compulsory in France. There was no cessation of work whenever dispute arose, but the court inquired into the matter and its decision was binding on the parties. The arbitrators were appointed by the Government. In Massachusetts one arbitrator was appointed by the employer, and one by the employed, and these two agreed upon the third. If they could not so agree, and the third man was not appointed within thirty days, then he was appointed by the Governor and held office for a year. F. Nichols, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, stated that he was not altogether in favor of Government arbitration. The Ontario Act has very rarely been called into force. He thought that by clause 28 the arbitrators were divested of their authority. That clause



read as follows: "Nothing in this Act contained shall authorise the said board to establish a rate of wages or the price of labor for workshops which workmen shall in future be paid." Other witnesses also gave it as their opinion that the Act was robbed of its force by the clause above quoted. Although many among the employers were opposed to enforced arbitration with arbitrary decisions, there was a consensus of opinion regarding the strong hold the decisions by arbitration, even of local character, would have upon the parties to a dispute, although it was claimed that after all there was only the honor of the parties concerned and respect for public opinion to back up or enforce any deliverance by a board of arbitrators. The testimony also went to show that as a rule the men were more desirous of submitting disputes to arbitration than the employers were. In fact nearly all the labor organisations seemed to have a provision in favor of seeking conciliation or invoking arbitration before calling a strike. The declaration of the principles of the Knights of Labor was found to contain the following articles:

10. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

22. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

**BLACK-LISTING.**—The number of questions as to the existence or non-existence of a system of "black-listing" in the several trades put by the Commission was not as general as was the case in respect of other matters into which enquiry was made. Despite this, however, the evidence taken indicated that "black-listing" was practiced by some cotton manufacturers, vessel owners, cigar manufacturers and manufacturers in iron, while there appears to be a difference of opinion as to the construction to be put upon the system in vogue on railways. These assumptions are based upon the tenor of the evidence tendered upon the subject and which was in effect as follows: A steam-fitter, Toronto, knew that when apprentices left one shop a description was telephoned to the other shops, where they were refused employment if they made application. R. Dennis, builder and contractor, Toronto, referred to the carpenters' difficulty of a few years before. After it was ended, if he remembered aright, there was a list which he believed was called a black-list in connection with the master builders' association. He did not know how it got that name, but he thought it was due to the exasperation of the masters as to certain men. R. Lee, carpenter, Toronto, testified that he did not know the cause of the black-listing of men by their employers. He did not know whether it was because of any action they took in making themselves prominent in the labor movement, or because they were poor workmen. He thought it was sometimes stated after their names—"poor workman." C. Pearson, real estate agent, Toronto, testified that he had no black-list of people who do not pay their rents. A conductor on the Grand Trunk railway testified to his belief that there was such a thing as black-listing on railways, for he had heard of men being black-listed from one road to another. He had heard that the Grand Trunk Co. published a monthly black-list, if the Commission would so term it. The employes of the road call it the punishment sheet. A locomotive engineer, St. Thomas, said a system of black-listing had been pursued, and still affects not only locomotive engineers but all other classes of employees of the Grand Trunk railway. Continuing, he said, "All superintendents demand that we bring with us a certificate of our qualities for the position we seek to assume. It is not like the position of a carpenter, tailor or a blacksmith, we are placed in charge of a number of lives, and it is necessary that superintendents should know that we have those qualities which will enable us to conduct a train to its terminus. Without that certificate we are powerless, they will not hire us, and we are placed in an unenviable position, for we cannot compel the superintendent to give us one. He may, through personal spite or other reason, withhold the certificate from us. That state of things applies to engineers and, I believe, to conductors and brakemen as well. To-day there is walking in the streets of St. Thomas a man who had a position, and has another position offered to him, but the local superintendent of the Michigan Central refuses to give him a certificate. The black-listing question comes in here. If we had a license system it would work in this way: Having the



recommendation of his superintendent a man could go before the board of examiners and get his papers and they would state that he was a practical man and fully able to run a train, and so long as the certificate was not revoked by the board he would be qualified to hold the position set out in the certificate." J. McKenna, moulder, London, testified that he, himself, had been black-listed, and that Mr. McClary had sent a black-list to Toronto and asked Mr. Gurney to discharge all the men who had been in his employment, but the latter gentleman took no action in the matter. J. A. Rose, cigar-manufacturer, London, knew lots of cigar-makers who were black-listed, and said they deserved it. He, himself, had a lot black-listed now. S. M. Hodgins, cigar-maker, Stratford, testified that in September of 1882 each shop in London was paying a different price. To remedy this the union appointed a committee to wait on each employer, and when they went to arbitrate with them in the morning the men found the doors locked and their tools out in the hall. The employers called it a strike but it was a lock-out, for the men had no intention of striking. A week or so after that the bosses caused a paragraph to be inserted in the London papers stating that these people who had been working for them were a lot of robbers, and he believed the employers pledged themselves under a bond—they did not know the amount exactly—not to employ those men for three years. By this course on the part of the employers on that occasion some seventy or eighty men, mostly citizens of London, were scattered from Maine to Oregon, and he did not believe there were three of those black-listed at that time who were residents of London now. J. B. Murphy, moulder, London, knew of black-listing taking place in London in his trade—that is, black-listing members because they were union men. He saw one man himself who was black-listed, and he was sure there were others. He did not ask his employer as to this, as he was sure he would not get correct information on that point. J. T. Carey, secretary Seamen's Assembly, Knights of Labor, Canada, St. Catharines, testified that he knew of sailors who had been black-listed for being too prominent in organising the men as well as determining wages and demanding the same. He, himself, had been black-listed nine or ten years ago and he did not know but that he was black-listed still. He was satisfied that if he went to seek a "sit" on board a vessel next morning many of the captains to whom he was known, personally or by repute, would not ship him on that account. W. Nesbitt, pressman, St. Catharines, said he knew of black-listing in connection with the printing trade in St. Catharines. He was not acquainted with the details, but thought the typographical union of that city black-listed some of its former members because of "ratting," by remaining in an office after being ordered out by the union. W. R. James, foreman printer, St. Catharines, testified that he was a member of the typographical union, and he knew of no black-listing in the printing business in that city. R. J. Mills, cigar-maker, St. Catharines, knew of members of his trade who had been black-listed by manufacturers in St. Catharines. He would not swear positively to this because he did not hear it from the men themselves, but he had good reason to believe that there were men who used to be employed in that city at one time who would not now get a job if they wanted it—all through their standing up for their rights. J. Meek, journalist, Kingston, did not believe that black-listing existed in Kingston, but he had no information on the subject at all. Neither had he any knowledge of the signing of any "iron-clad" contracts in that city. J. J. Bickley, cotton spinner and overseer, Cornwall, testified that he was idle at the time of giving his evidence. He had considerable to do with the late difficulty in the cotton mills. He had taken an active part all through it, and finally acted as arbitrator on behalf of the help in effecting a settlement. He knew he was black-listed, because he was given to understand that he could be black-listed all over Canada for being a Knight of Labor and taking part in labor matters. F. Armstrong, Hamilton, testified that he was a Grand Trunk railway station master. He said the company's rules at that time require a man to get a certificate from his last employer testifying to his good character. He could not say that this was a understood system between different companies, but he knew it was the practice. He did not look upon this custom as a species of black-listing, because he thought that as regards a railway company they should know whom they were employing.

**CHILD LABOR.**—While the very important question of the employment of child labor in mills, factories and in the various trades and mechanical callings might with propriety be considered with and incidental to that relating to apprentices, yet with the design of emphasising the opinions and admissions, under oath, of the witnesses examined before the Commission, the subject is here dealt with under its own caption. While the evidence does not instance many cases where children are employed in contravention of the age limit defined by the provisions of the Ontario Factories' Act, yet there is sufficient to justify the inference that in some instances employers, while literally within the letter of that law, were not very particular as to whether or not the spirit thereof was complied with. The great majority of the witnesses examined were aware of the provisions of the Act referred to, and those of them who were employers testified to their desire to conform to the requirements thereof and as advised by the inspectors acting under it. Only in certain parts of eastern Ontario was it found that, at that time, the inspector for the district had not visited mills and factories as required by the law. With the object of enabling the reader to form a fair judgment on the subject, in so far as the evidence tends to that end, the following is submitted as a fair synopsis of the testimony of important witnesses appearing before the Commission: Dr. Wm. Oldright, Toronto, testified that a great many of the accidents that occurred in machine shops, in box factories, in carpenter shops and in planing mills occur to boys. He thought that boys were employed to do a great deal more work about machinery than they should be, and he thought that such work should be done by persons who are older and more careful. A. Eichhorn, cigar manufacturer, Toronto, employed a certain number of children in doing inferior work in his factory, but none of them were under the age determined by statute. P. Freysing, cork manufacturer, Toronto, always made it a point to ask the age of the boy or girl before employing them. He had one girl employed who was but thirteen years old. J. Firstbrook, box manufacturer, Toronto, employed boys taking away from saws, attending nailing machines, and such work as that. He employed three boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen, but they did not carry lumber from the saws; they worked the nailing machines. W. H. Williamson, gentlemen's tie manufacturer, Toronto, gives employment to girls generally, but had none under fifteen years of age. F. P. Birley, paper box manufacturer, Toronto, employs girls chiefly, but did not care to engage any under sixteen years of age. F. W. Wilson, nurseryman, Chatham, in reply to a question said: "I think it is a good thing not to employ boys in such work as mine. When you want good work done you cannot get it done by boys." T. H. Taylor, owner of woolen mills, Chatham, testified that there were no boys under twelve years old employed in his mill. J. A. Rose, cigar manufacturer, London, testified as follows: "We do not employ any cigar-makers now; we employ girls and boys. We take a girl and teach her to make the inside of a cigar, what is called the bunch, and we teach another girl to roll them up. We do not take them under the age prescribed by the factory law, I think fourteen years. You cannot tell the age of a girl well." A. W. Porter, (McCormick Manufacturing Co. London, said the firm was engaged in the manufacture of crackers, biscuits, confectionery and everything in that line. The company did not employ any one under sixteen years of age, but there were instances where girls tried to deceive them as to age. G. Tuckett, tobacco manufacturer, Hamilton, in his evidence stated that he employed about 300 hands, and of these some 120 to 150 were boys and girls who were changed from time to time. In continuance of his testimony he also said "We have a rule that first have to be guided by, that no one shall be employed less than fourteen years of age. I had some factory inspectors going through the factory and I told them we had a great deal of trouble finding out the age. They told me they were going to get out certificates which parents would sign. Generally these children are those of mechanics' families and poor people. Some are the children of widows." Being asked "Would it not be better for them to go to school than to work for you?" Mr. Tuckett replied, "Well, the mothers come to me and say that their children will not go to school, and in order to keep them off the streets they send them to me." J. I. Anthes, manufacturer of children's carriages, Berlin, said that he often employed boys and girls in this industry to do the work, but that of course girls under fourteen years of age could not be employed. A. Pettit, fruit-grower, Grimsby, employs children in his factory at ages running from eight



ers upwards, and said also that children of six and eight years of age were employed picking berries. J. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario cotton mill, Hamilton, testified that the company employs youths and men as well as girls and women. Boys and girls were employed as carders, spinners, finishers and weavers, but none of them were under fourteen years of age. The law requires this. B. R. Nelles, fruit and vegetable canner, Grimsby, said the women and girls employed at his factory were the daughters of mechanics and laborers. The girls were from twelve to eighteen years old. Wm. Skett, secretary-treasurer Dundas Cotton Mill Co., Dundas, testified that in the matter of the employes the company was acting strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Factories' Act. He thought children under fourteen were employed in the factory before that Act became operative. Sixty hours constituted a week's work in the mill, and he did not think the employment of children at such an early age had a tendency to physical deterioration. So far as he was aware he could safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the morals of the people employed in the factories are quite as good as those of any other class. Wm. Wilson, manager of the Kingston Cotton Co., Kingston, testified that there were thirty-four boys and forty-eight girls among the employes of their factory. They had boys under twelve, but he did not think there were more than six girls under fourteen years of age in the employ. These were employed before the inspector's visit, who did not say they were to be discharged, but that in future the Act must be complied with. John Hewton, manager Kingston Hosiery Co., Kingston, in his evidence said there were between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty employes in the mill, and that of these about one-half were females. The youngest employed told the inspector that she would be fifteen years old next birthday. All worked sixty hours per week. A. Gault, secretary Stormont Cotton Mills Co., Cornwall, testified that there were two hundred and twenty-eight females employed in the mills, besides fifteen children under fourteen years of age. There were thirteen boys under fourteen, and no girls under that age. The mills start at half-past six in the morning and knock off at half-past six in the evening. An hour is allowed for dinner, and on Saturdays the working hours are from half-past six till twelve o'clock. J. P. Watson, secretary and manager Cornwall Manufacturing Co., Cornwall, said there were about thirty-five boys and girls under eighteen years of age in the employ of that company. As far as he knew the factory was found in a satisfactory condition when the inspector paid his visit. E. King, boss carder, Stormont Cotton Mill, Cornwall, testified that there were some eighty or eighty-five employes in his department, only about one-half of whom were females. There were some children, and two of them were under fourteen years of age. Children had to work in the mill a couple of weeks before they received any wages. The lowest wages paid them was 40 cents a day. Fines were imposed on children for bad work, negligence and breakages. S. Shoefelt, carder, Stormont Cotton Mills, Cornwall, in reply to a question as to whether any of the boys and girls in his room were under fourteen years old, said "Not to my knowledge—they say they are not." J. F. Wynd, manufacturer of box shooks, Ottawa, had half a dozen boys of thirteen years of age in his employ. He thought all of them could write, as they had to sign for their wages. W. Anderson, book-keeper for J. R. Booth, Ottawa, in answer to the question "Does your concern employ boys in the mill?" said "Yes, a lot of boys. I do not know if they do, but I think they are about the shingle and lath business." He could not tell the age of the youngest—twelve or fourteen years, he thought. He did not think there were any of them younger than twelve. Some of them were engaged by men making contracts and a few of them by the firm. J. R. Booth, manufacturer of pine lumber, Ottawa, testified that it was true he employed a number of boys, and that they worked from half-past six in the morning until six at night. He also thought he employed boys who worked from seven o'clock at night until half-past five or six the next morning. He had never paid any attention to the Ontario Factories' Act, nor was he aware that under its provisions boys of a certain age were not to work more than sixty hours a week. J. Dunlop, printer, Toronto, had seen boys thirteen years old working in printing shops all the year through. He considered that age too young, especially in view of the school law which provides that boys from five to sixteen shall attend school for at least six months in the year. This law, however, is being ignored by parents. John Callow,



carpenter, Seaton village, testified that the introduction of machinery in his trade increased boys' labor and reduced that of men. It increased the former because a boy can tend a machine that will do many men's work, and his wages would not average one third what a man would get. He knew where a boy was running a stationary engine. Thos. McNally, wood-work machine hand, Windsor, testified that boys go near the machines to work them without being practically acquainted with their working. He had charge of two or three machines himself, and had a boy there. He set the machine and started the boy running it. He had about a dozen boys the last three or four months: the boys were cheaper than machine hands. G. S. Hope, wood-worker, Chatham, knew that boys were set to work machines without having been previously taught. There are "green hands" taken on and put at machines whereby mechanics are sometimes put in great danger—such as putting a boy at a rip-saw and probably he may cause the saw to come back on the man who is working it. John Davidson, agricultural wood-worker, London, testified that in the shop he was employed in boys worked at the planer, the rip-saw, the cross-cut saw, jointers and sand-papering machines, and that every week or two an accident occurs—the boys get their fingers cut off. He knew a case where a boy not over sixteen years of age on being apprenticed to the wood-working business, and only working for a few weeks, had been put to running a machine—probably he had never seen a machine before—and four of his fingers had been cut off. The boys in the town and the firm kept him a month and then he was discharged. This boy is now working at painting. John Allenby, journeyman tailor, London, in reply to a question, said that there was no child labor employed at his trade in that city, unless it was utilised by women. S. M. Hodgins, journeyman cigar-maker, Stratford, in his evidence testified as follows: "When they are working in full blast one hundred and fifty people are sitting at cigar tables in this city. Out of that number there are only thirteen men, the balance are young women and children, boys and girls. A great many of them should be at school. The age runs from twelve years up—about eleven or twelve is the youngest. They are secured by indenture; the majority of them are bound, and when their time is up they of course demand a little more pay, and then their day of usefulness is gone. They have to skip; they go to Chicago, Detroit and all over the country. Some get worn out some wind up in prison, more turn out prostitutes, and so forth." Jas. O'Donnell, carder and spinner woollen goods, London, said he thought the Ontario Factories' Act should be amended so as to have the age at which children should not be allowed to work in factories set at fifteen. He held that at thirteen a boy was only a child and had not half his senses. He claimed further, that in large shops girls are liable to become immoral—they heard immoral words. To avoid such a calamity he would stop child labor in them. B. M. Danforth, journeyman nail-maker, Hamilton, testified that the boys engaged in his trade were employed by the men and not by the employers, and that the latter had nothing to do with regulating the wages of the boys, who were always fully fourteen years of age. John Wilkins, grocer, Kingston, appeared before the Commission a Knight of Labor, and during his evidence said there were girls employed in the knitting mills—all over eighteen years old, he thought—and they work, as is also the rule in the cotton mills, 61½ hours per week. He knew this as he lived but a short distance from a knitting mill. He knew of some days on which girls only earned 25 cents. He was informed of this by the party they boarded with and who works in the establishment with them. He knew personally, having it from their mothers, that the youngest girls' ages were between fourteen and fifteen. L. Garon, journeyman baker, Ottawa, knew there were young children working at baking in Ottawa. He thought one he knew was not more than twelve years old, and had to work at night when it was necessary. Jos. Lefebvre, invalid, Ottawa, (whose evidence is translated,) testified that he accidentally fell into an uncovered hole in a saw-mill, and through falling into which he had his arm and leg crushed by the axle of a wheel. He was twelve years old at the time of the accident. The employer gave him \$10 besides the wages due him at the time, and the employer made up a subscription of \$25 for him. After his recovery he sought employment of some kind that he could perform in the service of the same employer, but always unsuccessfully. There were boys at work there now whose ages might be from twelve upwards. These boys work during summer and in the winter time they attend school. A young

engaged in a match factory at Ottawa, told that he was thirteen years old and was working during the then past fourteen days at 45 cents per day. He worked in a mill, and at driving horses before that, but he could not say how old he was when he first began to work. He had only worked half-a-day in Booth's mill when he got his arm maimed. He was drawing a big piece of plank and fell with one leg in a hole, through which he lost one finger; he then made a grab and seized the saw. He also said that the little boys engaged in these mills changed places very often with the object of bettering themselves. Another youth employed in a box factory in Ottawa did not know how old he was, and had not made his first communion, neither could he read. He had been only one week in the present factory, but had worked elsewhere three months. He did not know how much he could make a day, he had not been told yet. His work was to load up and carry little planks that were cut, and he worked near a saw with a man. Boys were sometimes caught in the saw. ———, Ottawa, worked in a box factory at the Chaudiere, and was paid 25 cents per day. He was twelve years old, and was engaged carrying blocks. He worked from six o'clock in the morning until six at night, and was allowed fifty minutes for dinner. ———, Ottawa, testified that he was thirteen years of age and was working in a box factory at the Chaudiere, at the board machine for making boxes. There were ten saws in that machine and there was nothing at all to prevent his hand being thrown on those saws. There were boys younger than himself working there, but he did not know the age of the youngest. ———, Ottawa, was fourteen years old in August, and works in Booth's mill at the Chaudiere. He worked from six until twelve o'clock and then got fifty minutes for dinner, after which he had to work until half-past six in the evening. There were boys there younger than himself—boys of eleven and twelve years of age. Two or three of these little fellows work at night; they begin at seven o'clock at night and leave off at five o'clock the next morning. Some of them are under eleven years of age, but he could not say that any of them were under ten years. They work at the butting-table, carrying blocks away from the saw. James R. Brown, factory inspector, Toronto, in his evidence testified that he was inspector for the central district of Ontario. He found a large percentage of children employed in some places—in the cotton mills, in some woollen mills, in cigar factories, in knitting mills and in some others. Although girls are not allowed under fourteen years of age, nor are boys under twelve, yet he found about forty girls under fourteen at work, and six boys likewise employed whose ages were under nine years. Besides these he also found some boys at work in his district whose ages were ten and twelve years.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The evidence given before the commission on the general condition of the working classes in Ontario is, on the whole, of a rather favorable character, and is indicative of a very decided improvement on the general condition existing fifteen or twenty years ago. This is especially noticeable in respect of the class of houses and in the matter of sanitation, although leaving much yet to accomplish as to the one and the other, especially in the larger cities. It will be seen also that the worldly circumstances of the witnesses themselves had an effect on their estimates of the purchasing power of a dollar. Hence, no doubt, the divergence of opinion, not only on this but on almost every question taken cognizance of by the commission, and in the consideration of which evidence was taken. R. Dennis, builder and contractor, Toronto, testified that he had in his employ journeymen carpenters who had acquired property. They were frugal and industrious, and he thought they had benefited by the nine-hour movement—that is to say, they had more hours to spare to apply to purposes of their own benefit by building for themselves good homes and nice good properties, and not much mortgage on them either. He did not see any reason hindering a man, having an average family to maintain and exercising ordinary prudence, and earning as a rule \$2 per day, from saving money enough to purchase his own house, if he has only pluck and makes use of all his spare time to build a home. He thought they were vastly better off now than they were when he first came to Toronto; they live in better houses, and many have carpets on their floors. House-rent in Toronto is certainly dearer than it



was twenty-five years ago, but a great many men are getting more wages than they did a few years ago. As to the cost of provisions, he thought that things were now reasonable on the whole. Henry Lloyd, journeyman carpenter, Toronto, said that within the past eleven years carpentering had improved slightly in Toronto, but not in proportion to the improvement in other trades in the building line. This improvement he certainly attributed very largely, if not wholly, to the organisation that has been continually taking place in the carpenters' ranks. S. M. Hodgins, cigarmaker, Stratford, thought that if the Government wished to help the cigar trade the best thing it could do—that is if they want to do it—is to reduce the excise duty to \$3 per thousand, and to look well into the Factories Act and enforce it. Also to place the regulation with respect to apprentices and make the bosses teach them the trade thoroughly and not send them out botches. C. Wheeler, cattle dealer and butcher, Chatham, said that the working people in that town to some extent watched for and secured bargains in meat, fowl and vegetables on the market, but he pointed out further that peddlars and middlemen are the sharks in that business; they get the lion's share of these bargains. Speaking of the condition of farmers, Mr. Wheeler, as one who travelled about the country a great deal, said: "Their way of living and keeping house, their modes of coming to town, their dress and the dress of their families, the furniture of their houses, and all that sort of thing, have improved immensely; there is no doubt at all of it. There is a wonderful improvement in that respect, and I think there is in their wealth, too." J. Oliver, (Oliver & Son) furniture manufacturer, Ottawa, did not know of any one in their employ at the present time who owned their own property; none of them were well off. He thought wages were about one-quarter more to-day than they were ten years ago. A. W. Porter (McCormick Manufacturing Co.), London, testified that the company's men as a rule were very successful; ten or twelve of their journeymen lived in houses of their own, and a few had a little more. T. McKetrick, oil refiner, Petrolia, did not know that the laboring men in Petrolia owned their own houses; a great many rent the houses there. He thought that when they got steady work they earned enough to keep them the year through—that is by exercising a little economy. He said rents ranged from \$6 to \$12 per month according to size and location of the house, but he did not think laboring men could afford to pay the highest figure mentioned. He had heard of men being paid in store orders in that place some time ago, but did not know whether this was done now or not. He was aware that workingmen did not like the system; that it was objected to. He did not think that wages or the cost of living had increased in Petrolia during the last five years, nor did he believe there was any increase in rents during that time. C. Rogers, cabinet maker, Toronto, held that a man at \$2 per day, if he is sober and industrious, is placed in as good a position as his employer as far as making money is concerned, considering the way business is cut up at the present time. The men in his employ have lived respectably and, for \$2 a day, he thought comfortably. They have nothing to do but attend to their work, and it is not hard upon them. J. J. Franklin, superintendent Toronto Street Railway, testified that drivers and conductors in the employ of the company worked, on an average,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hours daily, and this did not include the dinner hour. He said he knew quite a number of men in the employ of that company who own and are living in their own houses, and to his certain knowledge these men earned the money in the company's service. There were quite a number of mechanics working on the cars just then, and mechanics sometimes apply for positions as drivers. R. Kerr, foundryman and machinist, Walkerville, was satisfied the general condition of the men had improved in every respect during the past ten years. He thought the mechanic of to-day better both intellectually and morally, and that if he tries to do right he is taken more notice of than was the case ten years ago. He thought that, considering the wages earned, a man could save a little money taking one year with another, but the amount would depend greatly upon his family and the way in which they lived. They cannot save much money because there is not steady employment all the time. He would be in favor of shortening the hours of labor, so long as all were governed by the same law in that respect; he thought shorter hours would be better in every respect. He felt that a man had but little time for his own pleasure or for enjoying himself with his family if he works ten hours a day. A couple of his men owned their own houses. G. Anty, warp-



nesser, Cornwall cotton mill, Cornwall, knew pretty much all the mechanics in that town. There were many improvident people among them, just the same as in other places. But he did not think there was any real misery on account of the inability of any person to get work. He believed that it was on account of intelligence some people got on much better than others; the more intelligent the people the better their standing and the more careful they become. Robert Lee, carpenter, Toronto, thought that, as a general rule, workingmen, in comparison with fifteen or twenty years before, had improved in their moral and intellectual condition, mainly due, in his mind, to the spread of temperance and general education. To the best of his knowledge the shortening of the hours of labor had a tendency to make men more intelligent. Thomas Brick, alderman and carter, Hamilton, testified that the general condition of the working people of that city was very good. He could not say what it cost Hamilton to provide for those seeking employment, but it was enormous. These people were chiefly immigrants, who arrive in the country without any length of time in the country, and are so hard up that they cannot make a living. He thought one of the great difficulties was the overcrowding by immigrants year after year. William Bell, Relief and Health inspector, London, thought the general condition of working people in London was now much better than in the past, and that at the time of giving his evidence the sanitary condition of the city would compare favorably with that of any other city in Canada. Houses of a fair character could be rented in the suburbs for about \$7 per month. A. Campbell, miller, Chatham, testified that one or two of his employes owned their houses, but the larger number did not, as it was hard for a man with a wife and family to provide for to do so. He did not think Chatham a dearer place to live in than other places, and was of opinion that \$7.50 per week would be about the average wages. J. A. Patterson, manufacturer of doors, blinds, etc., mayor of Chatham, did not think there was much actual poverty among the permanent residents of the town. Not many of those in his employ owned houses, neither do many of them save money. He paid from \$9 to \$11 per week to skilled men, and \$7.50 per week to unskilled men. He said the sanitary condition of the town was very unsatisfactory, owing to imperfect drainage and the want of a water-works system. W. Stuart, jr., contractor, Ottawa, said the present condition of the working classes in Ottawa was very fair, and that probably two-thirds of its mechanics owned their own houses and the properties they lived on, while a few of the laboring class also own houses. G. M. Jenkins, carpenter, Windsor, said that in England wages were not so high nor were rents so high as in Canada. He was satisfied that such articles as clothing and groceries were cheaper in England than in this country; and that one shilling in the old country would go nearly as far as one dollar would in Canada. He also pointed out that the men in England are able to work a little longer in the year, as the seasons are not so severe or so long.

**CONSTANCY OF EMPLOYMENT.**—The evidence relating to constancy of employment was varied, but the greater part of the testimony went to show that steady work was not so general as might be desired. In a few establishments a regular run of work was reported, but in a majority of the callings broken time was common. Some witnesses attributed this condition of affairs to the fact that improved machinery has reduced the demand for manual labor, and that in most manufacturing concerns surplus stock accumulates at certain seasons, when the workmen must lay off for a time, either by divisions or all at once. On this question of regularity of work a line can easily be drawn between the testimony of employers and employes. For instance, a member of a western agricultural implement firm states that his men work between ten and eleven months, while a workman in the same place says that he could find employment in the factory for but seven or eight months, and that in idle time he had to take work where he could get it. On the same line, in another city, a workman stated that they worked only about seven months in the year. A Kingston boiler-maker testified that he had not received constant employment, as the works had been shut down and had but lately started again. Two London shoemakers also gave evidence as to the irregularity of employment in their trade,

A Toronto box manufacturer, and a brass finisher in the same city, stated that their respective establishments had been open all the year, but in the box factory the men were latterly working only 44 hours per week. Bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons of course reported much broken time, and carpenters were also found who were idle several months in the year. A Toronto carpenter stated that shop hands were employed pretty steadily, but that outside men, through bad weather and other causes, lose about one-sixth of their time. This witness added that about two-thirds of the carpenters of Toronto were employed at outside work. Men who were good mechanics, and steady industrious men would find pretty steady work. A Toronto employer said that for years past carpenters would be able to work 200 days in the year, and that he had men who worked 300. A third Toronto witness, a working carpenter, said he did not suppose that the average carpenter worked more than seven or eight months in the year. A Windsor carpenter said that the men worked eight or nine months in the year, and that the past season was the best since he had been in the country. And so in this, as in many of the other callings, the witnesses differed. A painter testified that nine months was considered a season's work. Coopers were not steadily employed as a class, but cotton mill operatives testified to pretty constant work, except where hindered by spring floods and a strike. There was a wide divergency of testimony on the question of farm labor. A Southwold farmer stated that it had been the habit of late years, more than formerly, to hire for the summer season or the six months period, as the men seemed to prefer such a term. Mr. Smith, the immigration agent at Hamilton, however, gave evidence to the opposite effect. He said that fifty men were now employed the year round to one that was employed when he took charge of the agency eleven years before. The weight of testimony, however, was to the effect that the greater number of farm hands were employed merely for the busy season of four or six months, and not by the year. Foundrymen generally were in pretty regular employment, more especially those in the railway shops, but even among that class of workers there were some who stated that they had not found regular work. Those engaged as general laborers varied in their experiences with their locality, some claiming constant employment, while others said they could find but eight or nine months' work in the year. A St. Catharines ship carpenter gave a gloomy account of the condition of affairs in his trade. He said that nearly all the work now done was in the way of repairs as there had been hardly anything new built for three years. Two Kingston shipwrights gave a brighter report, one claiming ten months' work in the year and another full time. A London woollen mill operative stated that if he worked eight or nine months out of the twelve he was doing well. Woodwork machinists as a rule did not appear to have steady employment. In summarising the evidence given on this question, as, indeed that of many other questions coming before the Commission, much difficulty is experienced in coming to a clear and satisfactory conclusion as to the actual condition of affairs. In many occupations but a single representative for a large district gave testimony, and may or may not have had the average experience of his craft so far as steady work was concerned. Hence the testimony is weak for comparative purposes.

**CONVICT LABOR.**—A variety of opinions on the question of the employment of convicts will be found in the following summary of evidence. The first witness stating anything definite on the subject was a Toronto machinist, who claimed that when the car shops were run in connection with the central prison some years before they interfered to some extent with outside work in his line. T. Pickett, moulder, Toronto, said that convict labor was injurious to honest labor, although he believed that prisons should be self-supporting. Prisoners should be employed at something that did not come in contact with free labor. John Kane, carpenter, Toronto, thought it advisable to employ convicts, but not so that their labor would compete in the market with outside free labor and at a lower figure. He considered it right and proper to employ convicts on Government works of any kind even though that would be injurious to a certain extent to



le labor. Witness suggested that prisoners might be used beautifying the surroundings of public institutions. Prison labor should not be put into the hands of private parties, because the man who could employ them at a lower price than honest labor would be able to market at lower prices, and thus competing with outside men a lowering of wages would result. A. W. Wright, journalist, Toronto, declared that the convict was sent to prison not so much for punishment as for reformation, and he should be so employed that when he leaves the prison he would be able to earn his own living without having to go back again to prison, and consequently he should be taught some useful employment. That the product of the convict's labor should not be allowed to go into competition with free labor, and the only way to prevent that would be by employing convicts to do work for the state, such, for instance, as making boots and shoes and other articles required by the Government. Witness did not think workmen had made up their minds as to the best system of employing convict labor, but they were all agreed that the placing of convict labor on the market was an evil. If there was a surplus, it should be given to charitable institutions. Witness admitted that there would be a fairness in distributing the earnings of convicts among their families. James McKenna, moulder, London, testified that six convicts from the prison at Elmira, New York, had been working in the McClary works. Four of these had got drunk and were discharged, but the other two conducted themselves like gentlemen. They had come out on tickets of leave. J. J. Murphy, of London, added that these men had to report to Mr. Gartshore (representing the employers) and he in turn reported to the headquarters at Elmira. Mr. McClary, who also appeared before the Commission, would neither admit nor deny that such men were in his employ. The representative of the Hamilton Moulders' Union stated that that organization had condemned the practice of letting prison labor to contractors. W. J. Vale, Hamilton, said prisoners should not be kept idle, as it would be against their health, morally and physically. He had lately read the report of one institution in Pennsylvania where prison labor was abolished, and there was an increase of 5 per cent. in insanity among the prisoners. Witness believed that all goods made by prison labor should be stamped. The convict should be allowed a per diem wage, a percentage of which should go to his family for their support, as had been done in California, in Lansing, Mich., and, he thought, in Albany. Alderman T. Brick, of Hamilton, said that he had at one time worked at broom-making, and that prison labor had destroyed that business. This assertion was supported by John McKenna, of Hamilton, a broom-maker, who stated that there was a much smaller number of persons employed at broom-making now than formerly, which was owing largely to convict labor being employed. He further said that the effect of Messrs. Nelson & Sons getting a prison contract was to close their factory at Montreal and their shop in Toronto. Witness claimed that there was a difference of sixty cents a dozen in favor of prison made brooms, without considering the matter of rent and other extras. J. S. Anthers, of Berlin, manufacturer of children's carriages and other goods, said that he made hand-sleighs, but there was no money in them on account of Toronto prison labor coming into competition. Skilled labor was not required to make such an article. If the product of prison labor were placed on the market at the price of free labor any dealer would give the latter the preference. Witness thought the prisoners should do some work, and if they worked they were certain to clash with somebody. T. Towers, carpenter, Hamilton, thought the state should provide the necessary work for convicts, and that the surplus they might create over and above their keep should go towards maintaining their families. All the product of prison labor should be labelled as such. Henry Lloyd, carpenter, Toronto, declared that he had a decided objection to convicts being employed at any trade whatever. As a rule their work was inferior. If they were to be employed at all, he would have them come into competition with the very best workmen. The surplus earnings of prisoners should aid in the support of a technical school for mechanics, or could be disposed of in the support of their families. Robert Baird, carpenter, Kingston, believed that convicts should be employed on Government work. R. Meek, journalist, of Kingston, also advocated the employment of convicts upon Government work so far as it could be done without interfering with free labor. John McNeil, stove-moulder, Kingston,



asserted that he would rather see the prisoners idle than that their work should come into competition with free labor. He suggested smelting works as a suitable industry for the penitentiary. Article 12 of the declaration of the principles of the Knights of Labor, read before the Commission, is as follows: "To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor." Warden Massie, of the central prison, Toronto, testified at length on the question of prison labor. He stated in the first place that convicts could not be employed at anything without coming into competition with outside labor. There was a great diversity of opinion among prison managers as to whether convicts should be taught hand or machine work. Witness did not believe the Government would be able to utilize convict labor successfully without loss. He had the idea that prisons should not only be places of punishment for the purpose of deterring others from entering the criminal classes, but they should be reformatories to adapt men to honest work in life. The principal lines of work now carried on in the central prison were wood-working, broom making, tailoring and shoemaking, and there were a few machinists employed. The greater part of the labor was let out by contract; the authorities received so much per head from these contractors. There was an average of about seventy prisoners employed during the year. The contract was to be discontinued upon its expiry. The contract system had been in force about twelve years. Convict labor had not driven free labor from the market. The Government might manage at a profit if it would enter into the same economic principle of managing the labor as employers do outside, but it could not compete with free labor. Very few contractors made money out of convict labor. Witness did not think it would have any effect upon prison made work if it was stamped as such when it was sent out. If machinery were done away with prisoners could be taught very little. If, said the witness, you put a man who has not been accustomed to mechanics' tools, and who is on a sentence of six months, to manufacture some article, all his work will be botched; but if you put him to a machine he not only gets accustomed to it but he becomes master of it and turns out perfect work, and on leaving the prison he will seek employment at the same line of work. The contractors at the central prison supply the foremen. Most of the prisoners prefer to work at a task, as after they have done it they can go on and do extra work for which they get paid. The contractors paid the Government forty cents for ten hours work of each convict. The Government found the engine and boiler and the main line of shafting, and the contractors themselves supplied everything else. The contractors, however, did not make much out of the matter, and were anxious to sell out. Profit was not among the first considerations in the employment of prisoners. The first duty of the state was the safety of the prisoner, and then to work upon his reformation. The goods manufactured in the prison were not sold under their value. Witness knew that the contractors had often refused to execute contracts at prices paid to outside labor. Brooms could be made much cheaper in Quebec than the contractor in the central prison was paying for the same work. Contractors were not allowed to give the men rewards for good conduct, as that would be interfering with prison discipline. There were some married men who had made quite a little money in the broom-shop, and paid it to support the families, and in some cases single men had saved money. Witness was emphatic in the statement that no contractor had anything to do with the prison life, nor had he any influence upon it in any shape or form. The contractors could only give out work or instruct the prisoners in the use of machinery and the keeping of the tools in order. Prisoners had sometimes been punished for not performing their allotted tasks, but the task was never more than a man should be called upon to do. The task was fixed by the witness. Warden Lavell, of the provincial penitentiary, Kingston, in his testimony stated that if a skilled workman came into the penitentiary he was generally placed on the kind of work he was accustomed to. Men would go out of prison worse than they came in unless they were taught intelligent labor. There was now no contract system in the provincial penitentiary. No work was made only such as was required for the prison, but they could do more. He believed that the percentage of work done in the penitentiary was so small that it would not perceptibly affect free labor, and the compensating advantage of having men prepared to work was greater than any loss arising

from competition. Witness stated that the general opinion of all wardens whom he had met in the United States was in favor of intelligent labor. A portion of the profits should go to the prisoners, as it would have a tendency to encourage them in hopefulness.

CO-OPERATION.—Article 19 of the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor is as follows: "To establish co-operative institutions such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system." A large number of witnesses were questioned regarding the existence and methods of co-operative establishments, but in only a few instances was anything definite elicited. With the exception of one or two concerns in London, co-operative stores do not appear to have flourished in Ontario, and co-operative building had fared even worse. Little or nothing was brought out to show the existence of any plan of co-operation in the way of a sharing of the profits by workmen. Some theories were advanced, but no facts were adduced as to the actual result of such a system in the province. A. Blue, secretary of the Bureau of Industries, said that two co-operative stores had been carried on in Toronto for several years, and had been fairly successful. Their object had been partly for investment, but mainly to furnish goods at low prices. H. Lloyd, carpenter, said that he knew of one case of co-operative building by carpenters in Toronto, but that he was not very well posted in the matter. It was an experiment, and from what he could gather it had been a failure. Richard Southwell, carpenter, stated that he had a little experience in a co-operative store in the west end of Toronto, but it was not a success, although there was sufficient capital, and the manager was a man of good judgment and a trained grocer. One cause of failure he believed to be bad debts, and another reason was that the members did not buy all their goods at the store. R. J. Fleming, of Chatham, said that a co-operative biscuit factory had been started in his town, but that it had failed from lack of capital. J. E. Smith, painter, of Chatham, testified that not a great deal of capital was required to start in the painting business, and that a couple of journeymen often co-operated in taking and filling contracts for house painting, etc. James McKenna, moulder, of London, in his evidence instanced the case of Burrows, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton, whose foundry had been started as a co-operative establishment, and the firm was now a strong one. John Davidson, agricultural wood worker, London, said he was in two co-operative societies, and could buy his groceries and provisions a good deal cheaper by co-operating than otherwise. His wife had recently told him that the \$2.50 worth of provisions just then purchased at the co-operative store could not have been bought for less than \$3.50 in an ordinary shop. On coal oil, for instance, he could save 5c. on every gallon. These co-operative establishments had been in existence in London for three years, and the witness was still dealing with them. He had also been a shareholder in the Woodstock co-operative match factory, but from lack of proper management it had suspended operations, although the members still held the plant. There were fifteen members in the concern. Samuel Peddle, cabinet-maker, London, said that he had a little experience with co-operative building societies—more than he desired. He had lost \$60 by one. But he belonged to a co-operative store the members of which bought in a retail way at wholesale prices. They sold only to stockholders, who had to be connected with trade unions. After paying for a share, any order given would be sent to a wholesale house to be filled in a retail way. Cash was paid with the order, and any money not required was refunded when the goods were sent home. Those co-operating got wholesale prices and 3 per cent. discount, which went to pay for a reading room and other expenses. The society did not carry a stock of goods: it merely held the \$50 or \$100 invested as shares. Being asked by a member of the Commission if the wholesale house liked it to be known that it thus dealt with the society, Mr. Peddle replied: "It is not generally known, but the cash fetches them all the time." He then stated that there was no difficulty in finding wholesale houses to deal with, adding: "We have only to ask for their lists, and we obtain them. One house will compete with another for the fall trade." Henry Nichols, G.T.R. carworks, London, told how a committee had been formed in the workshop to arrange for the purchase of coal at a reduction. The coal was cheaper, but in other respects the



deal was not as satisfactory, and after the first year's experience witness did not go into it again. Robert Symons, shoemaker, London, said he was a member of a co-operative society, and that the society was of considerable advantage to those who got their goods from it. A purchaser would save about 15 per cent., and when coal oil was selling for 18c. a gallon, he could get it in the co-operative store for 13c. Members of the society buying boots and shoes of him were allowed 10 per cent. off.

**COST OF LIVING.**—With some rare exceptions, the testimony of witnesses as to the cost of living in Ontario inclined to the opinion that it had increased in a considerable degree within the past five or ten years. The evidence indicated also that the cost of living was less in England than in Canada, but there is a difference of opinion as to the merits of the United States and Canada under the same head. The evidence on this subject is valuable in itself, inasmuch as it is mainly that begotten of actual experience, rather than being merely conjectural. J. F. Falconer, carpenter, Toronto, said that as a man with a large family he did not know, taking it all through with the exception of rent that there was much difference in the cost now and fifteen years ago. He was better off now at 25 cents an hour than he was then at 20 cents per hour. A machinist, Toronto, testified that men could live cheaper in England than in Canada. He held that money goes a great deal further there than in this country, that house rents were nothing as compared with here, and that coal was very cheap there. T. Bowick, employing black smith, Toronto, said that during his time in Toronto the cost of living had increased a little; rent had for one thing, and he thought provisions generally were a little bit higher. W. J. McFarlane, carriage-maker, Toronto, was satisfied the cost of living was greater now than it was some years ago. He thought it was more so in comparison with the rate of wages. The rents of the same houses had increased \$4 per month during the last four years. J. Hunt, moulder, Toronto, on the strength of his knowledge, said that it cost more to live in Toronto now than it did six or seven years ago. Living had increased as to cost in house rent, dry goods and vegetables. Within that time the rents had increased some \$5 per month for houses suitable for workingmen, and wages had not increased in proportion. D. Black, stove-plate moulder, Toronto, testified that the purchasing power of money was not as great now as formerly, nor were wages increased proportionately with outside expenditure. A very fair proportion would be an estimate of 25 per cent. It was very hard for a workingman to get a suitable house in Toronto, as the rents were too high for his resources; he had to go to the outskirts of the city. T. Pickett, iron moulder, Toronto, said that taken as a whole, the increase of wages had not corresponded with the advance in the price of goods. He did not believe five per cent. of any mechanical trade could save a dollar in Toronto. J. McLaren, journeyman gilder, Toronto, said a man could live at much less cost in Toronto than in Chicago, but he would not say, taking all things into consideration, that a journeyman would be better off in Toronto than he would in Chicago. John Dixon, carriage builder, Toronto, as an employer, thought a workingman could live cheaper in Toronto than ever, as things were not so dear. Miss H. Gurnett, dressmaker, Toronto, said living was cheaper in Canada than in the United States, but a skilled hand at her business can get higher wages in the United States, and does not have to pay much more for board than she would have to pay in this country. F. McNally, wood-work machine hand, testified that provisions can be bought cheaper in Detroit than in Windsor. In the last mentioned town a small house—about two small bedrooms, one front room, a sitting room and a kitchen—rents for about \$6 per month. H. Gnosill, brass finisher, Windsor, testified that wages in Canada were not quite as high as in the United States, nor were they as good as the wages paid in England. J. Davidson, agricultural wood-worker, London, believed that in regard to the cost of living in Syracuse, in the State of New York, would not be higher, in proportion to wages, than in the city of London. He knew it would be better off in Syracuse. S. Peddle, cabinet maker, London, said that some five or six years ago, while living in New York, he found that the necessaries of life were very cheap in that city. J. Fraser, real estate agent, Petrolia, in reply to a question



id : " From my knowledge of the people here, I think the wages are fairly good, but the expenses of living are tolerably higher. I hear working people frequently complain of the high cost of living here. Rents, for instance, are pretty high, and taking the cost of living generally it is a fraction higher here than in the average Canadian town. G. Sturges, roller in rolling mill, Hamilton, considered that, taking everything into consideration, the cost of living in Hamilton and in western cities would be about equal, though, in fact, he could earn more wages in the former city. W. J. Vale, printer, Hamilton, was satisfied the cost of living had increased in Hamilton within the past ten years. R. Baird, carpenter, Kingston, held that as a general rule wages were higher in the United States than in Canada, while the cost of living was about equal in both countries. G. Johnston, engineer, Kingston, testified, as the result of his experience, that the cost of living has been increased with the past few years, and that the fact was due to a higher tariff. S. Angrove, pattern-maker, Kingston, was satisfied that it cost him no more to live now than it did five years before. G. Bonny, foreman blacksmith, Kingston, said that rent and groceries were cheaper in Kingston than at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he had worked ; and that the cost of living was cheaper and the house accommodation better in the old country than in this country. Alfred Perry, machinist, Kingston, said the chances for a married man were about equal in the United States and Canada, but that for a single man the chances were considerably better in the former country. Dr. W. B. Nesbitt, Toronto, testified that he considered barley, Indian meal and herrings sufficient for a laboring man to do a day's work on in Canada. He quoted certain statistical tables, and in applying them to this country, the doctor stated that the cost of a good meal for a hard working man would be about three-quarters of a cent, this would be the cost of a good palatable meal, and a man would be able to do more work on it than on meat and potatoes. W. Hutchison, (McKay & Co.) miller, Ottawa, testified that they had lower prices for flour in the last three years than he had known for the ten years previous. Wm. E. Hamilton, B.A., T.C.D., Chatham, was tolerably well acquainted with the condition of the working classes in that town. He thought that in many cases the artisan classes are fairly comfortable. When they have good health and are economical, they can save a certain amount of money. Many however, were out of work a considerable part of the year, such as bricklayers and masons, whose chances are limited by the climate, while others again, are thrown idle through closing the factories shut down. J. Allenby, tailor, London, testified that the rent of a two roomed house, centrally situated in that city, would be about \$10 per month ; that rents had increased during the last five years, while wages generally have become lower. Mackay, retail grocer, Hamilton, said that taking the whole quantity of groceries an ordinary family would require, a man could supply himself now as cheaply as he could have done five years ago. J. J. Whitely, machinist, Hamilton, testified that he was only a few years out from England. In comparing the wages of his trade paid in England and Canada generally, he was satisfied that the employes wages were higher in London than here ; 36 or 38 shillings a week in England, is worth more than \$12 or \$14 a week here, that is by taking account of house rent, coal and provisions. J. Litton, driller, Kingston, said he was employed in the locomotive works, and his experience was that the cost of living in Kingston to-day was decidedly greater than it was five years ago. He found that meat, butter and provisions had increased in cost, while house rents had increased 20 per cent. during the past five years.

DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The evidence bearing on the size, style, sanitary conditions and surroundings of the houses usually occupied by the mechanical and laboring classes in Ontario, tendered to the Commission, was not as extensive or as definite in detail as could be desired with the view of indicating clearly what was required as remedial legislation, either of a municipal or of a parliamentary character. Still, the evidence of Messrs. Howland and Pearson, of Toronto, is suggestive enough as to the future result in that city of unrestricted license in the matter of house-building, without regard to necessary space, location, or proper sanitary conditions. While the growth of Ontario cities in the matter of population continues steady, although varying

in degree, yet the evidence does not indicate any tendency in the direction of increase in the building of tenement houses on the "flats" system. On the whole, the evidence leads to the conclusion that the dwellings of the working people are from fair to middling in the principal centres of population in Ontario, with considerable room for improvement. J. Falconer, carpenter, Toronto, had no hesitation in asserting that the dwellings of those who are sober and careful men, are much superior and better furnished at the present period than was the case twelve or fifteen years ago. He was satisfied also that the mechanical classes live in better style to-day than they did at the time referred to. A machinist, Toronto, said the condition of tenement houses in Toronto was better than that of a like class of buildings in the old country. There was more isolation here, as well as more room, but of course more had to be paid for it. Dr. Wm. Oldright, Toronto, testified with respect to the condition of workmen's dwellings. He found that the bedrooms were disproportionately small. J. H. Lumsden, printer, Toronto, said it had not come to his knowledge that many printers had become possessors of their own houses, but on the other hand he should certainly say that employers of labor had got rich. When he saw employers living in better houses he had a right to conclude that they were prospering. J. Hunt, moulder, Toronto, testified that the condition of tenement houses in that city was very poor, and that as a rule workmen lived in them only because they could not get better. He said it was a difficult thing to get good houses within reasonable distance of work at fair rent—men have to go long distances for them. T. Pickett, iron moulder, Toronto, testified that he had a family of six or seven, and that although he had not lost one day a month in years through neglect on his part, it would take him a thousand years to build a house in Toronto, if he continued to live in a respectable way, such as a workman is expected to live and bring up his family. He thought double tenement instead of single houses would be a benefit to workmen, and was of opinion that one of the great causes of high rent in Toronto was over-speculation in land. He was satisfied that rentals have increased in greater proportion than have wages. W. H. Howland, mayor, Toronto, testified that he had a pretty general knowledge of the houses of the poorer people of Toronto, through visiting them. He said there was very little system about these houses. Continuing, and in referring to size of houses and the question of sufficiency of air space, Mr. Howland said: "In St. John's ward you will find houses built in front and then others are built in at the back end, the result being that there is no space or air room, and they are very unwholesome. Many of these rear buildings are taken advantage of for bad purposes, especially when they fall into the hands of landlords, as they are very profitable. They are now falling into the hands of people who own a number of houses, and the system is wrong in every way. It is also wrong to put two or three families into these small houses of two or three stories. I think the whole question of artisan's dwellings should be as much under Government inspection as factories, and I think there should be prompter methods of dealing with cases where people are being crowded together to their injury, and in many cases their positive destruction. It has taken us nearly a year to get rid of one lodging house of bad reputation there, and in which hundreds of children had been ruined. I have heard of many cases where decent people were in two small rooms—decent people, but they were being injured physically, by being in close quarters. I do not say that we should have building laws which would increase the rents too much, as they are now too large under present wages but I think the inspection should be such that all really dangerous and unsuitable places, the number of houses on one lot and all that sort of thing, should be covered by Government supervision. You can never depend on city machinery for that sort of thing." C. Pearson, real estate agent, Toronto, testified that he had a large knowledge of the class of houses occupied by workmen, and that they pay more rent now than ten years ago—thirty to forty per cent. more in the centres, although the class of houses is pretty much the same now as then. He said workmen could rent cheaper houses on the outskirts of the city, but this would necessitate the expenditure of car fare. The working people as a class like to cluster in the centre of the city, so as to be as near as possible to their work; they put up with inconvenience rather than go farther away. He sold many houses to working people, part of the purchase money is paid in cash, and the balance in quarterly payments. It is their first thought to get the house paid for. These people



Mr. Pearson said, keep up their payments pretty regularly. Interest is paid on the whole amount generally, but the Government now has passed an Act under which the rate of interest must be on the sum remaining due. As to the sanitary condition of houses, the witness said they were pretty well drained, and being under the supervision of the city council, a policeman goes around to inspect them. If not carefully looked after the condition of the older and poorer houses would be bad; they have the old drainage and in a great many cases the old fashioned privy. He held that on the score of health it pays a man to put in a water-closet. J. Waddell, foreman in a house-furnishing wood-work factory, St. Thomas, said that as a rule, workmen in that city were in fair living circumstances as mechanics, but they had to be pretty saving. Some of them owned comfortable houses. He thought an eight-roomed house could be rented at from \$8 to \$10 per month on an average. S. Shoefelt, cotton-carder, Cornwall, thought the majority of working people in that town lived in rented tenement houses. He lived in one himself; contained five rooms, and the rent was \$7 per month. The company rented houses to work people; he was himself one of their tenants. None of the company's houses contained less than four rooms. He thought it likely that if a person is discharged from the mill that person would have to leave the company's house, but it was not compulsory on the part of employes to rent these houses. P. Dane, weaver, Cornwall, said that the houses generally occupied in that town by mechanics, were in good condition, they were healthy if kept clean. W. Stuart, jr., contractor, Ottawa, was pretty familiar with the condition of the working classes in Ottawa. He said: "I should say the condition of the working classes in Ottawa at the present time is very fair; most mechanics, probably two-thirds, own their houses and the property they live on. Of the laboring class a few own their own houses, but the mechanics as a rule have all pretty fair homes, and I don't hear any complaints." F. J. Farrell, printer, Ottawa, was acquainted with the class of houses that working people live in in that city. He said: "As far as I am acquainted with them, they are in a healthy condition. This is a small city, it is different from large cities; the houses here are not the same as in larger cities. The tenant has complete control of his house. The rents were raised with the prosperity of the times and are high; and there are houses in some parts of the town where several families congregate together, so as to lessen the rent. The rent of a six-roomed house within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the post office would average about \$9 per month. Some houses have been constructed in a hasty manner and are somewhat damp; others have been re-modelled, but have not been improved in the process, so far as health is concerned. They were built at a time when Ottawa was only a village, and are not suitable for a growing city." D. Tassé, printer, Ottawa, said that though not a landlord, he found the uses of the working people of the city of Ottawa pretty fair. He had lived in Montreal, and as a consequence, knowing the conditions in both cities, he would prefer living in Ottawa, as far as the houses were concerned. A. Short, printer, Ottawa, said that so far as workmen's houses were concerned in that city, he did not think he had seen worse. He had lived in Kingston, Toronto, Port Hope and Napanee, and in other places, and he never met with worse; that is, the houses rented by the working classes. He really thought it would be beneficial to have some of the Irish landlords imported to Canada.

**EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.**—The evidence on this subject, although not voluminous, indicates clearly two things: (1) That the Ontario "Compensation to Workmen for Injuries Act," (which has been further amended since this evidence was taken) has been of considerable advantage to wage-earners, and (2) that such an act should prevail in each of the provinces, or else that a Dominion Employer's Liability Act should be enacted by the Dominion Parliament, for the purpose of covering and overcoming the addition of things outlined in the evidence of Mr. Stephenson, iron-moulder, of Hamilton. F. Nichols, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, testified that according to the letter of the Ontario Employers' Liability Act, if a man is injured by machinery or anything of that sort, his remedy lies at his hand. Although the act did only be in force a short time, yet a number of cases had been brought into court under its provisions. He was of opinion that employers thought the act a step in the



direction of affording increased protection to employes, for they were insuring their men at their own expense in many cases. Employes in every province may bring actions for damages under the common law, providing employer's negligence can be proved, but in cases of contributory negligence, action may be taken under the provisions of the Ontario act. In so far as railways were affected by this act, if his memory served him rightly, the Grand Trunk was exempted from its operations for one year, because the company had at that time, and at the time of his giving evidence, a system of benefit insurance among their own employes. At the last session of the legislature they applied for a further extension of that period of exemption, and they are enjoying it yet. T. Webb, laborer, Toronto, said he was in England when the Liability act was brought into force there, and it made the employers more careful as respected the construction of scaffolds, it provided for four feet of boards on the outside, and besides that, there must be left two boards on every scaffold, with the view of breaking the fall, should a man fall. In England the scaffolds are put up by competent men, but here the builders do not usually have the requisite plant, and do not put up scaffolds as they should be put up, for want of the proper material. He would like a Canadian Liability Act on the lines of that of England. A conductor on the Grand Trunk railway testified that he believed if the Employer's Liability Act had gone into force without a proviso exempting the Grand Trunk from its provisions, a claim would be good in the event of a brakeman losing his life by falling off, or being injured through falling between or off the cars, and case of that kind. But the Ontario Government saw fit to exempt the Grand Trunk, owing to the fact of that road already having an insurance and provident society in existence, which the company claimed was sufficient to meet all cases of disability or death of the men in the employ of that corporation, although the men themselves pay the fees which support the society. A select committee of the Legislature considered the question last session, and debated whether the Grand Trunk should be permanently exempted or not. Since then, each employe being a member of the insurance and provident society, has sent him a series of questions by the committee of the Legislature, whether he would approve of the exemption under the act, of the company. Public notices are posted wherever employes are likely to receive those questions from the Legislature, containing Mr. Hickson's opinion that in case the employes decided to answer those questions against the views of the Grand Trunk, (that was the substance of these notices) he believed, as far as he knew, that the directors would consider it to be against their interests to continue the provident society, thus making a direct threat to the employes that if they signed those questions asked by the Government, in a manner opposed to the Grand Trunk, the men must abide by their actions, and the provident society may be discontinued. In that case the men who belonged to the society for a large number of years will have paid in their money for nothing—that is to the insurance fund at least—because when they paid in they looked for some benefit, and if the society were dropped their money would go for nothing. The employes of the Grand Trunk are compelled to sign papers, absolving that company from all responsibility in case of accident. I believed he knew men who would refrain from signing those Government questions through fear of the company. He believed also that the employes would prefer taking the act pure and simple, rather than that the Grand Trunk should be exempted because of its insurance and provident society, in which the men are not sufficiently protected besides being compelled to join it, and so much a month being kept out of their wages towards its maintenance. A conductor on the Canadian division of the Michigan Central railway, testified that in as far as he knew if a man in the employ of that road meets with an accident he must grin and bear it, as that company gives no indemnity in such instances. He had never heard of a man receiving indemnity from that company. J. B. Morford, St. Thomas, division superintendent of the Michigan Central railway, in reply to a question as to employes being required to sign a certain document, said: "I require our men going on duty on freight trains to sign an agreement that the company will not be held responsible or liable in case of accident to their person while on duty regard to coupling cars. We tender to every man who is employed on a train to couple a safe made on purpose to reach in and take hold of the coupling, and raise it up and enter it into the next drawhead, so that the man himself will not have to go in between

and in that case to compel him to sign an agreement that he will not hold the company liable in case he is hurt in such-and-such duties." A brakeman, St. Thomas, said he was employed as a brakeman on the Michigan Central. He worked on the way freight class of trains, and when he was engaged he had to sign a document protecting the company against actions arising out of accidents. There was no provident system on the road, similar to that of the Grand Trunk, nor was there any insurance system prevailing. They had no protection from accident at the hands of that railway company. He was not aware of the company ever furnishing medical attendance to men who were injured, and neither had he heard that the company ever paid the expenses of a man who was laid up. A. Short, bricklayer, London, stated that since the Ontario Employer's Liability Act came into operation, both employers and employes have exercised more care in the erection of scaffolding. In his trade as a rule the scaffolding is built by a carpenter, and if insecure they come on the carpenter or builder for damages. But as far as the act itself was concerned he did not think the workingmen, from what he could make out of it—although he had not seen it lately—would get any benefit from it. J. Stephenson, moulder, Hamilton, speaking on behalf of the Iron-moulders Union of that city, said: "We approve of the Ontario act, and ask for a Dominion act. If such an act cannot be applied to all the provinces it is not fair. For instance, a manufacturer in Ontario, is brought under the Employers' Liability Act, whereas a manufacturer in Quebec, who is turning out the same work, is not. The Ontario manufacturer is thus at a disadvantage. Either the Quebec Legislature should pass a similar act to the Ontario act, or the act should be passed by the Dominion Parliament, controlling the matter. We think it is unjust that the Ontario manufacturer should be placed under a special act, while a manufacturer in Quebec or any of the other provinces goes free. S. Greening, (B. Greening & Co.) Hamilton, testified that his firm manufactured general permeated metals, and held accident policies for their men; these are for providing manufacturers' indemnity against claims for accident, or in other words, transferring the firm's liability in such cases to the insurance company."

**FACTORY LAWS AND INSPECTION.**—The question of factory laws and their enforcement cropped up frequently during the examination of witnesses. Employers, workmen, and an Ontario factory inspector were among those questioned. F. Nichols, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, stated that the manufacturers had not shown any opposition to the Factory Act as a whole; and in this connection Factory Inspector Brown said that he personally knew of but one employer who had complained about the Act. That person did not think the government should interfere at all, but he had one hand nine years of age working for him. A. M. Wickens, stationary engineer, Toronto, said that one of the weak points of the Factories Act was that there were no inspection laws for stationary engines. Belts and other parts of the machinery could be inspected, but there was no compulsory inspection of boilers or engines, and the failure to inspect boilers led to accidents. A. W. Wright, journalist, Toronto, said that there was a prevailing desire on the part of labor organisations that there should be a general Factories Act. The Labor Congress meeting in Hamilton had passed a resolution in that direction unanimously. He thought, however, that if all the local governments passed an act containing the same provisions it would meet the requirements of the working classes. W. C. Teague, printer, Ottawa, thought that a uniform Factory Act throughout the Dominion under the auspices of the Dominion Government would be much better than the various provincial acts. Inspector Brown, however, did not believe that there was a general desire on the part of work people for a Dominion Factories Act. Several witnesses complained that the inspectors did not talk to the employes during their inspection, but passed through the establishment in company with the owner or foreman. A London cabinetmaker, for example, stated that when the inspector went through the shop he never spoke to anyone, but simply walked through. Witness at the time did not even know that it was the factory inspector. That official was not in the whole building five minutes, and never looked at the machinery or at the closets. On this point of interviewing the workers, Inspector Brown said that he found it very difficult to get any information from the men even where there was no one



present, and latterly he had taken no notice of them. In several cases, however, complaints had been sent to him by workmen in reference to matters. A Kingston cotton mill overseer said that the inspector had spoken to a number of persons while passing through the mill, and another witness held that it was a necessity that some one should go through the mill with the inspector. Some witnesses asserted that the inspectors were too hasty in their inspection, and that it was impossible for them to properly examine the machines or premises in the limited time spent in the inspection. On the other hand careful and thorough inspection was testified to by others, among them Joseph Firstbrook, box manufacturer, Toronto, who stated that three inspectors had visited his factory, and they had made so minute an examination that they had noticed a belt-hole in an out of the way place, and had given orders that it be boarded up, and the inspectors had also made them cover up another hole with a trap door. A number of witnesses said that none of the inspectors had visited their factories, nor had a copy of the Factories Act been sent for posting up. A St. Catharines witness, however, showed that there had not been time to get the act in good working order. Inspector Brown said that preliminary inspection of the factories of the province had been completed. His instructions were to visit the larger places and see how far they were complying with the requirements of the act. The inspectors took note of time worked by females and children, and also with reference to closet accommodation, fire escapes, fencing of belts and gearing, and hoists and elevators. For the first visit all the manufacturers were notified, but the inspectors had a right to go to any factory where they liked. Only in one case had he heard of any employer sending boys or girls home when the inspector was coming. In that instance the firm had two boys under packing cases while the inspector was going up stairs, and they sent them down by the hoist. The Factories Act could not be enforced where the number employed was under twenty. The inspectors were given to understand upon their appointment that the law must be enforced, and he had full power to enforce it, but he would not care to take proceeding against any violator in the first instance without referring the case to the government. Witness also stated that in cases where a room had been specially provided for as a eating room, many of the girls preferred to eat in their work room, as they seemed to think there was some sort of caste in the matter and would not make use of the other room. He had seen some places, notably moulding shops, that he did not consider comfortable. He had not found any "sweat shops," and as they did not come under the act he would be powerless in the matter. Such establishments had not the required number of hands. One important point brought out was the fact that already an improvement was observable in the matter of employment of children of tender years. Several factories were forced to discharge boys and girls too young for work, and some voluntarily sent away children upon reading over the act. It was acknowledged, however, that in some special cases children under age were permitted to remain at work. S. Carsle, dry goods merchant, contributed some interesting evidence on the need of extending the provisions of the Factories Act to dry goods stores, shirt and clothing factories, etc. In many such establishments in Toronto there is but one water-closet for both sexes, and this is often placed in a dark place in the cellar. Regarding the Early Closing Act, witness said that instead of the term "closing the same" the words "dismissing the hands" should be used, because sometimes the hands were kept three hours after the store was closed.

**FEMALE LABOR.**—The testimony brought out many interesting facts regarding female labor. The range of woman's toil is steadily extending, and establishments are employing them to-day where a few years ago the idea of their presence would be scout as an improbable thing. As to the desirability or otherwise of this extension of woman's work it is not the province of this summary to consider. In a few of these industries only a comparatively small number of females are employed, but in the cotton and woollen mills women are found in large numbers, in many instances greatly exceeding the number of males. In the matter of remuneration but few witnesses were found who could state that men and women were paid alike for equal work. Some thought it unfair that women should be paid less than men for the same work, while others boldly asserted that



male sex deserved higher remuneration. As to the powers of endurance of the two sexes, the preponderance of testimony was that women could not stand hard, constant work as men could, and that, save in exceptional cases, men engaged on piece-work paid women or girls working at the same task. Regarding the social conditions surrounding female labor, the bulk of testimony was strongly in the direction of a high degree of morality. There was little, indeed, to show that immoral practices were indulged in by the sexes coming together in the workshop or the factory. There was a deal said, however, as to the injurious physical effects caused by compelling female clerks to stand hours together behind a counter. One witness declared, and the testimony in general bore him out, that female labor was hard to organise. In fruit and confectionery establishments a large number of girls are employed packing and wrapping the various articles, and some are also employed in the bakeshop in certain cases. B. R. Nelles, of Grimsby, testified that during the latter half of the year he employs a considerable number of women and girls canning fruit. A. H. Pettit, of the same place, stated that he gave employment to females picking and packing peaches and pears. It was also shown that women were engaged in the manufacture of ornamental moldings in Toronto, whips and wire goods in Hamilton, besides doing what may be considered the rather masculine task of tinsmithing in the McClary works in London. The girls, and sometimes more, are engaged in a brass foundry in Toronto making sand molds for the moulders. At the Canadian Granite works, Ottawa, several girls were at the time placed on piece-work, but their hours were so irregular that they were not kept long. Many women and girls find employment in the cigar and tobacco trade. John R. B. Smith, a London cigar manufacturer, said he considered it more profitable to employ female than male labor. He, stated, however, that women did not become so expert as men. Men were not blacklisted, witness added, because they did not go on strike and never drank. R. J. Mills, of St. Catharines, believed it was possible for a female to become as proficient in cigar-making as a man. S. Hodgins, a Stratford cigarmaker, formerly of London, stated that women who had joined the union had been discharged, and had to go on the other side to get work. S. Oberndorfer, cigar manufacturer of Kingston, said that women do not work so hard as men do, as they were not so ambitious. They could do a more work than they usually do, but there was too much nonsense among them. J. A. Michorn, tobacconist, Toronto, said that he paid women the same wages as men, and that both sexes worked in the same room. The bookbinderies employ many girls. Several witnesses said that those working in the Dominion Government printing office at Ottawa, often had to work extra hours at night in the bindery. There is one calling in which a woman was not favorably commented upon before the commission. A sailor testified as to the undesirability of having female cooks on board sailing vessels. The witness bluntly stated that the captain would go below with the cook, leaving green hands on deck who did not know where they were, and the vessel would sometimes go on shore. A number of girls are employed at St. Thomas in the manufacture of featherbone, which is coming into general use as a substitute for whalebone. Female telegraph operators were reported in Toronto. It was claimed by the witness that in this line of work women did not attain to the same degree of efficiency as men, and that they were generally incapable of doing heavy press-work. In different cities a number of girls are employed as compositors and press-feeders in printing offices. It was asserted by some witnesses that these did not do their work as well as the males, partly because they got less pay. Two females were reported as belonging to the Toronto typographical union. Women are preferred in the work of sorting and packaging seeds, and in several instances, one witness remarked, they are better paid than males doing the same work. In millinery and dressmaking establishments, of course, the work is almost all done by women. A Toronto employing milliner stated that there were really more girls than men in the employment for. Public School Inspector Boyle, of London, put in a strong case for the better remuneration of female teachers. He said he knew female teachers who passed more pupils at every examination than did male teachers who were getting less than their salaries, and added that it was not his experience that in the maintenance of the female teacher was inferior to the male. Many female teachers were underpaid. Inspector Hughes, of Toronto, said that the masters were generally paid more

because they were the principals of the schools and had to exercise general management and supervision. A number of girls are employed in Toronto in the manufacture of paper boxes. It was remarked by the witness giving testimony regarding this industry that girls were harder to get in the summer than in the winter. In paper box making there was some work at which the girls had to be on their feet, and witness added that some of the girls preferred to stand. Boot and shoe factories employ a host of girls and women. One witness stated that skilled female operators in kid work were not scarce in Toronto. The tailoring trade provides work for many women, especially in the lines of pant and vest making. Some witnesses declared that women could not make good coats or vests. A London witness complained that there were some Italians who "take work home and run what are known as sweat-shops, and have a few slaves under them in the shape of women." He also added that women in Hamilton were paid only 60c. a day for sewing overalls. A foreman tailor of Hamilton said that women were paid at the same rate as men. A great deal of evidence was taken regarding the condition of shop-girls. Several witnesses pointed out that many of these girls were kept on their feet from morning till night, and in some instances there was no necessity for it. J. Oldwright, of Toronto, testified that it was harder on them to stand behind the counter than to walk about where the position could be changed. W. H. Howland, Mayor of Toronto, stated that it was within his knowledge that shop-girls had dropped behind the counter from weariness. R. Irving Walker, merchant, Toronto, said that there were more females employed now than formerly. Up to a certain extent women were more valuable than men as clerks, but when they got valuable they generally got married. In his store girls might sit during the time there were no customers there. Charles Bryson, merchant, Ottawa, said that he believed that a girl who was a saleswoman had to dress better than was under more expense in living than one working in a factory. T. Eaton, merchant, Toronto, said that in his store some young women were obliged to stand on their feet the whole time they were engaged there, but there were a great many girls in office and work shop who sat all day. For handling certain classes of goods he thought the services of women were equally as valuable as those of men, and they were paid equal salaries as near as could be arranged. R. Wilkins, Toronto, asserted that employers could get two or three girls' work for the price of one man, and instanced a case where a father was discharged because of the dulness of trade while two of his daughters were retained. Complaints were made by some witnesses regarding the system of fining in vogue in some establishments where female labor was largely employed, and it was also shown that in certain shops and factories females had not the desirable privacy in the accommodation for water-closets, etc. Factory Inspector Brown said that in some woollen mills he found that women were being employed longer than the law permitted, but the employers had promised to reduce the time to sixty hours. In the majority of factories women did not work so long as men. Witness also stated that in several places men and women were working in the same room but that that was not in contravention of the Factories' Act.

**THE FINING SYSTEM.**—Except as indicated in the evidence given below, testimony tendered the Commission does not justify the assumption that the system of imposing fines on employes prevails to any very great extent, either in manufacturing or in the mercantile pursuits of Ontario. T. Eaton, dry goods merchant, Toronto, testified that his hands were allowed one hour for dinner, and that if they were late in returning—being allowed five minutes grace—they were fined ten cents; this would be imposed for being late five minutes, unless a reasonable excuse were offered. He said the fines were deducted from the wages at the end of the week. C. Ross, merchant, Ottawa, had a system of fining salesmen, but it was never put in force. R. F. foundryman, etc., Walkerville, did not fine any of his employes, but if a man is half an hour late in the morning that man is docked half an hour. J. Stephenson, iron-moulder, Hamilton, had seen employes in his business fined so much for breaking an article, and they did not like it they could quit, because they could have nothing to say as to a reduction of the fine imposed. He added, however, that this system did not prevail now. S. Gilbert, hosiery manufacturer, said that fining was practiced in dry goods stores in that city.



turer, Dundas, said that time hands knew that if so long away they would be fined, and the fine would be in proportion to what they would earn per hour. ———, Ottawa, employed as folder in the Parliamentary printing office, testified that if she came in late a quarter of an hour the foreman would cut her short one hour. She knew the foreman to fine a girl for fixing her hair, or something of that kind. Miss ———, paper-folder, Ottawa, worked in the Parliamentary printing office and corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and added that she herself had been docked in her pay by the foreman just because she happened to displease him in something. She had seen other girls docked an hour because of being a few minutes late. F. Rogers, foreman in the bindery department of the Parliamentary printing office, Ottawa, testified, in rebuttal of the statements that fines were imposed for being late of a morning, that no system of fines existed in the office, but that where a girl made a practice of coming in late he would certainly take an hour off her, as something of this kind had to be done to secure order in establishments of the kind. He desired to say further that in addition to being allowed ten minutes in the morning, if the girls worked ten or fifteen minutes after six in the evening they were credited with an hour for it. A conductor on the Grand Trunk railway stated that in the event of a mistake on the part of a freight conductor the infliction and determination of a penalty therefor lay altogether in the hands of the superintendent, who may lay a man off for a month, may fine a man, or may inflict what other penalty he sees fit; he may discharge even. Fines were imposed quite frequently, and for very trivial offences in many instances. He had known an engine driver to be fined \$60. Offences and their penalties were not classified. In case of a simple offence—such a little thing as carrying a car without a bill, which would detain a car until a bill caught up to it—it would be heard by the assistant superintendent, who would decide the matter by fining the offender a day's pay or by administering a caution. If anything occurs of a more serious nature it goes to the general superintendent, and he decides the case and determines the punishment, the amount being at his own option. If the case is of considerable importance—if there has been a wreck or anything of that kind—it first comes before the divisional superintendent, who takes all the evidence in the case, and it is forwarded by him to a board of investigation, which sits in Montreal, and is composed of the heads of the department. This board meets once a month and adjudicates upon such cases and decides what punishment to be inflicted with the design of bringing a man into line again. Mr. Limebeck, cotton spinner, Hamilton, testified that he was employed in the Ontario cotton mill in that city. As to the fining of employés for being late in the morning or at noon, he never knew of a case in that mill, but sometimes they were fined for work which, in the manager's estimation, had been spoiled. He said he could not estimate what such fines would amount to in a month. J. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario cotton mill, Hamilton, said that no fines were imposed on employés for being late in the morning or at noon, but fines were imposed for bad work. Employés were fined if their work was very bad, a moderate fine, and paid nothing for doing it. They were not allowed to keep the work, merely that their labor is lost upon it. W. Willson, manager of the Kingston cotton company, Kingston, stated that no fines were imposed upon nor were the doors closed against employés of that company because of being late occasionally in the morning. Those who would not cure themselves of coming late would be discharged rather than fined. A. T. Knight, manager of the mill of the Canada cotton manufacturing company, Cornwall, testified that he had just come to the establishment and that the imposition of fines upon the employés went into effect before he came there. There was no rule that the wages of employés were to be docked because of their coming in late, but of course if any employé was habitually late some penalty would be imposed as a punishment—something of that kind, at the discretion of the overseer. A. J. Watson, secretary of the Canada cotton manufacturing company, Cornwall, said that very few fines were imposed by that company, but when imposed the cause therefor lay principally in bad weaving. Certain amounts of fine were stated for certain imperfections; there was a table to govern the imposition of fines, and if a weaver felt aggrieved in such a case he has the right of appeal to the superintendent. S. Shoefelt, carder Canada cotton mill, Cornwall, testified that he had charge of a room. He said that people were not fined for going in earlier than the rules state. No employés in his room were fined



except for breaking glass ; that was the only fine imposed, and even then if the case is exceptional it is let pass. A. Gault, secretary of the Stormont cotton mills company, Cornwall, testified that the amount of fines imposed on employes during the past year was \$545.44, and that no fines were imposed except for bad work—spoiled work. E. King, boss carder, Stormont cotton mills, Cornwall, during his examination stated that fines were imposed on children in these mills. Fines were imposed in his room for bad work, and he himself was the judge of this bad work. He said also, that fines were imposed both for negligence and for breakages. A mill operative, Cornwall, was employed in the lap-room of the Stormont cotton mill, and testified that at times the treatment of the employes by the overseers was bad. He said he looked upon the imposition of fines for spitting on the floors, and incidents of that kind, as bad treatment ; more especially as the printed rules did not provide that spitting on the floor would constitute an offence. A steam-fitter, Toronto, said that at a meeting of the bosses' union a law was passed imposing some fines, but he had never heard that this law was enforced. J. P. Watson, secretary and manager of the Cornwall manufacturing company, Cornwall, testified that fines were imposed in the weaving-room for incompetent work ; certain stated amounts for certain imperfections. If a weaver is fined and feels himself aggrieved he has a right of appeal to the superintendent, but a fine cannot be unjustly imposed because there is a table to govern the imposition of fines. T. Day, superintendent of the Cornwall manufacturing company's mill, Cornwall, said that employes of the mill were sometimes fined for other causes than bad work—for destroying property, neglect of work, going out without due notice, and being absent, but they were not fined for being late in the morning ; they lost the time only. A. French, woollen manufacturer, Ottawa, said he had to fine the weavers sometimes for bad cloth ; there was a notice up to that effect

**HOURS OF LABOR.**—In no phase of the investigation by the Commission were there more answers of a direct character evoked than were given as to the hours constituting a day's work in the several callings represented by witnesses in the places where the Commission hold sessions. That the length of the work-day, not only in every city and town but in every trade or calling as well, had been affected in the interest and to the benefit of the employe where organizations of workers had a footing is clearly demonstrated in evidence, although not, perhaps, under the head of "hours of labor." But even under the last mentioned heading it will be observable that, taking any specific calling, in places where organizations prevail there will be found the shortest hours of work. With the design of conveying a fair estimate of the difference in the working hours of the same callings in different places throughout Ontario, as well as to illustrate some phases of the question which were not previously known to the general public, the evidence given before the Commission is drawn upon to a much larger extent than has been deemed necessary in other instances. J. Davidson, agricultural wood-worker, London, testified that the men where he was employed worked ten hours per day for five days and only nine hours on Saturdays. W. Elliott (Elliott & Sons, iron founders), London, said their employes worked ten hours on five days and five hours on Saturday of each week. J. D. Nasmith, employing baker, Toronto, stated that journeymen bakers in that city worked nine hours per day on an average. W. Carlyle, employing baker, said that although the wages were practically the same now as they were five years ago, yet the hours had been reduced from twelve to nine per working day. A. W. Porter (McCormick Manufacturing Co.), London, testified that the firm manufactured biscuits, crackers, confectionery, etc. He said there was a peculiar arrangement prevailing in their establishment according to which all the hands take only half an hour for dinner, and by that means they make three hours, while the company concedes two hours, in that way enabling the employes to cease work at half-past twelve o'clock every Saturday. A. Bennett, journeyman baker, Kingston, said that bakers in that city could hardly measure the working hours ; the time varied from eight to fourteen hours per day, according to the condition of the fermentation. He said that they began work one morning in the week at three o'clock so as to make up for the Saturday afternoon which had been accorded them by the employers. W. Gibson, biscuit manufacturer, Ottawa, said his employes worked ten

hours per day or sixty hours per week. R. E. Jamieson, employing baker, Ottawa, testified that his men worked from five o'clock in the morning until half-past three in the afternoon of each day. T. Beckett, journeyman carriage builder, Toronto, said that men engaged in the production of a carriage in Toronto—the wood-worker, the blacksmith, the painter, and the trimmer—are supposed to work ten hours per day. G. Bonny, foreman blacksmith in the locomotive works, Kingston, said that blacksmiths in the employ of the company work fifty-nine hours per week. J. T. Harvey, blacksmith, Ottawa, said that men in his calling in Ottawa worked fifty-nine hours per week. T. Stoddard, pattern-maker and machinist, Ottawa, testified that there were machinists, moulders, blacksmiths and laborers employed in the shop he worked in. He said the number of hours per day varied according to the requirements, usually ten hours per day. When the men work overtime they receive one-and-a-half hour's pay for each hour worked. R. B. McPhadden, boiler-maker, Kingston, said that boiler-makers in that city work fifty-nine hours per week. W. J. Campbell, boiler-maker, Ottawa, said his employes worked ten hours per day. Miss ———, folder in a printing office, Ottawa, testified that nine hours constituted a day's work where she was working, and when she worked overtime she received extra pay for it. Miss ———, folder and stitcher in a printing office, Ottawa, testified that she was a forewoman and that the females under her charge worked from seven in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, although they have to work overtime occasionally and for which they receive extra pay. W. Thurston, boot and shoe upper manufacturer, Toronto, said the working hours of his employes were nine and a half per day for men, and on Saturdays in winter from 7.30 to 4, and in summer from 7 a.m. to 12; for women, 8 to 6, and from 8 to 4 on Saturdays in winter, and 8 to 12 in the summer months. J. Volume, journeymen shoemaker, Kingston, testified that in his trade in Kingston ten hours constituted a day's work. J. H. Lumsden, printer, Toronto, testified as to his experience in a paper-box factory and in doing so said that the young women employed therein worked nine hours a day for five days and had Saturday afternoons off. Referring to printers he said that in offices where union men work the hours were fifty-four a week, as to the hours worked in non-union offices he had no personal knowledge. H. T. Wood, manager of the box shock factory, Ottawa, said that the men and boys employed worked eleven hours per day—starting at six o'clock in the morning. J. Rymill, bricklayer, London, testified that the working hours in that city in the brick-laying trade were nine hours on five days of the week and eight hours on the sixth day. J. Rogers, cabinet manufacturer, Toronto, said that journeymen and others employed in that trade worked ten hours a day twenty-five years ago and they still worked the same hours. L. Gratton, cabinetmaker and joiner, Ottawa, testified that the working hours in his factory were ten hours a day for five days and nine hours on Saturday. H. Neilson (Johart & Neilson, furniture manufacturers), Chatham, said the men in the employ of the company worked fifty-nine and a half hours per week. J. Wolfe, of the London furniture company testified that their employes worked ten hours generally per day—fifty-nine hours and a half, and half an hour off on Saturday. J. Callow, carpenter, Toronto, said the rule of the trade in Toronto was nine hours a day and five on Saturday, but the men are compelled to break that rule or be discharged; he was discharged himself on account of refusing to work on Saturday afternoon on a job. J. S. Ballantyne, carpenter, Toronto, was of opinion that the nine-hour system prevailed generally in his trade throughout Ontario, and he found that where mechanics were working four or five hours less per week they also received higher wages. A. Henderson, carpenter, Detroit, testified that nine hours a day for carpenters was the rule in that city. H. Foster, carpenter, Windsor, said the working hours of carpenters in Windsor were nine hours a day. J. M. Green, manufacturer, contractor and builder, St. Thomas, said that his employes worked ten hours a day during most of the summer, but for some weeks past they worked only eight hours a day, with the view of keeping the same number of hands on. He paid his men by the hour. A. Smith, carpenter, Petrolia, testified that ten hours a day for six days in the week at carpentering was the rule in Petrolia. E. H. Hancock, carpenter, Hamilton, said that ten hours constituted a day's work at his trade in Hamilton, but he believed the organization in his trade was laboring hard to reduce these hours. W. Stuart, jr., contractor, Ottawa, employed stonecutters, bricklayers, masons, carpenters and laborers.



He said that ten hours was the regular time work for all, other than masons, bricklayers, stonecutters and carpenters, all of whom quit at five o'clock on Saturdays. T. Green, carpenter and builder, London, testified that he was an employer of labor and that the hours of labor were nine hours a day, except on Saturday when the men quit at five o'clock. Carpenters only worked eight hours a day in the winter time. W. J. McFarlane, carriage-maker, Toronto, said the working hours at his trade in that city varied from fifty-five per week in some shops to sixty in others. Where he himself worked the men quit work at twelve o'clock on Saturdays. W. H. Anderson, manufacturer of carriage wood-work, St. Thomas, testified that those engaged in his employment worked ten hours a day and six days in the week. J. S. Anthes, manufacturer of baby carriages, Berlin, said that all his hands worked sixty hours per week. C. Mackenzie, cartage agent of the Grand Trunk railway, Toronto, said they did not do all the cartage of the company; another firm did part of it. The firm referred to had some ninety men employed in Toronto. The men would average ten hours work per day, but in the very busy time they have to work longer hours. J. A. Rose, cigar manufacturer, London, said that the working time in his factory was nine and a half hours per day. R. J. Mills, cigarmaker, St. Catharines, testified that formerly he worked ten hours per day, now he only worked eight hours a day and did nearly as much work as he did formerly in ten hours. J. Bell, secretary-treasurer Ontario cotton mill, Hamilton, in speaking for that establishment said the hours of labor in the mill were sixty hours a week—eleven hours a day for five days and five hours on Saturdays. W. Birkett, secretary-treasurer Dundas cotton mills company, Hamilton, said that their employes worked sixty hours a week. They shortened the hours on Saturday and differed with the other mills in that they commenced work at a quarter to seven in the morning. A. G. Watson, secretary Canadian cotton manufacturing company, Cornwall, testified that the employes of that company are required to work sixty and a half hours a week—from 6.30 in the morning till 12 and from 1 till 6.30. An hour was allowed for dinner, except on Saturday, when the operatives leave the factory at 12 o'clock noon. J. Daley, foreman dyer, Stormont cotton mill, Cornwall, considered sixty odd hours rather a long week's work, and believed it possible to do the same work in a less number of hours. A cotton spinner, Cornwall, testified that working eleven hours per day. A. Gault, secretary of the Stormont cotton mills company, Cornwall, testified that the mills start at half-past six o'clock in the morning and knock off at half-past six in the evening; an hour is allowed for dinner, and on Saturday the working hours are from half-past six until twelve noon. W. Willson, manager of the Kingston cotton company, Kingston, said that the girls in the company's mill on that work are required to put in sixty hours per week. He held that the cotton mills of Ontario could not afford to run on eight hours a day. J. Wilkins, grocer, Kingston gave testimony as a Knight of Labor. He had heard it stated that the employes of the knitting mills only worked sixty hours per week, but this was not true. As he lived near the knitting mill he knew, as did others who were then present, what time the operative went to work. They work eleven hours a day, and on Saturday from half-past six o'clock in the morning till one—making sixty-one and a half hours per week, while they paid at the rate of sixty hours' work only. J. Walker, secretary-treasurer Crompton corset company, Toronto, testified that the working hours of the employes were, from 1st October to 1st March, 8 o'clock to 12 and from 1 to 6, and on Saturdays from 8 to 12; from 1st March to 1st October the hours are from 7.30 in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock. The average is forty-nine hours per week. Miss H. Gurnett, dressmaker, Toronto, was in business for herself. After quoting the rates of wages paid dressmakers generally in Toronto, she said that in earning the wages she mentioned women had to work ten hours per day with an hour allowed for dinner. R. Meek, journalist, Kingston, testified as to the working hours of male and female clerks in dry goods stores in that city. According to his estimate these hours were from 8 in the morning up to 6 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturdays when the hours ran to ten or eleven, or whatever time the business closed. C. Ross, merchant, Ottawa, said his female clerks worked from half past eight in the morning until six at night. He added that some of them worked until nine o'clock at night, but for this they were allowed one and a half hours in the day time. C. Bryson, dry goods merchant, Ottawa, testified that half the clerks in his employ came back



gain until nine o'clock every evening, and that for this they received no extra pay. The girls that remain until nine o'clock at night come on at eleven o'clock in the morning and are allowed two hours for dinner and supper. They work until nine in turn, alternate weeks. R. Chisnell (Hart Emery-Wheel company), Hamilton, testified that the employés of that establishment worked sixty hours per week. M. Campbell, manufacturer of faning mills, Chatham, said his employés worked fifty-nine hours per week—nine hours on Saturdays. D. Wilson, farmer, testified that he lived in the neighborhood of Chatham. He would call a good agricultural laborer one who was willing to get up at five o'clock in the morning, attend to the team and see to everything till eight o'clock at night. R. Brock, farmer, township of Enniskillen, Lambton, said he did not work less than ten hours a day on his farm. He had often worked eighteen hours a day in the harvest time but he did not work such long hours in the winter season. D. Rogers, farmer, Kingston, said the farmer's busy season lasted about four months in the year and that the average working hours daily during seven months was from twelve to fourteen hours. G. L. Holder, St. Thomas, testified that he was proprietor of a featherbone factory, Toronto, said that as a rule ten hours constituted the day's work of a moulder. J. Pierce, moulder, Toronto, thought the eight-hour movement should be carried in order to secure the half-holiday, which would be a benefit to all workmen. He held that if the eight-hour system prevailed in his trade it would increase the employés one in every ten, and this would to some extent reduce the surplus labor on the market, which, in his trade was one-third more men than the demand called for. R. Kerr, foundryman, Walkerville, said the working day in his foundry consisted of ten hours. J. McKenna, moulder, London, said that in McClary's shop where he was employed they averaged about eleven hours per day the previous summer as a day's work. T. Pumfrey, moulder, Hamilton, said he was in the employ of the Grand Trunk railway. The men in his shop began work at 7 o'clock in the morning and quit at 5:30 p.m. and at 12 o'clock on Saturday, making the hours from fifty to fifty-four per week. J. Milne (Burrows, Stewart & Milne), Hamilton, testified that the men working for the firm by the week worked ten hours a day for five days and nine hours on Saturdays. He thought they might as well work ten hours as eight or nine hours. J. McNeil, moulder, Kingston, said that machine moulders in that city worked about fifty-nine hours per week. W. Harty, managing director Canadian Locomotive and Engine company, Kingston, testified that the machinery moulders in the employ of the company generally put in fifty-four hours as a week's work. They worked ten hours every day except Saturday, when they put in nine hours. J. Peer, machinery moulder, Ottawa, said he worked by the day and put in ten hours each day. M. W. Merrill, foundryman, Ottawa, said his employés were supposed to work ten hours per day. B. R. Nelles, fruit and vegetable canner, Grimsby, employed women and girls principally. He paid them so much an hour, and they actually worked more hours in the week than would make six days, as they sometimes worked until ten o'clock at night. W. H. Williamson, gentlemen's tie manufacturer, employs girls as a rule and the working hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; but when he was busy the hours were longer. J. Gaskin, outside manager Montreal Transportation and Forwarding company, Kingston, in his evidence said that grain shovellers had no particular working hours, as when there was a fleet of vessels in they worked till the vessels were loaded. Sometimes they worked twenty or twenty-four hours without stopping, and then do no work for the following twenty-four hours. He had known shovellers to work thirty-six hours so as to prevent boats being delayed. T. Mackay, retail grocer, Hamilton, said that clerks in that business generally work from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; in summer from 7 to 7, and down to 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night; they had an hour for dinner and tea out of that. S. Leonard, hosiery manufacturer, Dundas, testified that he employed a great deal of female labor. He said they commenced at a quarter before seven in the morning and discontinued at 6:30 in the evening, taking one hour for dinner. J. Hewton, manager Kingston Hosiery company, Kingston, testified that about sixty or sixty-five employés of the company were females. The working hours in the factory were sixty hours a week. W. Risdon, manager Erie Iron works, St. Thomas, said their men worked sixty hours a week. H. T. Benson,

laborer, Toronto, said he was a member of the Builders' Laborers' Union, and that the rules of that body name nine hours as a day's work. E. Fitzthomas, Chatham, said he was a skilled hand in the agricultural works and that he worked fifty-nine and a half hours a week—nine and a half hours on Saturday. J. Hayman, builder and contractor London, said his men worked only nine hours a day. H. Baudin, farmer, Pittsburgh Frontenac, said there was no limit as to the working hours of farm laborers; he himself had worked eighteen hours per day, and worked cheerfully. A lock-laborer, Ottawa, in testifying to the extremely long hours put in by the lock-laborers on the Rideau canal said that they put in all the day time as well as all the night time. In explaining the system he put the case as follows: "I commenced to work on the 1st or 2nd of May, and I lived there at the locks until the last day of November. There may be days when I would get a few hours' rest during the day, and nights when I would get a few hours during the night, but there is pretty near as much work at night as there is in the day time. I have worked from twelve o'clock on Sunday night until half-past one o'clock on Wednesday night with two hours sleep. I get \$1.25 a day, and that includes the night. Night and day are both alike to us fellows." Another lock-laborer, Ottawa, endorsed the evidence of the last witness, and desired to add the following: "I think the hours we work too long for any man to stand it. We work without sleep at all hours, and without meals sometimes. We may commence at 12 o'clock on Sunday night and work all night and we have got to stay out until we have done our work for the time, which is generally 9 or 10 o'clock on Monday morning, before we go to our breakfast. Sometimes we take breakfast and dinner together, and I think it is a very hard thing, after working all night, to have to turn out again and get no rest, and get nothing extra for it." W. Anderson, book-keeper (J. R. Booth, lumberer and mill-owner) thought their men worked eleven hours per day, and believed the night gang in the mill worked one hour shorter time, but he was not quite sure. J. Henderson, manager for J. McLaren & Co., lumber merchants, Ottawa, testified that the men in the saw mill and lumber yard worked from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, with an hour for dinner, while the men in factory or mill worked ten hours a day. —, Ottawa, testified that he was fourteen years of age and was working in Booth's lumber mill in that city. His working hours were from six o'clock in the morning till twelve noon; he got fifty or fifty-five minutes for dinner, and after dinner they worked until half-past six o'clock at night except on Saturday when the hands quit at six o'clock in the evening. He said also that the little fellows who worked in the mill at night begin at seven o'clock in the evening and work until five o'clock the next morning. G. L. Chitty, book-keeper (Messrs Gilmour & Co., lumber merchants), Ottawa, testified that the firm employed in the woods and in the mills, about 1200 men. Those employed in and around the mill worked eleven and a quarter hours a day. P. Chabot, dry goods merchant, Ottawa, said he knew a little of the class of people who went to the shanties in winter. He said these men were working from early morning, as soon as it was daylight, until it was dark; and that during the spring drive they worked between sixteen and eighteen hours a day. J. Doty, manufacturer of steam engines, etc., Toronto, said his employés worked on an average fifty-seven hours per week. They worked until four o'clock on Saturday during the winter, but quit at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday in the summer time. R. McKay, foreman of car department, Michigan Central railway, St. Thomas, said the employés in his department worked nine hours a day for about three and a half months in the year—from about the middle of November until the first of March, and for the rest of the year they worked ten hours per day. J. Burns, manufacturer of engines, etc., London, said that when on full time his men worked sixty hours per week. A. Perry machinist, Kingston, said that machinists in that city worked fifty-nine hours a week. M. Shields, marble-cutter, Ottawa, stated that the men in his trade in Ottawa work ten hours a day. Mr. —, Ottawa, worked in a match factory, commencing work at six o'clock and quitting at six in the evening, and at five o'clock in the evening on Saturdays. These hours included an hour for dinner each day except Saturday. R. H. Morgan miller, Hamilton, said that his millers work day and night during fall and navigation. In such times two gangs are on, changing at twelve o'clock day and night, and each gang runs twelve hours. Ald. W. Hutchison (McKay & Co., flour millers), Ottawa, testified



that their millers worked about eleven hours per day. G. Harris, painter, Toronto, said that as a body the painters of Toronto worked by the hour. J. E. Smith, painter, Chatham, testified that ten hours a day and six days constituted a week's work at the painters' trade in Chatham. C. A. Passmore, painter, London, testified that the trade in that city counted fifty-four hours as a week's work. G. Metcalf, painter, Hamilton, testified that the trade in Hamilton worked ten hours a day in summer and in winter about eight hours. G. R. Rundle, contractor and builder, Toronto, said that plasterers work nine hours a day. W. Stuart, jr., contractor and builder, Ottawa, said that ten hours constituted a plasterer's day's work. S. J. Dunlop, printer, Toronto, said the hours of labor in his trade for those who worked on time were fifty-four hours a week or nine hours a day. W. A. Clark, printer, London, said he believed there were no definite hours, but those who worked on time put in fifty-six hours per week, while the average hours of a morning paper compositor were fourteen per day. G. Harper, printer, Hamilton, testified that in job printing offices ten hours constituted a day's work, while the hours worked on time on morning papers were about nine daily. W. Nesbitt, printing pressman, St. Catharines, said that fifty-eight hours a week was the time set by the St. Catharines Typographical Union. L. W. Shannon, newspaper proprietor, Kingston, said his men were supposed to work ten hours a day, but they get off on Saturdays when the paper gets out—between half-past four and five o'clock. W. McMahon, book-keeper Parliamentary printing office, Ottawa, testified that all the employes worked on time, and said that those employed as day hands worked fifty-four hours a week, while those who worked as night gangs put in only fifty hours per week. A freight conductor on the Grand Trunk railway testified that through trip conductors have to stand out on duty until that trip is finished—liable to last anywhere from six to twelve hours, and in case of accident or delay it would be longer. He said the average trip, taking the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central railways into consideration, would be about ten hours. Eight hours' rest was allowed on the Michigan Central, while on the Grand Trunk railway conductors have a right of booking for twelve hours, but if a man does this he is thought to be overdoing it. A freight conductor, Canadian division Michigan Central railway, testifies that conductors were often thirty-six straight hours on duty; he was in thirty-six hours at a time himself and only received the same amount of pay as if the trip lasted only six hours, as they were paid by the trip and not by the time taken in making it. A locomotive engineer, St. Thomas, testified that the working day of a locomotive engineer was supposed to be eight hours, but they were frequently called on to do twenty-four hours. He said that when a man has been on for twenty or twenty-four hours he is not fit to exercise that vigilance which is absolutely necessary for the safety of himself and the locomotive and train. J. B. Morford, St. Thomas, division superintendent Michigan Central railway, testified, in speaking of freight trains, that the average time made with a man during several months was about nine hours thirty minutes train time, from the time they reported at the station for duty and the time they got into the terminus. He said that by arrangement with engineers, conductors and brakemen, the company paid them extra when on duty over twelve hours at a time. A brakeman, M. L. R., St. Thomas, testified that on an average he was eighteen hours on each trip. He made two round trips a week, or seventy-two hours' work. They had no regular resting time between trips, as they had to go when called on; and they had to work at night as well as in the day time. J. Hall, foreman at the locomotive works of the G. T. R., Hamilton, said that under ordinary circumstances an engine driver and fireman work nine hours per day, but owing to exceptional circumstances—a break-down on the road, snow-storm or anything of that kind—he had seen it run up to forty hours of continuous service, and the men are required to keep awake during the whole of that time. After a man completes his trip of nine hours he may take as long a rest as he wishes, but the usual time taken was ten or twelve hours. If a man desired one or two days off after anything special he simply enters in a book provided for that purpose: "I will report when I am ready for duty." J. T. Carey, secretary of the Seamen's Assembly of L. Canada, in speaking of the working hours of sailors, said: "A great many times you work all the twenty-four hours; you always work at least sixteen. I think on average sixteen, if no more, during the season. You get no rest at all in the canal."



R. B. Osborne, secretary Osborne-Killey manufacturing company, Hamilton, testified that their employes worked ten hours in summer and nine and a half hours in winter. P. G. Nash, managing proprietor Canadian granite company, Ottawa, said the employes worked ten hours a day except on Saturday when they left work at noon. J. J. Franklin, superintendent of the Toronto street railway, testified that in all the department men work six days a week, except the stablemen, who have to work on the mornings and evenings of Sundays in attending the horses. He said that as near as he could get at it conductors and drivers on the road worked about eleven and a half hours per day, or sixty-nine hours per week of six days. J. Wren, tailor, Windsor, testified that he was a journeyman at his trade, and that in the busy time they worked from ten to sixteen hours daily, while in the slack time sometimes they did not work two hours per day. T. Allan, telegraph operator, Hamilton, said in his evidence that operators averaged nine hours a day on day work and eight hours for night work. G. T. Tuckett, tobacco manufacturer, Hamilton, testified that his employes worked nine hours a day, and that in the winter time they started at 7:30. J. R. Brown, factory inspector central district, Toronto, found that in a majority of factories, with the exception of woollen mills, women do not work as long as men. T. H. Taylor, woollen mill owner, Chatham said his employes worked sixty hours a week and they quit at 5:30 on Saturday evenings. A. French, proprietor New Edinburgh woollen mills, Ottawa, said that the employes in his mill worked sixty hours a week. J. Joyce, blacksmith, Petrolia, stated that he manufactured and exported oil-well tools and that the men in his shop worked ten hours a day. He said also that while other employing blacksmiths in Petrolia came down to nine hours a day in winter he had never done so.

IMMIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS.—The evidence elicited on the subject of immigration and its effects may in Ontario be summed up fairly in saying that the farmer, while admitting that the supply was on the average equal to the demand warmly approved of the incoming of unlimited numbers of farm laborers because they were at least fair opportunities open to them to in time secure farms of their own; the mechanic on the other hand, and by reason of his experience, is opposed to a system of immigration involving the expenditure of any public money in its furtherance or support, and through which he is placed at a great disadvantage, he claims, in the sale of his labor; and, lastly, the philanthropist and the relieving officer are witnesses to the fact that undesirable people—some of poor-house taint, others of criminal predisposition, and a percentage of paupers—found their way to Canada under the federal immigration system. J. Allenby, tailor, London, said that immigration affected his trade. He had not experienced this in Toronto, as he had to vacate for immigrants. J. Andrews, farmer Southwold, testified that a few immigrants found their way into that neighborhood. One of these he himself had employed last summer was an immigrant. Those who came that way usually found employment. He was at the immigration shed in Toronto last spring, and he found it hard to get one, as whenever a lot came in they were taken up directly. H. Baudin, farmer, Pittsburg, testified that farmers had not a good class of laborers for some years; for the last ten years the majority had not been of a good class. He said the majority of agricultural laborers drift to the cities; they very seldom go back to the farms. In answer to the question "Suppose a man has got six hours to rest, what can he do to improve his intellect?" Mr. Baudin replied: "He has a long winter study in. Harvest is a busy time; we work eighteen hours, and the men are compensated. Work is generally from sunrise to sunset. Machinery has displaced labor to a large extent on well-cleared farms. The self-binder has done away with many men in this section, and where a binder is used it displaces four men in the field. I have conversed with immigrants; on 2nd January I overtook a young man lightly clad; he had just come out of the Kingston hospital. He came out last spring from Dublin. He said he had a good situation in Dublin, and was advised by an immigrant agent to come to Canada. He was deceived." W. Bell, relief and health inspector, London, did not find many immigrants applying for relief. He had three or four families on the books who

ad landed during the summer, and they were pretty hard up. He thought they suffered less this year than in former years through pauper immigrants, but some come every year. J. Brick, carter, Hamilton, alderman, said the general condition of the workingman of that city was very poor. The cost of providing for the number of daily applicants to the mayor for assistance was something enormous. He assigned the prevailing system of immigration as the chief cause of the distress, as lots of men arrive in this country and have not a dollar, and their families are destitute, and they have to live on the rest of the people. In his opinion the present system of immigration brings agricultural laborers to this country, and they work on the farms and afterwards flock into the towns. Where one man is now employed on a farm there used to be twenty-five, and he thought the sooner they stop the system of immigration by which men are imported into this country the better. As regards the bringing in of children, he thought Canada could raise all the children required. Robert Brock, farmer, township of Enniskillen, testified that quite a number of agricultural laborers had arrived in that township during the previous two or three years, and all of them found employment as soon as they came. He did not know that any of them had settled down and become permanent settlers in the neighborhood. J. Burns, laborer, London, being asked if immigration affected his business, replied: "Yes, I believe immigration has a tendency to pull down the wages of laboring men. The majority of immigrants coming out here are naturally laboring men, and some of them are induced to leave the old country by advertisements. In fact that was one of the inducements that led me to leave the old country. I saw an advertisement of the Allan line saying that there was plenty of land here and that laborers were wanted in every part of Canada. When I got out I found there were already too many here." B. Cameron, moulder, Hamilton, said the moulding like all other trades suffered through immigration. In illustration he pointed to the fact that when there was a strike on at Furney's in Toronto at one time that firm was charged with importing some men from the old country. Wm. Cooper, working jeweler, Toronto, thought there were more men of his calling from England in this country at the time of giving his evidence than there were Canadians. He had reason to believe that firms in Canada make it a point to bring men out from centres of trade in England to Canada. There was one firm especially in Toronto that did this. He did not know the form exactly in which they bring them, but they guarantee them a situation. He believed the firm referred to had a man in Birmingham, in the jewelry business, who gets them men on their writing to him. They pay the passage, and after the men come out they take off so much a week for their passage. He had heard several who had come out here remark that they were greatly disappointed. J. Crowley, journeyman shoemaker, Windsor, on being asked if he had anything to say on the labor question generally, said he believed that the present system of immigration was one of the greatest injuries that could be inflicted on Canada. He spoke of immigration as he understood it, aided or assisted by funds from the Dominion or Provincial governments, it was immaterial which. J. Davidson, agricultural wood-worker, London, said immigration interfered with his trade, as people came into the city every day and hired themselves at a cheaper rate than the employers can regularly get men for. E. Dennis, builder and contractor, Toronto, said in effect that he never heard of carpenters being brought under contract into Canada from abroad. He thought that most of the time for years past the carpenters have been well employed, and for several years past almost every carpenter could be employed all the year round. He would be able to work two hundred days at least in the year. R. Greer, laborer, Kingston, found that immigration affected the Kingston labor market by glutting it. Immigrants work for less wages than the men here already, or at least contractors pay them less, because they are as a general rule, not competent men to do the work. W. H. Howland, mayor of Toronto, gave a lengthy statement of his experience and views upon the subject of immigration. He stated that not only as mayor but as private citizen for the last eleven years he had been working as a labor of love among the poor of Toronto, and as a consequence he had considerable knowledge of their ways, their difficulties and their circumstances. Speaking of those who sought assistance and the causes of destitution, he said the first cause was, of course, drinking; the second cause was the sending out to this country of people who are unsuited to make a living here; the sending out of great numbers of people who have



got the poor-house taint, and who will never do good anywhere. These are sent out in various ways. Up to the last two or three years our Government machinery was used very largely for the purpose of relieving poor-houses. As a visitor to the house of industry he had come across a class of people from a certain place in Ireland; they were thoroughly unsuited for this country. They were demoralised and all the spring was taken out of them for honest or faithful work. In the same way there has been progressing for some time an immigration from England, from the different poor-house unions; they can be traced in certain streets of the city. For instance, in East London they are now sending out families of eight or nine children and sometimes more. It makes one feel that the children might have a chance, but the parents are unsuitable, having no courage, or pluck, or hope, they drop at once into the old habit of depending on chance work or assistance. They had been so much in the habit of getting help from others that they do not think of being able to help themselves; in fact they are a helpless immigration. Speaking of orphan boys, he said, many are sent out by the poor-law unions who have nobody to look after them, and he thought that that was a very wicked way of sending them out. Somebody agrees to find them a place; they are put into a place, but if they are not well placed they drift back to the street. Some of them do well, but it is a wickedness and a hardship to send them out in this way. As a cure for this he thought Canada should adopt the American principle, which would prevent them being sent out. He thought the country should stop helpless people who are going to suffer; stop them at the border. In this country the climate produces more suffering than in the old country, and he did not think it fair to send to Canada people known to be paupers and that we can not make men of; but he would be very sorry to limit a class of immigrants of which there was any chance of success. W. R. James, printer, St Catharines, said that in his opinion immigration tended to the lowering of wages; the immigration of laboring classes, whether mechanics or ordinary laborers, was injurious to those of that class already in the country. W. J. McAndrews, printer, Hamilton, stated that in his opinion it was wrong on the part of the Government to assist immigrants to Canada. He knew this was being done all the time. He believed that the Government pays the Allan steamship line to bring them out; he knew it to be so. There were deaf and dumb printers who came to Hamilton and applied to the mayor for charity. They went to Montreal, and went there on money furnished in Hamilton, but they came out by other people's money. W. J. McFarlane, carriage-maker, Toronto, testified that immigration interfered with his trade; for when immigrants come first they take cheap wages to get instruction. This interference in his trade came most from the Scotch and Irish. J. McKenna, moulder, London, said immigration did not affect his trade to a large extent, although quite a number were coming in from the United States and from England. R. B. McPhadden, boiler-maker, Kingston, testified that from personal experience he was justified in asserting that immigration interfered with and affected boiler-makers by overcrowding the market. Miss Machar, secretary of the relief association, Kingston, in speaking of the applicants for relief said that a good many of the families where there were men, were families who had recently arrived; families who arrived a month or two before the winter began. They were idle through no fault of their own, but they could not get work. She thought that half those seeking relief were immigrants. Those who sought relief this winter were nearly all new arrivals. Continuing her evidence as to the condition of some applicants for assistance, she said: "We found a family in great need, with hardly any covering. The father had been a coachman in Cornwall, receiving £20 a quarter [£20 a year more likely] and a free house, yet he had been induced to come out here, where he had been unable to get a coachman position, and had been out of work till his family was nearly starved." R. Mee, journalist, Kingston, had his attention drawn to cases of very indiscreet immigration that is cases of men being sent to this country without means or aims, and perfect penniless. Those people in his opinion should not be sent here to add to the glut of labor in our market, but he was not opposed to the immigration of good men. R. J. Menzis, manager of the Producers' Oil Refining Co., Petrolia, held that immigration interferes with labor in any business, because if an employer can hire a man for 75 cents a day he will make it his business to educate that man. C. A. Passmore, painter and



decorator, London, said that immigration did not affect his trade now as much as it did former years. The immigrants as a rule came from the old country; those who came were not up to the class of work required; they had not served a regular apprenticeship and were not *bona fide* workmen. S. Peddle, cabinet-maker, London, testified that so far the laboring classes were concerned he thought there were too many of them in the London market; many seeking laboring work and could not get it. In reply to the question "Does immigration interfere with your work?" he said, "Yes, it does considerably. We have Italians who come out and work at prices which we will not accept; I know of no smart mechanics laid off for three months in this city on that account, although they had been working here for many years. At the same time there were immigrants here who were green, and who could not speak the language, at work because they would take a job for a little less money. These immigrants came to London direct and were assisted."

Perry, moulder, Kingston, said that in his opinion immigration had not affected his trade to any extent in Kingston. J. R. Pettit, farmer, Grimsby, had no difficulty in getting hands when he wanted them, but sometimes in summer there was a scarcity. T. Amfrey, moulder, Hamilton, thought the greatest evil workingmen in the Grand Trunk works complain of is assisted immigration, besides which a man beginning on the first of a month has to work until the 11th of the next month before he gets any pay. D. Rogers, farmer, Kingston, had employed immigrants who had come to him with nothing; they had come out themselves at first, and afterwards sent for their families; he could quote three or six instances. J. Roney, house-painter, Toronto, said a great many old country immigrants come to Toronto, and that they had a tendency to work under the pay that Canadian painters receive, but of course these were exceptions. Edward Taylor, city relieving officer, Toronto, testified that he found a great many recently arrived immigrants among the applicants for relief; that applicants are principally men, and many of whom "If you give me work I will not go to the charity." He thought the city could not fitably provide work for those men and thus avoid giving them relief, because he noticed that when men were employed by the day on the Don improvements there were fewer applications for relief. While the city had some chronic paupers, still Mr. Taylor believed that many of those applying for relief would prefer getting work. A. Short, bricklayer, London, said that immigration hurts his trade in that city. This resulted because of bricklayers coming in there while there was not work enough for residents. He thought most of those immigrants came from the old country; very few from the United States. Many of the former told him they were better off in the old country than here. J. Smith, Dominion immigration agent, Hamilton, in detailing the system under which he was employed, said that, as far as the Dominion Government was concerned, assisted passages had ceased. As to the character of immigrant children his opinion was favorable with the exception of one class—that from the reformatories and industrial schools in the old country. He found that that class of children, having been committed to the industrial schools or reformatories either for vagrancy or crime, are apt to lapse back under temptation here or elsewhere. Thomas Stewart, (Stewart & Fleck) machinist, Lawa, was of the opinion that most of the strikes in Canada were caused by the importation of foreign labor; laborers from countries outside of Canada, who come here and are going to work at lower wages than Canadians. The result is that Canadians are asked to work for less wages than they can live upon, keeping the long and hard winter in view, and the result has been dissatisfaction and strikes in various parts of the country. He said that this always would be so as long as the same principle of supporting foreign labor exists. As a Canadian workman he objected to having the workingmen of foreign countries brought here, and assisted to come here, when there is not sufficient employment for those who are resident in the country. In reply to the question "Will you say what foreign countries?" he replied: "Any country outside of Canada is a foreign country, in my opinion. I say anything outside of Canada. I object to those people being brought to this country—assisted into this country to compete against us. That is what I mean. Fortunately I am interrupted and prevented from giving free expression to my thoughts. In, as I said before, not having had the experience of a Canadian winter they work at lower wages in the summer than we, as Canadians, with a practical knowledge of what a winter is, can possibly do. In some trades in this country it is only practicable to

work during the summer months. A great many of these men, such as stonemason bricklayers, plasterers, and so forth, are idle, practically speaking during the winter; they have to go and work at some other business—some as common laborers in a shop, and thereby enter into competition with our laborers for the winter.” R. Symons, shoemaker, London, said the contention of workingmen was that while the Government taxes everything that is imported which the workingmen have to consume, and make them pay high prices in consequence of that, they, at the same time, import labor to compete with our workingmen, and thus the latter are placed at a disadvantage. In concluding Mr. Symons said, “We are opposed to the whole system of assisted immigration on the grounds; we are opposed to immigration as workingmen, but we are especially opposed to the system of assisted immigration.”

**INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.**—The question of industrial and technical training, either as an adjunct to the public school system of the country, through the medium of evening classes and night schools, is one that is each day receiving increased attention in Canada, and more particularly in the province of Ontario. The volume of evidence tendered before the Labor Commission, and bearing directly on the subject, gives ample testimony to the fact. All the witnesses were in accord as to the great necessity existing for the creation of some system under which such training could be imparted, but there was some difference of opinion as to the form that system should assume at its inception. The tenor of all the evidence taken, and bearing on industrial and technical training, may be fairly inferred from the following, which is submitted as being also representative of the views of different classes of the general community on the main issue:—Wm. Houston, librarian of the Ontario Legislative Assembly, in the course of a lengthy statement, among other things said, “Speaking of the artisan class, I would not be understood as saying that their condition has not been absolutely improved. I think they are absolutely better off than they were. Relatively they are in some respects worse off, and I believe they are bound to be worse, unless something can be done in the way of technical education.” W. H. Howland, Toronto, would combine technical education with ordinary public school education. He held that if the country is to have first-class workmen, it must have a definite system of apprenticeship, and carry it out. As to the Mimico industrial school, he explained that it was modelled on the English system. The pupils are so taught as to be able to do anything about a farm—the handling of horses, sowing, planting, the use of implements, simple carpentering work, mending harness, etc.—so that when a boy is given out to a farmer he finds him posted in the very thing he wants. In this school it is sought to train the boy to use his mind, his hand and his eye together, so that when he is turned out he will be able to learn any trade, and will not be merely stuffed up like the laborer now to be seen turned out of the public schools. J. Bain, librarian of the free library, Toronto, testified in answer to the question, “Do mechanics as a rule seem to take advantage of the opportunity to study mechanical works in your library—in other words, is their reading more particularly confined to these, rather than to other kind of works?” that that was a very difficult question to answer, but from the condition of the books on the shelves—those referring to the arts—he was satisfied they were extensively read, because a great many are very much worn. During last year, 50 volumes in round numbers in the arts were circulated for home reading, in addition to those used in the library. C. T. Campbell, M. D., London, thought there could be no question as to the advisability of technical education. His opinion was that some of the present course of instruction in public schools might be dropped, and in view of the large number of boys who develop into mechanics, the elements of science as applied to mechanics introduced in their place. J. Galt, civil and mechanical engineer, Toronto, said he had some experience in the industrial or technical education of young people. He had taken considerable interest in the subject since he came to this country, and found there was a great necessity for it. There was now in this country nothing comparable between common school education and university education. The most important



education of a practical kind is obtained after a boy leaves school, and enters a distinct trade, calling or profession. There are no facilities of any consequence whereby a workman can become conversant with that instruction necessary to fit him to be a good workman, well up in the practice and theory of his business. There are really no facilities of that kind now. He knew that in a great many universities they were introducing practical work by means of workshops, and as to this phase of the subject, his words were: "You cannot make that shop work take the place of apprentice work, or of boys going to learn a trade, but it is thought that if they get theory combined with that amount of practical training, students will have a pretty good idea of practical work, and be more competent. It can never, however, take the place of apprenticeship, or the thorough work of a workman, no more than the work in the evening classes can make a thoroughly theoretical man of a workman, but at the same time it places him in a superior position in carrying on his trade." John Galbraith, professor of engineering, Toronto, said he was connected with technical education only in the teaching of engineering at the school of Practical Science in Toronto. He held that it is quite certain that every workman, no matter what trade he is in, would be benefited by having better opportunities for learning the theoretical side of his work. If boys are to be taught trades, such as blacksmithing, carpentering, and work in a mechanics' shop, he said, it could be easily seen that the expense of that would be on a scale, if efficiency was to be secured, that would make it altogether impossible. He did not think it at all possible to teach trades generally, except as they are being taught now—that is to say, by a boy going to learn a trade for himself. At the same time he thought there were certain parts of theory connected with each trade that a man or a boy should know more fully, and that knowledge they have no chance of acquiring as things are at present. He declined to the belief that perhaps the best way to secure it would be by means of night schools. Boys or men working at trades cannot give up time in the day; it is utterly useless to think of it. He pointed out, also, that boys until thirteen or fourteen years old go to school, and then go to a trade; they could learn the theoretical part at a night school. He thought the only kind of successful teaching in that way has been by men familiar with the trades taught; he did not think the ordinary school teacher can teach the theory of blacksmithing, carpentering, or anything else. In answer to the question, "Should not the children, while attending school, be taught generally the use of ordinary tools, the natures of woods, the properties of metals, and so on?" Professor Galbraith replied: "I have very little confidence in anything of that kind. I do not think it would be worth a snap of the fingers, because there is nothing systematic in it. They are all separate and individual facts, and they would go through a boy's mind like a receipt in a cook book. Learning a few little facts of that kind does not constitute training. Take a boy of fourteen who learns a little carpentering, and the use of tools. I can hardly imagine what could be taught but a little theoretical knowledge regarding different things; but when he has obtained that knowledge you have not educated him. The idea of taking a little of this and a little of that, whether it is wanted or not, is perfectly absurd, and a waste of energy and time." Joseph Wright, employing plasterer, Toronto, said that in his opinion, bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons and plasterers, should certainly have technical schools as much as their children should be instructed in the public schools. J. Dixon, carriage builder, Toronto, thought technical instruction would be beneficial to boys, but did not think they would avail themselves of it. H. Lloyd, journeyman carpenter, Toronto, had always thought that there should be a technical school for the province of Ontario, under the control of the Government of the Dominion, with, of course, competent instructors to impart the scientific part of education to the men in the evenings, and in the daytime in the winter season, when they are not very busy. He did not think it would be possible to attach any portion of the training to the public schools. A. M. Wickens, stationary engineer, Toronto, on being requested to make any suggestions he desired to the Commission, on this subject, said: "Yes; the engineering people of this country want a technical school very badly. If we want a high-class engineer, we have to send to England, Scotland, or the United States. Young Canadians go to the United States, to the technical schools of that country, and the result is that they stay there, getting the best situations in the country. I was looking



a short time ago at a list of the Boston technical school, and I found twenty-seven Canadians who had passed through that school, and had remained there, getting exceptionally high salaries for works on the large railways on the other side, and other work of that kind." E. Hawkins, engineer, Toronto, said that a boy while attending school could not be taught sufficient of the theory of a trade to enable him to go to the practical part of the trade intelligently, as mechanics is a branch of itself, and could not be taught in the public schools. J. Kane, carpenter, Toronto, had thought over the subject of technical education a great deal, and inclined to the belief that much would be gained by trying to teach boys the theoretical portion of a trade, and if they learned that before they began their trade, it would be an immediate and direct benefit. He did not think it would be practicable to teach it in the public schools. H. Gno-ill, brass-finisher, Windsor, was employed in the wire works, and believed that a technical education would assist the wire-worker to learn his trade, more especially, as he hardly ever gets two pieces alike. He said a knowledge of drawing and designing would be a help to the wire-worker, and that he needed too—he cannot get along very well without it. J. L. Hughes, public school inspector, Toronto, said that under the Ontario school law parents were responsible for sending their children to school between the ages of seven and twelve, but that children may attend until they are sixteen years old, and no desire was found on the part of parents to avoid that provision of the law. He was certain it would be possible to graft on the public school system a system of technical education for young people. What he would urge was manual or industrial training, such as the training of the hand to make it expert, and the training of the head to make it clear and definite in controlling the hand, together with some slight training in the use of tools, which should be done without teaching any particular trades. He believed the best way to make up for a lack of training by apprenticeship is by means of a comprehensive system of industrial and manual training. A. W. Wright, journalist, Toronto, believed that if the country is going to keep up the standard of workmanship, it will have to have schools of technology, as well as a good apprenticeship system. He thought a plan which is adopted in Montreal by the council of the Arts and Sciences, is a very good one; it is having night schools, where the theoretical part of the trade is taught. He thought that among workingmen there was a desire to see a system of technical education inaugurated, and that one result would be the improvement in the quality of workmanship. John Doan, manufacturer of steam engines and machinery, Toronto, believed it was necessary, in order that a man may be a skilled engineer that he should have a technical education, that is, to a certain extent. A man with technical knowledge, and who is a good mechanic, is a better man than a mechanic without technical knowledge. In many cases, Mr. Doty has found men who had not a technical knowledge are only equal to inferior men. He thought a young man should receive some technical education during his apprenticeship, and was of opinion that evening schools for the purpose would meet the requirements. He was satisfied that an artisan who received a technical education would be more successful than one who did not receive such an education, as he would be a superior mechanic. R. K. foundryman, Walkerville, was satisfied that boys would make better mechanics if they had some technical training in schools, and that instruction in drawing and rudimentary matters would be a great help. H. Neilson, (Coltart & Neilson) furniture manufacturer, Chatham, thought it would be a great advantage if the boys who came to work in the shop had some technical education, as it would be a great help to them in learning their trade. J. M. Green, manufacturer, builder and contractor, St. Thomas, held that it would be a great advantage to boys if they had a knowledge of freehand drawing, so that by giving them a pencil they would be able to dissect a plan for instance. In his opinion, training of that kind, when a boy comes to be a mechanic and requires to use it, would be very valuable. G. Wrigley, printer, St. Thomas, thought that technical instruction might be combined with the ordinary common school course, between the ages of seven and fourteen—an elementary knowledge of the use of tools and things which will be of advantage in mechanical trades during future years. In his judgment, the text-books might should embrace that information, as well as all scientific information. C. A. Passmore, painter and decorator, London, thought it would be a great benefit to apprentices if they to receive instruction in such subjects as drawing, designing and moulding. W.

ale, printer, Hamilton, said that he had devoted some attention to the subject of technical schools, and thought that any instruction in the mechanical line was valuable to a mechanic and beneficial to a young lad just leaving school and starting his apprenticeship, as theory helps him to obtain practical knowledge. Wm. Birkett, secretary-treasurer Dundas Cotton Mills Co., Hamilton, said that the possession of a general technical education on the part of children employed in that industry would be of unquestionable advantage both to the children themselves and to the mill: to the children, because they would to a certain extent, have a practical knowledge as to what they were doing; and at the mill, because by that means power would be in the employé to get out with the same machinery a much larger amount of work. Technical education was very much wanted in their business, especially in carding, spinning and weaving, as well as in designing and drawing. Alfred Perry, machinist, Kingston, was positive in the opinion that a knowledge of mechanical drawing, and a knowledge of all kindred subjects, would be a benefit to apprentices going to the machinists trade, and thought there should be schools for imparting that knowledge—schools in which mechanics could be taught. He said that as it is, a boy goes into a shop to learn a trade and is “as green as grass.” R. Charlton, foreman boiler-maker, Kingston, said that the general rule in his trade was that a boy will not learn that trade unless he has some aptitude for it—unless he has some technical education. T. Stoddard, pattern-maker and machinist, Ottawa, had taken every opportunity for improving himself in the matter of technical education. He was satisfied that a technical training in freehand drawing, moulding, designing and modelling, would give a tendency to make apprentices more apt at the various trades. He would prefer having these subjects taught in a separate school, rather than in the public schools. “I attended the Watt institution in Edinburgh; mechanics’ natural philosophy, chemistry and mathematics were taught there, with some other subjects, including drawing. I have derived great benefit in all my trade experience from the knowledge I gained there in mechanical teaching—not exactly mechanics proper, but physics; the laws governing air, water and so on. A mechanic having that knowledge is more apt to be quick in discerning whether there is anything the matter with steam engines, boilers, water-wheels or any part of the machinery.” G. F. Stalker, Ottawa, had given some attention to the question of technical education of mechanics and apprentices. All his experience had been confined chiefly to teaching them drawing as applied to their particular trades. He had instructed many apprentices and journeymen of different trades with him, within the past ten years. He had taught them practical mechanical drawing if they were machinists, or construction if they were carpenters or masons; he also taught them the elements of industrial design. Last year he had over eighty pupils, including twenty-three ladies. The ladies desired to draw and color simply; some learn for industrial purposes. He had designs by ladies for the industrial work—designs for wall paper, tapestries, etc. As to the best way to impart technical education, he thought it ought to begin with boys in an elementary form, while they were at school, say about ten years of age, and they should carry it on all through their apprenticeship; they should never give it up. He advocated the establishment of evening classes for apprentices and mechanics, where this class of instruction could be given, and held that the Government should establish a thorough system of technical education, in all large centres at all events. He would think it advisable, in connection with all these technical schools, that there should be industrial schools, so that the technical knowledge could be brought to a practical test—the two going hand-in-hand, as it were. Wm. Garvock, carpenter, Ottawa, realised the benefits of technical education to his trade, and thought if technical training was imparted in all branches of trade, it would to a large degree remove inequalities among men. He inclined to the belief that this instruction can be best imparted by evening classes. He was certain that it was absolutely necessary that teachers should have a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the subject; in England the teachers are men taken from the trades, and are taught in that way. M. C. Edey, carpenter and builder, Ottawa, approved of technical education, for the reason that if a man understands drawing, more symmetry will be found about his work, as a rule, than can be found around that of a man who does not possess that advantage. He held that a man who understands drawing, or is fond of drawing, had some head and shows his knowledge by his work. Employers pay for head



as well as body ; a man may be a very good workman and have a very poor head. J. B. Boyle, inspector of public schools, London, thought that technical education might very well be engrafted on the public school system. R. Dennis, builder and contractor Toronto, considered that a training school in which a boy would learn the carpentering trade, or the elements of it, would be an advantage, and that was what was wanted in Toronto. A. Smith, carpenter, Petrolea, said he had given the subject of technical education for mechanics' children some thought, and was of the opinion that such education would be a great deal better than a good deal they learn now. He held that boys going to school ought to be taught the rudimentary principles of science.

**ORGANISED LABOR AND ITS EFFECTS.**—On the main question as to whether organisation was or was not beneficial to those who work for wages, there was little difference of opinion on the part of those who gave testimony, either as employers or as employés. A divergence asserts itself only where the methods pursued, in some instances, by labor organisations had a more or less tendency to trench upon what or other employer looked upon as an encroachment upon the right of free contract and unrestricted authority in the transaction of his own business. A feature of the evidence on the subject of organisation lies in the curious fact that some of the witnesses, while condemning by implication the existence of labor organisations on the ground that workmen would always be fairly paid and honestly dealt with on their merits by employers at the same time highly approved of organisation on the part of manufacturers and employers, not only for the purpose of dealing with employés on all matters of difference between them, but for the purpose of defining and insisting upon the selling price of articles manufactured by them respectively as well. While the amount of evidence on this instance was over the average, its tenor is fully exemplified in the following summary. J. Davidson, agricultural wood-worker, London, in reply to the question "Do you find organisation a benefit?" replied, "Yes, we do, it is a help to us in getting our money, to an extent, because we always used to have to wait on Friday night while each man of a hundred men was paid, and that would keep you until seven o'clock at night. Last season the men used to have the money carried round and that was the step in organised labor. We only work nine hours on Saturday now, but before we worked ten hours." J. D. Nasmith, employing baker, Toronto, testified that the shortening of the hours of labor of bakers was due to the combination among the men. He did not think it became necessary to increase the number of men when the hours were shortened ; there was just a rearrangement of the hours of work. Wm. Carlyle, employing baker, Toronto, said he did not agree with Mr. Nasmith, in the statement that he did not think there had been more employment given since the hours of labor had been shortened. He (the witness) did not think there were two opinions as to the fact that men do not do the work in nine hours that they did in twelve. He did not find the rules of the organisation respecting the rate of wages disastrous to his business. He employed only members of the organisation and he thought the shortening of the working hours had a tendency to keep men sober that is, a man is more liable after working hard and long to drink than one who has not put in such long and tedious hours. S. Robinson, journeyman baker, Kingston, said the increase in the wages of the bakers of Kingston was due to the efforts and existence of the labor organisation. H. Barrell, baker, Ottawa, testified that since the previous Monday the bakers of Ottawa were working day work, and this came about through the formation and existence of a union on the part of the journeymen of the trade ; they made a request for day-work, and the employers, with one or two exceptions, granted it. Bowick, employing blacksmith, Toronto, said that wages had been stationary for a number of years ; this year the men formed a union and wages went up as a consequence, he believed. In the event of any difficulty arising between his men and himself, he would prefer the union to appoint one man, he to appoint another, and both these to appoint a third as arbitrators for the settlement of the trouble ; the result, he thought, would be an agreement, the nature of which neither party could honestly evade or ignore. We will stand, the witness said, on equal terms ; one as selling and the other purchasing labor.



A. Miller, shoemaker, Hamilton, said his trade was organised, and was satisfied that organisation had been a means of keeping up the wages, both for men and women engaged in the trade. J. Volume, shoemaker, Kingston, stated that his trade had been partially organised for about a year, but he did not know that any benefit to the trade had resulted. H. Burke, box-maker, Toronto, testified that he was an employer of labor. He could not say whether or not the employes were organised now, but they had been some two years ago. At that time the wages were low, and the employers' combination induced the men to join a labor organisation. In this the employers were successful, for the men did as advised. An employer at that time so advised himself, and that he would get a rise of wages. Some of the employers then sent around circulars that the men had been the cause of a rise in wages and they would have to raise the price of boxes. After they got the price of boxes raised they did not want those men any more. With that raise and use of improved machinery they had done away with the services of a great many box-makers, and many were out of employment at the time of his giving evidence. There was a pretty heavy strike and lock-out last year, which arose, he thought, through throwing men out of work who belonged to organised labor. The men tried to settle the difficulty by arbitration, but the employers refused. At the time of the discharge of the men the wages were 20 cents per hour for first-class hands and 18 cents for second-class hands, but now the prices were from 12½ to 15 cents per hour for hands, so that the employers have 25 per cent. profit for the boxes and 25 per cent. on the labor in addition. He did not know who paid the increased percentages; it was said the price of lumber had raised. J. Firstbrook, box manufacturer, Toronto, testified that the wages of box-makers in his employ had decreased during the preceding year, but the average wages of his employes had not so decreased. The decrease was not due to the tariff; it was due to the fact that one day when he came back from dinner at one o'clock he found that sixty or seventy men had left the shop without giving any reason or intention of their action. About an hour after the men struck a deputation of them waited on him and said there was a non-union man in the shop and if the firm discharged him they would come back. They made no offer to settle the matter by arbitration, and he had no difficulty in filling the places of those who had thus left the employ, as the supply of idle men offering was greater than the demand. J. Sullivan, bricklayer, London, said his trade was organised in that city, and the men considered they were benefited thereby. The benefits are that through it the men get better wages and they help each other to get work. The members did not like strikes at all; and the rules of the society only countenanced a strike as a last resort. In the event of a difficulty arising between the employers and the men, so far as he knew, the latter were favorable to arbitration as a means of settlement in the event of a failure of an amicable arrangement between those immediately interested. H. T. Benson, builders' laborer, Toronto, testified that the Builders' Laborers' union numbered 925 members on its rolls. He said that before they formed a union the men had greater difficulty in receiving wages due them than they experience now, and that while wages then were only nine or ten cents an hour, now the rate is eighteen cents. Besides this the union pays a death allowance of \$75. This provision prevents many a dead member being buried as a pauper, at the expense of the ratepayers of the city. G. Greer, laborer, Kingston, said that a good number of the builders' laborers in that city was organised, and they found such organisation to be beneficial. J. Hayman, builder and contractor, London, testified that there was a building branch of the Board of Trade in that city. He supposed fines would be imposed on the members for violation of any of the rules; such as acting mean to any member, trying to best him, or doing anything dishonest. The reason the Builders' Exchange was started was to talk over the best means to adopt towards men during a strike. W. Stuart, jr., building contractor, Ottawa, had worked as a journeyman for a number of years, and had been connected with the workmen for the last twenty years or more. He and others organised a union of masons, bricklayers and stonecutters, about eight or nine years ago and one of the things secured as a result was quitting work at five o'clock on Saturday. R. Baird, carpenter, Kingston, stated that carpenters in Kingston were not organised to any great extent; not enough to make labor trouble. He had known wages to be cut down in the fall, when hours are shorter, and organisation among the men

would likely have prevented this. Union men are also better informed as to wages. J. S. Ballantine, carpenter, Toronto, said it seemed to him that the formation of employers into a society, was done with a view to keeping down all union whatever on the part of the men. In the last difficulty the carpenters of Toronto had, the question of capital and labor was one of minor consideration; it seemed to be a question as to whether any union on the part of the men would be allowed. He held that unions had been a direct benefit in shortening the hours, and thereby raising wages. He had knowledge of the fact that employers had discharged men because they belonged to the union and declined to leave it. J. Callow, carpenter, Seaton village, Toronto, considered it an advantage to belong to the union. It had a tendency to rub away the rough edges and bring a man into work. Besides, there were the sick and death benefits, of which he thought a great deal. He thought also that he had got better wages as a member of the union. R. Dennis, contractor and builder, Toronto, in describing the steps which led to the agreement between the employers and the journeymen carpenters, said that agreement could hardly have been brought about except by concerted action, and in that sense the union worked a benefit all round; the men obtained what they wanted in that case undoubtedly. T. Green, carpenter and builder, London, said the carpenters in that city had an organisation but they did not interfere with the employers to any extent, except in the case of strikes. A. Henderson, carpenter, Detroit, testified that there was a mixed Assembly of the Knights of Labor in Windsor, and the members, being carpenters, would not work in the same shops or do the same work with non-members, unless the latter held brotherhood cards. Through the combined action of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Knights of Labor the nine hour working day was established in Windsor. The witness, being a member of the union or Brotherhood of Carpenters, in reply to the question as to why a union man refused to work with a non-union man, said: "We have great reason for not doing so. We have non-union men who are working ten hours a day while the union men are working only nine hours. It is not right that a non-union man should work ten hours for an employer for whom I am working only nine hours. I do not see that it is right that we should be compelled to work with him, and we will not do so. Besides, non-union men take any wages offered them." H. Lloyd, carpenter, Toronto, testified that during the past eleven years, the business of carpentering had made progress in an upward direction, which he attributed very largely if not wholly to the organisation which had been continuously taking place in the carpenters' ranks. He believed that organisation was a direct benefit to the cause of labor. J. Dixon, carriage builder, Toronto, did not think his men would be better off if they had a union. He thought being master of his trade was decidedly better for a man than being a member of a union, and believed each man should be paid according to his ability. A. Eichhorn, manufacturer of cigars, Toronto, testified that his firm had all union men in their factory, and that it was an advantage to have the union or blue label cigars for sale in cities. S. M. Hodgins, cigar-maker, Stratford, testified that because of refusing a reduction in wages in 1882, the union cigar-makers of London, (where the witness was giving evidence) were locked out by the employers and afterwards black-listed. He said females were eligible to membership in the cigar-makers' union, and as members they received the same wages. Besides this, the benefits are that if a man is sick he receives \$5 per week for sixteen weeks, after that, if his sickness continues, he receives \$3, and then it comes down to \$2. At death the amount is according to the length of time he belonged to the institution; it runs from \$200 to \$500. R. J. Mills, cigar-maker, St. Catharines, knew of men being black-listed by manufacturers around that city. He said there was a law of the union against the truck system. J. Robinson, cigar-manufacturer, St. Catharines, testified that he employed union men only. He thought the cigar-makers' union had about the best plan of any for gaining a strike. If a union wants to go on strike, the different grievances are sent in to the International president, who lays it before the executive board. If they did not see fit to sustain the strike, the men then have a chance to appeal to all local unions, so the cigar-makers of Canada have a chance to vote; but if they sustain them they strike. They take bills of all labor towns, and if it is lower than other towns they sustain it. They always sustain it against the truck system. In many cases where a cigar-maker has not enough money to



ay his board, the union advances it, and he deposits his card. He cannot get that card back until he produces a receipt from his landlord, John A. Rose, cigar-manufacturer, London, said that at one time he employed forty union men, but they caused him trouble by shirking their work and plugging cigars—stuffing them so that they would not smoke. On discovery he fired those who did the plugging, and he had no union men in his employ since, and he never would have one. He knew lots of cigar-makers who were "black-listed," and they deserved it; he, himself had a lot black-listed at the time of giving evidence. He said his cigars were objected to (on account of not being union made) in any town where a good many mechanics were employed—where labor was organized. E. Somerville, cooper, Windsor, said that the Knights of Labor organisation was a benefit, because only for organized labor the coopers would be worse off still than they are. J. Bell, secretary-treasurer Ontario Cotton Mill Co., Hamilton, testified that there was a cotton manufacturers' association for the Dominion, and that this body fixed manufacturers' prices—the minimum rate. Any manufacturer selling under the rate fixed by the association could be fined, according to the rules and regulations governing the association. S. J. Whitehead, mechanical superintendent Forge Company and Rolling Mill, Hamilton, testified that there had been a union in Hamilton in connection with the Amalgamated Association of the United States, but it became necessary to upset it. This union was very foolish, and began to dominate. As a result the gentlemen who ran the place concluded they would be better off without it, so they just sat upon it and squelched it. This had been a benefit both to employers and men, and he had no doubt the men themselves would tell the Commission so. He knew it to be so in their mill, for the men get better wages, and have no trouble; they all claim they are better off without the union. J. J. Bickley, overseer in cotton mills, Cornwall, testified that he was then and for some time prior idle, being "black-listed," because of being a Knight of Labor, and having taken an active part in labor matters. His experience had been that if labor was properly and thoroughly organized, strikes would be of seldom occurrence. In support of this, and to illustrate the plan laid down by the Knights of Labor, he said: "We will take for instance, the Stormont mill. We will say, for the sake of argument, that it is thoroughly organized, and that there are grievances. Grievances are sometimes imaginary, and sometimes real. If there are any grievances the Knights state the case to the executive board of the local assembly. This body investigates the matter, and if the grievance was found to be real they would try and effect a settlement with the manager. Failing in this, the case would be brought before the executive board of the district, with the view of securing a settlement if possible. If the manager would not agree to anything, the executive board would then call the help out. From the time of being so called out, the help are entitled to the support of the Order, and always receive it, but they cannot receive any support until they are so called out; so it may be seen that if a place is organized they cannot jump at the spur of the moment and leave the company's service. If they did so they would do it at their peril, because the order would give them no support." A. Cousineau, employing baker, Ottawa, did not consider that workmen got too much wages to live upon. In business centres, he said, men belonging to the union and to the Knights of Labor got more wages than did those not members of these organisations; there were many laborers not belonging to the Knights of Labor and their wages were not sufficient to keep their families going. G. Gnosill, brass-finisher, Windsor, testified that the working people within the last four years and a-half had been improving as to wages; since the Knights of Labor took it up they have got on wonderfully better. J. Quinlan, electrician in the employ of the Canada Cotton Co., Cornwall, testified that he had heard one overseer in the factory say he would get rid of every Knight of Labor working for him, and he since discharged three or four. C. Simpkins, laborer, Windsor, testified that he lived in South Carolina before the war, and had been set free by the United States. He had no knowledge that any question had ever been raised against him in Windsor because of his color. He was a carpenter by trade, but could not get work enough as such to make a living. He belonged to the Knights of Labor and this had helped to keep him in employment; employment he would not get had he not been a member of that organisation. He had been and was then trying in the assembly to get



the time regulated to nine hours, as mechanics have. G. White, stonemason, Cornwall, being asked if he ever knew a stonemason to be refused work during the strike in the cotton mills, replied: "Yes, because we were trying to have a settlement between the help and the employers; they knew we were Knights of Labor and so we could not get employment from employers in our trade." A. Perry, machinist, Kingston, said the machinists of that city were organized as a distinct body. He was certain that benefit accrued as a result, in the increase of wages, and in helping one another, as well as creating a more harmonious feeling among the men. J. Boyle, iron-founder, Toronto testified that he was an employer. He was a union man in England, and president of a local branch in that country. Being asked if he found it beneficial to belong to organized labor, he said: "Yes; what would we do in London without it? We get sick benefits, accident and superannuation and funeral money." J. McClary, iron-founder, etc., London did not consider a union was arbitrary that provided that its members shall not work for less than a certain rate of wages, as it was their duty and privilege to get all the money they could for their wages, but he did not consider it a proper thing for them to endeavor to force idleness on other men who were willing to work. He said he was a member of the manufacturers' association. In answer to the question, "Is any punishment inflicted supposing a man sells a stove at a less price?" Mr. McClary said: "I do not think it proper for me to answer that question." T. Pickett, iron moulder, Toronto, testified that organization was beneficial to his trade in that the men got fair rates of wages, while the employers received a fair return for the wages paid. Besides the union men receive \$ a week sick benefits while in the event of death \$300 are paid the widow and childrer J. T. Carey, secretary of the Seamen's Assembly of Canada, St. Catharines, testified that a member was entitled to \$4 a week during illness, and a death benefit of \$50 to bury him or to give his friends as the case may be. Outside of this, organization also benefited sailors in raising the standard of morality among them, in bettering their condition financially, and in fact giving them a better acquaintance with each other and with each other's wants. Wm. Stephens, sailor, Kingston, testified that when there was no Seamen Union wages were down low, and sailors had to do something else to get enough on which to exist. Some of the benefits of the organization were the increase which had taken place in wages, the sick benefit and the provision of \$50 towards defraying funeral expenses of deceased members. A steamfitter, Toronto, testified that it was within his knowledge that labor unions secure better wages, shorter hours and other advantages to workingmen which could not be secured if there were no unions. It would be necessary to have union in order to be able to treat or have conferences, so as to be unanimous in the opinion with regard to what they required. J. J. Bickley, overseer in cotton factor, Cornwall, said he knew that strikes were less frequent in towns where men were organized than where they are not. His experience led him to believe that if labor was properly and thoroughly organized, strikes will seldom occur. For instance, if the hands in one of the Cornwall mills are all Knights of Labor, the order would have control over them and could keep them at work; but as they are only partly organized, no control can be exercised over those who are not organized. T. Bowick, employing blacksmith, Toronto thought it was a benefit to him that his employes were members of a labor organization because they keep straighter when they belong to a society of some kind. J. Gaskin, farmer, Kingston, was of opinion that it was not necessary to have an organized body to place every man on a par. Some men were better than others, and he believed in every man being paid according to his worth. On being asked if a man connected with organized labor came to him for employment would he give him work, he replied that he was not prepared to answer a question of that kind. J. Firstbrook, box-manufacturer, Toronto, testified that his firm were at first favorably impressed with the Knights of Labor organization and its objects, as set forth in the constitution and by-laws, and he indirectly encouraged the employes to become members. The experience of his firm afterwards was not favorable to that view; in fact their experience was that organized labor was organized tyranny. J. J. Franklin, superintendent Toronto street railway, testified that before securing work from the company men had to sign a paper pledging themselves that they will not join any labor organization while in the employ of the company. He said the company had no objection to men belonging to anything but labor organization

they do not employ men belonging to labor bodies. W. R. James, foreman printer, St. Catharines, stated that the effect of organisation in that section was to raise the wages of the working people, and at the same time to reduce the number of working hours. Labor organisations do not teach anything which would tend to demoralise the people, or which would tend in the direction of hostility to employers. R. Meek, journalist, Kingston, thought the effect of organised labor was beneficial to the community. He thought the Knights of Labor corrected grievances that would never have been corrected but for the efforts of that organisation. J. A. Rose, cigar-manufacturer, London, said women were not "black-listed," because they do not go on strike, nor do they get drunk. He thought that if a man were left to himself he would listen to reason, but the union will not let him do so. He held that every society should frame its own laws, and should not allow itself to be run by a union at the other end of the country, because what will suit one part of the country will not suit another. A. Simpson, shoemaker, Petrolia, as one who had devoted some attention to labor organisation, said that the only resort labor had before labor organisations were established was to strike; organisation tends to teach the workingman not to strike. W. Willson, manager of the Kingston Cotton Co., testified as to the existence of an association of cotton mill owners in Canada, and that this association regulated the prices of cotton. He said that if a member of the association sold cotton under the rate fixed, he is subject to a fine. He believed the combination to be a very reasonable one.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES.—The evidence upon this subject tendered to the Commission was not very extensive, nor did it partake much of detail in elaboration. Of the witnesses examined the majority of workmen were fully satisfied that the purchasing power of a dollar was not at the time equal to that of five or ten years before; others of those giving testimony, who were manufacturers and employers, were just as emphatic in asserting that a dollar to-day possessed a much greater purchasing power than did a like sum ten or more years ago; while another witness believed that the trouble lay rather in the great decrease of employment, thereby reducing the purchasing ability of wage-earners, than in the decrease of the dollar's purchasing power. The following evidence embody these views: A machinist, Toronto, did not wish his name made public, as he saw no use in leaving himself open to the condemnation of his employers, and thereby endangering his living. He could live cheaper in England than in Canada; money went a great deal farther in the former country. House rents are nothing there compared with here, and coal was very cheap there. J. Allenby, tailor, London, testified that from his personal knowledge and experience the purchasing power of a dollar is not so much by half as it was eight years ago. Eight years ago he was getting \$15 per week, and now he was only getting \$10, although in fact a little better tradesman. W. H. Anderson, manufacturer of carriage wood-work, St. Thomas, could not say as to whether the purchasing power of wages was as great at the time he was giving evidence as it was five years ago in St. Thomas. B. W. Barton, harnessmaker, Toronto, was of opinion that the purchasing power of money was greater in England than in Canada; rent was cheaper. In some of the small towns, where a decent wage may be had, a nice little house may be rented at from three shillings and sixpence to four shillings a week, and everything else equally cheap. J. Falconer, carpenter, Toronto, said that taking one thing with another, he thought he could live as reasonably and as cheaply, barring rent, now as he could twelve years ago. E. Gurney, foundryman, Toronto, so far as he thought of it, believed the purchasing power of a dollar was very much greater now than it was thirty years ago. W. Harty, managing director of the Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co., Kingston, was not able to speak from personal experience of the value of a dollar, but judging from what he had heard and read of the prices of commodities forming the necessities of life at that time, the purchasing power of a dollar would be greater then than it would be now. J. Hewitt, rating clerk in the city water works, Toronto, believed that the purchasing power of a dollar to-day was as great as it was ten years ago or even greater in some lines. But he did not believe that the power of the working classes to purchase those necessities was as great as it was ten years ago.



He believed, also, that the volume of employment given for the production of certain results has very greatly decreased in the manual labor line, and that if there is an offer of cheap provisions for a dollar, and there is not a dollar with which to buy them, the offer would be of no advantage. J. Stephenson, moulder, Hamilton, in making a statement on behalf of the iron-moulders' union of that city, said there was not much change in the purchasing power of wages, but there were less wages wherewith to purchase. J. Simpson, shoemaker, Petrolia, testified that to the best of his knowledge the purchasing power of a dollar did not go as far now as it did five years ago. W. J. Vale, printer, Hamilton, said the purchasing power of a dollar was not as great in Hamilton as it was ten years before, while the cost of living had increased. J. Volume, shoemaker, Kingston, thought the purchasing power of a dollar was about the same during the past five years, except for house rent.

RENTS OF WORKINGMEN'S HOUSES.—That rents are steadily increasing for dwellings suitable for the mechanic and laborer in all directions, and in cities especially, to such an extent that the ratio of increase is considerably out of proportion to the increase, if any, believed to have taken place in wages within the last ten years, seems to be the one fact emphasised by the evidence tendered the Commission respecting rents of workingmen's houses. A. Blue, secretary Ontario Bureau of Industries, testified that he had a good deal of experience as to the collections of labor statistics in Ontario since 1883. This justified him in stating that about one-fifth of an average workingman's wages goes for rent. J. W. Blake, painter, Chatham, said that the last house he rented contained a front room, dining room, kitchen, and two bedrooms up stairs, as well as a closet and pantry, coupled with woodshed, cistern and water. He paid \$4 per month. E. Fitzthomas, Chatham, was of opinion that the average rental for a house of five rooms, kitchen and woodshed, would be about \$5 or \$6 per month. P. Dane, weaver, Cornwall, had seven in family and lived in a five-roomed house at a monthly rental of \$6, and he did not pay any taxes thereon. S. Shoefelt, carder, Cornwall, thought the majority of working people in that town lived in tenement houses at rents varying from \$5 to \$7 per month. A. Henderson, carpenter, Detroit, testified that a nice cottage could be rented in Detroit for from \$7 to \$10 per month, about one mile and a quarter from the centre of the city. G. Harper, compositor, Hamilton stated that artisans' houses in that city rent at from \$6 to \$10 per month. J. Holmes, painter, Hamilton, said when he kept house in Brooklyn, N. Y., he paid \$14 a month as rent, his wages being \$3.25 per day. He could get a better house in Hamilton for that money, but he could not begin to pay \$14 a month out of the wages he was getting in the last named city. J. Stephenson, moulder, Hamilton, speaking on behalf of the union and in reply to one of the questions submitted to the union by the Commission, said that as regards rent there was not much change; rents were slightly higher, but there was better accommodation for the money. J. Litton, driller in locomotive works, Kingston, testified that house-rent in that city had increased about 20 per cent during the past five years. J. Allenby, tailor, London, said that about \$10 a month was a usual rental of houses occupied by mechanics in that city. Wm. Bell, relief and health inspector, London, said the average rent of a mechanic's house in London was between \$5 and \$7 per month, and that there were not enough of that class of houses erected in that city. J. Sullivan, brick-layer, London, did not live in a rented house, but thought a nice cottage could be rented in that city at from \$8 to \$10 per month. F. Farrell, printer, Ottawa, testified that a house of six rooms in that city, at say ten or fifteen minutes walk from the post office, would rent at an average of \$9 per month. J. Sherwood, sawyer, Ottawa, said that a house in New Edinburgh ward suitable for a working man such as he was would cost about \$10 per month. A. Short, printer, Ottawa, testified that the rise in wages had not been equal to the rise in rents during the past five years. He was then paying \$8 a month for a house which, when he first came to Ottawa, he could have rented for about \$4. T. McKetrick, oil producer, Petrolia, said that laboring men pay from \$6 per month upwards for houses, but he did not think they could afford to pay \$12 per month for eight-roomed houses in pretty good localities. A. Simpson, shoemaker, Petrolia, stated that a mechanic would pay about \$10 a month for a six-roomed



house fit to live in, in a convenient locality in Petrolia. W. H. Anderson, manufacturer, St. Thomas, said a man with a family of from three to five would pay from \$5 to \$8 per month for a house in a respectable locality in St. Thomas. He thought \$5 a month would be the lowest rent paid. J. Waddell, foreman, St. Thomas, thought that seven or eight-roomed houses in that city rented at from \$8 to \$10 a month—comfortable houses. E. Beckett, journeyman carriage builder, Toronto, testified that rents were higher in Toronto than in Toronto. He thought he could get as good a house in Toronto for \$18 per month as he could in Detroit for \$25. H. T. Benson, laborer, Toronto, said he thought members of the Builders Laborers' Union paid from \$6 to \$10 per month in rent. He believed the average would be about \$8 a month. D. Black, moulder, Toronto, thought rents had increased about twenty-five per cent. within the past few years, and that the classes of houses built in Toronto have too high rents for workmen. J. Boyle, iron-founder, Toronto, said that house-rent in that city had gone up to such an extent, he did not know where the mechanic was shortly going to live, unless all live together. J. Callan, carpenter, Seaton village, Toronto, said that rents had decidedly increased in Toronto during the last ten years; they had gone up like a balloon. R. Dennis, builder and contractor, Toronto, testified that the house rent was certainly dearer in Toronto than it had been in the past; the tendency was in the direction of higher rents. W. J. McFarlane, carriage builder, Toronto, said the same sized house in that city had increased \$4 per month in rent during the past six years; a house worth \$9 a month four years ago would be worth \$13 a month now. C. Pearson, real estate agent, Toronto, said it was possible for a workingman to get a house at nearly the same rent as ten years ago, but to do that he had to go to the outskirts of the city, and that necessitated the expenditure of car fare so that what he gained in rental goes in the mode of travel. He said there had been an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent in house rent in the centres in which workmen live during the past ten years, and in these districts they are pretty much the same class of houses now as then. P. Thompson, journalist, Toronto, speaking for himself, said that when he first went into house-keeping in that city, fourteen or fifteen years ago, he could get a house that suited him; a small comfortable house, in a nice locality, within reasonable distance of his business, say half or three quarters of a mile, for \$14 a month. To get such a house now he would have to pay \$18 or \$19 a month, and go twice or three times as far out. That is the tendency of the increase in the city, and it bears with considerable weight upon a good many of those who have only fixed incomes and salaries, as it does also upon those whose incomes or salaries are not increased to any considerable extent by labor movements. R. Kerr, foundryman, Windsor, said that a house in Windsor, of five rooms, would rent for \$6 per month, and larger houses in proportion. Like houses in Detroit, he was informed, rented for nearly double that amount per month. E. H. Foster, carpenter, Windsor, was of opinion that rents in Windsor ranged from \$8 to \$40 per month, and that the rents of cottages varied from \$10 to \$12 per month.

**SAILORS AND SHIPPING.**—While this subject is one that, perhaps, has not attracted so much public attention as has others entering to a greater extent into the everyday life of those who follow mechanical or manual labor as a means of earning a livelihood, yet through the perseverance of those representing seamen in their labor associations in Canada, and more especially in Ontario, the hardships endured by sailors on the lakes, as well as the great necessity of law looking to and securing greater protection of life, has been forced into more or less prominence in the Federal Parliament of Canada within the last few years. The evidence submitted to the Commission clearly outlines the grievances complained of on the part of the sailors, and was not offset to any extent by contra evidence on the part of owners, only one giving testimony. Neither does there appear any vital point of difference between those examined as to what should be the remedy in the premises—a law broad enough in its provisions to provide for the periodical and systematic, as well as thorough, inspection of hulls, gear and rigging; the proper numerical manning of vessels and barges with competent crews, the establishment of a definite loadline, as well as a rigid enforcement of any regulation requiring that

masters and mates hold certificates of competency in their respective capacities. Incidental to such a law, and of more or less minor importance, are some other matters referred to during the examination of the witnesses. J. Buckley, president of the Seamen's union, and a seaman, testified that he resided in Detroit, but that he spoke of vessels owned or operated on both sides of the line. The tenor of his statement was that vessels do not carry crews enough to handle them, and that they do not have places fit for men to sleep in. The crews generally sleep down below, while the bed-clothes, which are put in in the spring, are never taken out during the season; they are left all winter and not one in ten have these clothes washed in the following spring. The vessels are loaded to the tops and all that is possible put into them. There was a law in the United States governing the loading of vessels, but it was not enforced; nor is such a law enforced in Canada in respect of deck loads. There was a Canadian law respecting the inspection of the hulls of ships, and he thought, but did not know, that it was enforced. In Canada, but not in the United States, masters and mates are obliged to pass an examination as to competency. There was no law limiting or guiding the way of loading sailing vessels; for instance, a vessel of 275 tons register is often loaded with from 650 to 700 tons. Vessels very often have foundered through being overloaded; that is, vessels sailing on lakes Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie and Ontario. The witness here enumerated a number of vessels which, he asserted, had foundered on the lakes mentioned by reason of being overloaded. Continuing, Mr. Buckley said that vessels registering from 300 to 350 tons should have a crew of four competent seamen—captain, two mates and an ordinary seaman, besides a cook. Vessels carrying a register of 700 or 800 tons should have at least eight or more competent men before the mast, but none of them carry that number. All who ship as sailors are not competent men. Employers will not pay the salaries to get sailors, and so they ship anybody they can get for deck hands—farmers, for instance, or anybody who will go and take the job. Such men cannot handle a vessel in really bad weather; if caught out in a gale they cannot handle the canvas. As there is no law compelling the inspection of the gear of vessels they are also very often lost because of defective canvas and bad halyards. All men who ship as sailors should be able to steer a vessel by the compass, but about one-third of those employed on lake sailing vessels are unable to do this. Two-thirds of those employed on steamboats and barges could not steer by compass. Canadian vessels going up on the lake shore and loading square timber work their men for eighteen and sometimes twenty hours at a time loading the timber. Then they have to get away and sometimes they are caught on a lee shore in the night with the result that men are often kept out forty-eight to fifty hours in bad weather without any rest. He said that vessels have at times come through the lakes with deck loads of lumber of eight, ten, twelve and fifteen feet in height. T. Mulhall, seaman, Detroit, testified that he had been a sailor on the lakes for thirty-eight years, and had much experience as to the vessels sailing them and of the way in which they are handled. He had also sailed to China, Australia, France, and on the Mediterranean and Black seas. He considered that under all the circumstances a man should be as thorough a sailor to take charge on the lakes as he should be on a foreign voyage, if not more so. He considered that short voyages around shore are always the most dangerous. "Yes, and another thing, on a short voyage they will work you almost to death if you are in at port. And perhaps they will get under way after sixteen or seventeen hours and sometimes twenty hours; they will get under way at night, and I have often been a mate on such a vessel and would find every man asleep after such hours. I could not blame them, for I have had to move around myself so that I would not go to sleep." E. Kehoe, seaman, Detroit, said he alluded to both the United States and Canada in speaking of barges on the lakes. He testified that there are a good many barges which are not capable of taking care of themselves on account of having only one mast and one sail. All vessels should have at least two masts and two sails, a foresail and mainsail, so as to be able to take care of themselves. These boats often go out in a tow, they break loose in gales and the wind and the sea get so heavy that they cannot be picked up. In such cases the vessels cannot help themselves as they cannot navigate. He said that all captains on the lakes were not able to read the charts; there were lots of them who could not read their own names. Some vessel



not carry charts even; the vessel in which the witness was employed during the fall not carry one, and having got out on lake Huron the captain did not know where he was. John T. Carey, secretary of the Seamen's Assembly Knights of Labor of Canada and chief of its executive committee, St. Catharines, stated that the headquarters for the order in Canada was the Welland canal. The standard for membership in the assembly was that a man must be able to reef, steer, splice, wind and unwind canvas, and shape a boom or spar if necessary. Speaking of the wants of sailors the witness said: "In the first place they want a better inspection of vessels, so that they will be more seaworthy, and the danger of losing their lives less. Vessels at the present time, as a rule, are over-loaded and under-manned." He considered a full complement for a vessel, say 400 tons, old canal size, to be five men before the mast, one or two mates, a captain and a cook. In times gone by, ten or twelve years ago, vessels which are now carrying three men before the mast, a boy and one mate, at that time carried five or six men and two mates, and also a boy. The cook is not included as one of a crew, as a cook may be a woman. When a vessel is refused classification her general condition is bad. He had in his mind a vessel which had been refused classification and had been laid up within the last season or two. He believed that if a law were placed upon the statute book making it compulsory to examine all vessels, irrespective of insurance, it would be a benefit not only to the sailors but to the owners as well. His reason for so believing was that those vessels which have not class and cannot insure will cut freights on vessels which are classed. They carry a poorer class of men, and consequently the running expenses for keeping a vessel in trim, and the wages, are less. This gives a man who owns a poor vessel a better chance to cut rates than the man who owns a good vessel. He was satisfied the ground tackle of a ship should be examined as well as the hull. He himself was on a vessel which went ashore on lake Michigan through defective ground gearing. On that occasion eleven persons were drowned, while only another and himself were saved. He had seen unseaworthy vessels leave the Welland canal. Being asked what course he pursued on such occasions, he replied, "We never take any course, except if we had any men on board, and we had their lives insured in our organisation, or if they were in our sick benefit arrangement, the only thing we could do that we know of at the present time is to order them ashore, and if they did not go then we would cancel their insurance. They know that is our law if a vessel is unseaworthy." He had refused last summer to allow men belonging to his association to go on board a vessel because of its unseaworthiness. He had seen a vessel leave St. Catharines last summer, out of the dry-dock, with her seams covered with canvas. Being asked why they put canvas upon the seams, Mr. Carey replied that, "It must be to cover up seams which they could not caulk. The seams were so rotten they would not hold the oakum, and they tacked canvas on with single nails, I think, and covered the hull underneath the canvas with paint and painted the canvas on the outside. She had several strips, one reaching from the starboard to the aft-plate of the fore-rigging. On the starboard bow there were four or five patches on the bow. I saw only one side. When I went aboard she had no hatches but pine planks made of rough boards, and in pumping her out they had a trough running over the planks, so that water would not go on the deck and go into the hold again. She went from here, I think, to Detroit. I understand she was going to Cleveland to load coal. Some of the members of our organisation were working at her in the dry-dock, and when I went aboard to see her in climbing over the rail I was afraid it would fall into the dry-dock—the stanchions were so rotten I could have shoved them over; I could move one six or eight inches without any effort, just by pushing it. I believe some of our men went on her, although I told them if they did sick and insurance benefits would be refused them. That vessel never came back again to St. Catharines to my knowledge." The witness thought that, say from Kingston up, there were between 15,000 and 20,000 people, Canadians and Americans, employed in the business. In many instances crews have to work twenty-four hours at a time, and always sixteen at least. He had been "black-listed" some ten years ago, and was not sure but that it lasted yet as against him, for taking too active a part in labor organising as well as in determining wages and commanding them. Being requested to make suggestions as to the seaworthiness of ships, he felt satisfied that if a law were enacted compelling vessels



to be seaworthy, and not load above a certain mark, and obliged to carry a certain number of men, it would benefit not only the sailors but the men who employ them as well as property would be safe in the hands of men when there were enough of them to handle it in case of danger. I might state also that the steamboats are manned just as badly as the vessels are. They have a larger number of men, but the quality is not there. I don't believe one-half of the men on steamboats this year—I don't believe on a third of them—outside of the captains and mates, are capable of lowering and launching a life-boat or yawl-boat." Peter Nelson, sailor, St. Catharines, heard the evidence. Mr. Carey and agreed with it, except in that it was too easy in many particulars. Gallagher, sailor, St. Catharines, while agreeing with Mr. Carey's evidence, added that he did not think there was a vessel going out of the Welland canal which was seaworthy; there may be one or two, but not more. The principal defects of the vessels which he considered unseaworthy were in the matter of hull, gear, spars and canvas. He has run lots of vessels to the frames of which planks could not be fastened, because the frames would not hold them, and many of the vessels in the canal were in that condition and they are in use every season. Robert Donnelly, ship-carpenter, St. Catharines, testified that there had been vessels passing through the canal which he considered unseaworthy, but a good many had been done away with—lost in the winds and storms last fall. He did not consider the present system of inspection of vessels a satisfactory test. Capt. Thomas Donnelly, mariner, Kingston, had been master of vessels for eleven years. He knew of considerable complaint as to the condition of sailing craft on the lake water, but he did not know of any sailing vessel or propeller on those lakes that was not staunch enough for the business; but he could not say the same as to barges, which were vessels which became too old to run, and that is one source of trouble. The barges do not have sail enough put on them, and they are insufficiently manned. He believed there was no inspector of the rigging or spars of a vessel. A vessel was navigated entirely by the rigging and sails. When a barge is taken hold of it is different. So long as the tow-line holds she is all right, but when the tow-line breaks she is in the position of a vessel, and then there is found a necessity for proper rigging and sails and she has not got them. Barges should have at least three jibs and four mainsails. The witness held there was not much danger in carrying excessive deck-loads on the lakes. He was sorry to say that no matter what may be the condition of a vessel men could be had to run her, and thought the Government would have to take some action in that matter. He also thought it very necessary that sailing vessels should carry life-preservers, and cited instances of the loss of vessels where the lives of the crews would very likely have been saved had life-preservers been available. His experience was that legislation in the shipping interests in Canada has been nothing as long as he could remember. In answer to the question, "Do you not think the Government should appoint a sailor as inspector of hulls, rigging, and all the standing gear of a vessel?" Captain Donnelly replied: "I would do, and when they do appoint an inspector they will not appoint a man by competitive examination, but some fellow who has a good deal of political influence and who will remain in a position to speak for us as he should do in the matter. I think I can prove that by the positions that are held on the lakes at present by similar men." In regretting that the Dominion Parliament had not met the United States in a reciprocal spirit in the matter of rendering aid to wrecked or disabled vessels in their respective waters, he said that when a measure with that end in view was before a committee of the House of Commons it met opposition from interested members of that committee, and the bill was not passed. Representatives of those opposing that measure in Kingston went to Ottawa for the purpose of securing its defeat, and one of them said, "I will take off my coat and lick the whole committee before I will have this thing go through." J. Fleming, sailor, Kingston, thought there was too much latitude allowed owners of vessels in the matter of putting them on the lakes in an unseaworthy condition. He said that when going through the Welland canal there is so much bumping against the locks that the vessels become strained forward, and that makes them leak when they come out of the canal, and he could therefore say that two-thirds of the vessels that go through the canal are not fit to live in, in so far as their forecastles are concerned, because a man cannot keep a dry stitch of clothing in them. T. A. Green, master mariner, Hamilton, 1

commanded sailing vessels as well as steam vessels. He was sorry to say that vessels often go to sea on the lakes with improper rigging. W. McIlwaine, St. Catharines, testified that he was inspector of hulls for the Canadian Lloyds, and was employed by the Government to examine masters and mates. He said there were several Canadian vessels which have no class. Vessels are graded as follows: A 1 with a star is highest, A 1 next, A 2 and A 2½ are next, while B 1½ is the lowest class that can insure. A vessel not fit to be classed B 1½ would not be seaworthy. He did not think inland vessels were sufficiently manned, and he claimed that barges should have as many and as good men as if they were sailing vessels. He thought there was a sufficient number of unseaworthy vessels afloat to warrant the Government in prohibiting the use of this class of vessels. He said that a great many of the vessels afloat now were made unseaworthy by overloading. They are seaworthy enough to carry what they were built for, or to carry down to ten feet of water, but when they load to twelve and fourteen feet they drown men. The loss of some vessels he spoke of he attributed to unseaworthiness and overloading. As a remedy against overloading he would have the principle of the Plimsoll line, especially from the last of September until the close of navigation.

#### SANITARY CONDITION AND VENTILATION OF WORKSHOPS AND DWELLINGS.—

Although both the sanitary conditions and the ventilation of factories, workshops and the dwellings of workmen have been already referred to incidentally in the evidence of several witnesses, yet the following digest of evidence bearing directly on those subjects will be found valuable for several reasons. In the first place it points to the fact that very much remains to be done, and mainly through legislative enactment and machinery consequent on it, in providing more general sanitation than prevails at present; and secondly because the evidence of such a well-known sanitarian as Dr. Oldright cannot fail in impressing itself on the minds of all who may read it. The existence of a Factories' Act has become a factor also in this matter evidently. R. Gossett, painter, Chatham, testified that at that time he worked in a carriage factory. The water-closets were not as they should be; the water was not what it should be, nor was the ventilation right. The paint-shop is closed up all night, and in the morning the atmosphere is fit to almost choke a man. There is a steam pipe in the paint-shop to keep it all right in cold weather, and when a man enters the shop the atmosphere is enough to take away his breath. The men commingled among themselves, but never to the employer, as he was well aware of the fact himself. He (the witness) had never yet seen the water-closets cleaned out. J. Dixon, carriage-builder, Toronto, said there were water-closets in his shop, but he was afraid they were not very good, as the street sewer was only 8½ feet below the street surface, and that was not sufficient drainage even for a cottage. W. J. McFarlane, carriage-maker, Toronto, testified that as a general rule the sanitary conditions of the carriage factories in Toronto were not good. S. M. Hodgins, cigar-maker, Stratford, in speaking of London said the sanitary arrangements in the cigar factories in that city were very good in every one he had worked in. S. Oberndorfer, cigar-manufacturer, Kingston, testified that the factories inspector had visited his factory, had made enquiries of the men and had expressed himself as well satisfied with the condition of the premises. R. Smerville, cooper, Windsor, said the sanitary condition of the shop he worked in was pretty good, and as to the ventilation there was lots of it, as the snow may be seen drifting in. As to this, complaints had been made, but the employers did not want to put repairs on. S. Shoefelt, cotton-carder, Cornwall, in describing the then existing water-closet system of the Canada cotton mill in that town, said it was possible to have the closets for males and for females so constructed that they could be totally separated, and with no connections whatever. A. W. Porter (McCormick biscuit manufactory), London, testified that the Ontario factories inspector had visited their establishment, he spoke to a few of the employes in passing through, and he seemed to be very well pleased as to the sanitary and other conditions. J. Balharrie, baker, Ottawa, said the shop he worked in was well ventilated, while H. Barrell of the same place testified that to his knowledge the sanitary conditions of the bake-shops in Ottawa were not good. A. Bennett, baker,



Kingston, in reply to a question as to the sanitary condition of bake-shops in Kingston replied, "You had better put that question to the health officer," but, being pressed for his own view, he said "Honestly, they are very poor." S. Robinson, baker, Kingston thought the bake-shops should be seen to; they were not fit for a man to work in—that is, the majority of them. W. J. Campbell, boiler-maker, Ottawa, thought the sanitary condition of his shop was very good. They tried to keep it good for their own sakes. A. Miller, trimmer (shoe factory), Hamilton, testified that the sanitary condition of the factory in which he worked was first-class; the water-closets are off from the main building. He could not say whether or not the factories inspector had visited the establishment. R. C. Winlow (manager, J. D. King & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, Toronto, said that the factories inspector had expressed himself as satisfied with the condition of the factory. J. H. Lumsden, printer, Toronto, stated that in one or two paper box factories he was in the sanitary conditions were anything but good, the conveniences for the sexes were separate to the extent of being alongside of one another. J. Falconer, carpenter, Toronto, testified that the sanitary conditions and arrangements in the different shops and factories he had worked in in Toronto seemed to be all right. E. H. Foster, carpenter, Windsor, said that while the sanitary condition of the shop he worked in was good, yet on the sand-papering machine there was no blower or anything to take the dust away, and as a consequence the men had to inhale it. He, himself, had been sick three or four days after running this machine, and a doctor had told him that it was very hard on the lungs. In so far as he was aware the factories inspector had not visited the shop. A. G. Watson, secretary of the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co., Cornwall, while stating that he was not personally cognizant of the condition of the water-closets as to separate compartments for males and females, said that in the interests of morality it would be better if the closets were separated to a respectable distance, so as to avoid annoyance to the female employés. A cotton mill operative, Cornwall, testified that the water-closets in the Stormont mill were not always in a good sanitary condition, but there were separate closets for the sexes, and precautions were taken to prevent the annoyance of females. P. Dane, weaver, Cornwall, testified as his opinion that the sanitary conditions of the houses occupied by mechanics generally were good, so long as the houses were kept right. As to the Stormont cotton mill, the water and light were bad, while the water-closet was not in a suitable place, besides being only about three feet square. J. Bell, secretary and treasurer Ontario cotton mill, Hamilton, testified that the mill was heated with steam and that there were two sets of water-closets—one for males and the other for females as well as drinking water and washing places on each floor of the main mill. When he visited the mill, the factories inspector did not find any fault. W. Willson, manager of the Kingston Cotton Co., in his statement, said that in a cotton mill there was a source of ventilation which is not very often noticed; that is, there are large pulleys and shafts working at perhaps a speed of 2,000 feet a minute, and they give a good circulation of air and whether the windows are open or not there is good ventilation from that source. He considered the sanitary conditions of the factory very fair, and said there were several good water-closets—four appropriated entirely for the use of females, and three for the use of males, separate and apart from each other as respects the sexes. G. S. Hogg, general wood worker, Chatham, had no reason to find fault with the sanitary conditions of the houses occupied by the working classes in that town. R. Greer, laborer, Kingston thought there should be better sanitary conditions insisted upon for workingmen's houses—that is, in respect of the lower class of houses in Kingston. R. Meek, journalist, Kingston thought the sanitary condition of workingmen's houses in that city might be improved. In fact, sanitation was a matter worthy of deep thought on the part of workingmen. J. Bell, health inspector, London, testified that the sanitary condition of factories and workshops in that city was very good. He got them cleaned up as fast as time permitted and had an assistant going round all the time. J. R. Brown, factories inspector, Toronto said that speaking generally of those visited, he found that the condition of shops was satisfactory; "well, some of them were very satisfactory, and others again were not—from it." J. McKenna, moulder, London, in speaking of the general condition of moulding shops in that city, said they could be better drained. He said, also, that in damp weather the floors were very wet, and that a man working in the steam is liable



attacks of rheumatism, and especially sciatic rheumatism. J. B. Murphy, moulder, London, said the greatest fault to be found with moulding shops was that everything was damp; the sand was wet and cold, and everything a man touched was cold. Moulding shops, he held, should be heated in winter, as they are too freely ventilated in the winter months. D. Black, stove-plate moulder, Toronto, testified that where stove-plate moulding was done the conditions were generally good, but other shops were not all that was to be desired. He pointed out that where casting was done at night gas and smoke came off which were very injurious, and had a very irritating effect on the lungs, so that if a man went outside after working a couple of hours he is very apt to catch cold. J. Hewton, manager of the Kingston Hosiery Co., Kingston, testified that the ventilation of their mill was good, and that the factories inspector was fairly satisfied with the sanitary condition of the establishment. Dr. W. Oldright, Professor of Hygiene at the University of Toronto, and formerly chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, after stating how the ventilation of shops where work is performed at night, as in printing offices, could be very much improved, referred to matters affecting the houses usually tenanted by workmen, and in doing so drew attention to the fact that the Ontario Board of Health had a clause inserted in the Public Health act declaring it to be the duty of the owner of every house in the municipality to provide the occupant of the same with a sufficient supply of drinking water, and in case the occupant is not satisfied as to the wholesomeness or sufficiency of such supply, he may apply to the Board of Health department as to the same. The by-law works no hardship; if the water is good and the occupant has needlessly complained, he will have to pay the cost of the examination; if not good, the owner will have to pay, the Board of Health adjudging between the two. He submitted that it would be a good topic for enquiry, on the part of the Commission, throughout the various towns whether that clause was being respected and carried out. Speaking of workmen's dwellings, Dr. Oldright said also that he found the bedrooms are often proportionately small. As to water-closets, he held that the plan of making pits in the ground and allowing the contents to percolate through the soil was not a good one, as through such a pernicious system the soil becomes saturated with filth and as a consequence the wells become foul. S. Carsley, dry goods merchant, Montreal, in speaking of the experience of his firm, not only in Montreal but in other places as well—Brockville, Ottawa and Toronto in particular—where they had occasion to examine dry goods premises during the last twelve months with a view to taking them, said: "We generally find that the only water-closets were in the cellars. We have known both salesmen and dresswomen, dressmakers and milliners, all to be in the same house, all in the same employ, and in every case, without exception, we found there was only one water-closet, and that was in the cellar. These cellars, although not dark in every case, were so for the most part. In such places there were no provisions whatever to prevent the meeting of the sexes, while in every case there was only one entrance to the cellar, and that by a door under the stairway. We found that to be the case particularly in Toronto. Toronto was as bad as, if not worse than, any other place; it was as bad there as it could possibly be. In a certain house there, there was a water-closet with only one seat for all the employes; in other places they have two seats, with only a thin board partition between them. And the only provision afforded the young people for washing their hands—which was to be done very often, on account of handling very delicate material—is down past where the men go in the cellar, and usually there are no urinals for the men, except they use the water-closets." In replying to the enquiry as to what conveniences there are for girls in dry goods stores where milliners and dressmakers are employed, he said there were none that he saw. In one case there was one building occupied by three tenants, a dry goods man and salesman, a dressmaker with a staff of young people, and a milliner and her staff; and for the whole building there was only one closet in a dark cellar. He would favor the extension of the provisions of the Factories Act so as to apply to dry goods stores, wholesale clothiers, shirt factories, and so on. He thought the suffering endured by operatives or employes in such places was just as great as the suffering endured by the operatives in factories; and that the smaller the town, the smaller the store, the more the hardship there is to endure. Being satisfied the employers would never attempt a remedy in such cases, he thought there should be legislation compelling employers to

dismiss employ  s at certain hours, as well as obliging them to provide water-closets and other places where women and children will not be compelled to go into the cellars or use the same conveniences as the opposite sex. He would have the conveniences for males located in a different part of the building from that in which those for females were provided. He believed that the helpless classes, women and children should be the wards of the Government, and that the Government should be responsible for them.

**SICK AND DEATH BENEFITS.**—The evidence regarding sick and other insurance schemes among the working classes brought out the fact that one of the leading features of the various trade organisations was the provision made in them for sickness or death. A great deal of testimony was also adduced regarding the administration of benevolent societies, such as the Foresters and Odd Fellows, but as these are not institutions specially for the working classes no cognisance need here be taken of the facts elicited concerning them. A member of the Society of Amalgamated Engineers stated that that organisation was practically a benefit society, although he did not give any particulars as to scope or method. A Hamilton moulder said that in his union \$4 a week was paid as sick benefit and \$300 was given to the family in case of death. A Kingston moulder added that all these benefits were derived from the payment of the simple dues. A Hamilton nailer gave testimony regarding a rather novel plan which is the sick benefit scheme of their association : each operator holds four machines, and if a man is laid off the other men will take the machines and operate them for him so as to keep them running. A Hamilton painter belonging to a branch of the International Union described the benevolent provision made by their organisation as follows : There is a sick benefit fund into which the union pays a certain amount, according to its dues. The sick benefit is \$3 per week with doctor and attendance if required. There is a wife's death benefit of \$25 to six month members and \$50 to one year members, with a death benefit of \$50 on a six month membership, and after one year's membership \$100. All these benefits were derived from the ordinary fee of 40c. per month. A feature of the typographical union was stated by a Toronto witness to be a sick benefit of \$25, the fund being made up by 50 cents. being paid twice a year by the members. In regard to death benefits, there was a levy on all the members of the union to cover expenses of burial. There was also an insurance branch connected with the International Union, which had a great many members in subordinate unions which paid \$5,000 in case of death. A Hamilton printer added that in his union there was a death benefit of \$75. The secretary of the Seaman's Assembly of Canada testified that in that organisation there was a sick benefit of \$4 per week during a man's illness, and a death benefit of \$50, either for burial purposes or to be given to the friends of the deceased as the case might be. A Cornwall member of the Knights of Labor stated that during the three years the organisation had been in existence in that town about \$500 had been paid out to relieve distress. Several witnesses among whom were a conductor, a locomotive engineer, an upholsterer in the car shops, a shop foreman and a discharged section man, gave testimony regarding the provident insurance schemes of the Grand Trunk railway. The conductor stated that at the time of the amalgamation of the Great Western and Grand Trunk railways it was optional with the employ  s whether they would connect themselves with the society or not ; but those who entered the service of the company since then were compelled to join the society and continue in it while in the employ of the line. There was a distinction between the provident and insurance schemes. In the former department 40c. per month had to be paid by those of the ordinary class, and for the hazardous class, which included conductors, firemen, brakemen, etc., the fee was 50c. per month. This society provides for medical attendance and the payment of \$3 per week in the case of sickness or injury. It does not matter what the sickness is caused by, provided it is not the result of misconduct or immorality. This sick indemnity is granted for twenty-six weeks, at the end of which time the doctor examines the man as to whether or not he is incurable. If there is any likelihood of recovery he may continue another twenty-six weeks on the fund, making a year in all. Another medical examination is then held, and if the man is pronounced

urable, he is given the sum of \$100 and dropped off the fund, or he may, according to witness, continue to pay into the fund as before. It was also brought out that no was considered on the permanent staff unless he was a member of the society. The way company gave \$10,000 a year toward the funds of the society, which practically ers it from indemnity for losses to its employés from accident, or from supporting its t. In the matter of life insurance there are six classes, covering sums ranging from 000 to \$250, those insured for the smallest amount paying 5c. a call, while those in highest class paid 50c. It was optional as to what class the men belonged. It was stated that the conductors had an insurance scheme of their own—one of which they e justly proud, as one witness put it. A railway engineer characterised the Grand nk insurance plan as "one that was not excelled by any in the Dominion." A worker he London car shops thought that the men should be compelled to join the provident ety, as some men would not otherwise join such society. And it is just that class of n, he went on to say, for whom subscriptions are taken up by their fellow-workmen. merly such a subscription had been taken up once a month in the shop, but it was id that some men had imposed on their fellow-workmen, and the company had put a to it. Witness stated, and his testimony was corroborated, that some dissatisfaction ted with the working of the society. Some of the men had expressed themselves to effect that the employés had not sufficient voice in the matter, and that the fees of society were practically managed by the authorities at Montreal.

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## PART V.

### LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

#### STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.

The number of companies whose statements are tabulated in this report is 64, being more than in the previous one. The return for one other company has been received, but too late for insertion in the tables. Companies working under Dominion charters are not obliged to report to this Bureau, yet they have responded this year in every case, and we are therefore enabled to present a full statement of affairs for all companies in Ontario save one. Numerous errors occur in the returns as first made, especially under the head of "Miscellaneous," and care has been taken by correspondence and otherwise to procure the corrections. The publication of the report has been delayed by this cause, which is a sufficient one from the point of view that statistics are valuable only when they are accurate.

Tables v and vi present the statements for each of the 64 companies in detail and the totals under each head, together with comparative totals of the 55 companies reporting in 1887 and 1888. The following summary table gives the totals of items of liabilities and assets for the 64 companies in 1888, classified by the chief towns in which the companies are located :

	Hamilton.	London.	St. Thomas.	Toronto.	Other places.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital subscribed... ..	2,487,562	9,780,500	1,521,400	45,614,097	8,536,000
Liabilities to stockholders.	2,143,034	7,615,154	997,876	23,052,031	6,300,066
Liabilities to the public.	3,078,193	9,047,028	616,321	40,076,749	6,721,884
Total liabilities .....	5,221,227	16,662,182	1,614,197	63,128,780	13,021,950
Secured loan assets .....	4,947,252	15,268,966	1,547,979	55,042,571	12,235,422
Property assets .....	273,975	1,393,216	66,218	8,086,209	786,528
Total assets .....	5,221,227	16,662,182	1,614,197	63,128,780	13,021,950

Hamilton has 3 companies, London 10, St. Thomas 5, and Toronto 25. The largest companies are naturally located in the chief commercial city, and although the number in Toronto is only 40 per cent. of the whole the subscribed capital of its companies is 67 per cent., while their liabilities to stockholders are 57 per cent., their liabilities to the public 67 per cent., their secured loan costs 62 per cent. and their property assets 76 per cent.

Evidence of the growth of the business of companies is shown in Tables II, III and IV in which a comparison is made between the 55 companies which made returns to the Bureau for the two years 1887 and 1888. Liabilities to stockholders in those 55 companies show an increase of \$984,888, and liabilities to the public \$1,770,991, while the case of secured loan assets was \$2,199,501, and of property assets \$556,378—making in each case a total of \$2,755,879, or 3.16 per cent. The dividends declared in 1888 are more than in 1887 by only \$14,239, while the amount loaned was less than in the previous year by \$112,616, and the amount received from borrowers less by \$148,887. Total amount invested and secured by mortgage was increased in 1888 by \$3,281,953, while the amount of deposits received was less by \$2,364,373 the amount paid out to borrowers was also less by \$1,095,091. The amount of debentures issued shows an increase of \$1,694,660, and the amount of debentures repaid an increase of \$777,577.

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. 1.—Companies reporting Statement of Affairs as required by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et. seq.*, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Name of Company.	When Organised.	President.	Manager.	Head Office.	For year ending—
Barrie Loan and Savings Company .....	April 14, 1881.	N. Dymont.....	Robert Laidlaw .....	Barrie.....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Hastings Loan and Investment Society .....	January, 1876.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell..	J. P. C. Phillips.....	Belleville.....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Royal Loan and Savings Company .....	June 1, 1876.	T. S. Stenston .....	R. S. Schell .....	Brantford .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Chatham Loan and Savings Company .....	Sept. 28, 1881.	Archibald Bell .....	L. F. Gardiner .....	Chatham .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company .....	June, 1885.	Joseph Williams .....	Horace Horton .....	Guelph .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Huron and Ontario Investment and Savings Society .....	1876.	David Stirton .....	George A. Somerville..	Hamilton .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society .....	Sept., 1871.	George H. Gillespie .....	H. D. Cameron .....	Hamilton .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Hamilton Homestead Loan Company .....	Jan. 1, 1883.	James E. O'Reilly .....	I. A. Studdart .....	Hamilton .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Landed Banking and Loan Society .....	Dec., 1863.	Matthew Lergat .....	Samuel Slater .....	Kingston .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Frontenac Loan and Investment Society .....	June 26, 1874.	C. V. Price .....	Thomas Briggs .....	Kingston .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Ontario Building and Loan Company .....	May, 1872.	William Glass .....	James McArthur .....	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Agriocultural Savings and Loan Company .....	October, 1875.	James Durand .....	W. A. Lipsey .....	London .....	May 31, 1888.
Canadian Savings and Investment Society .....	April, 1872.	Robert Reid .....	F. B. Leys .....	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Empire Loan Company of Canada .....	April 15, 1881.	Friend R. Eccles, M.D..	George A. Somerville ..	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company .....	1877.	John W. Little .....	Malcolm J. Kent .....	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
London Loan Company of Canada .....	1884.	Thomas Kent .....	M. J. Kent .....	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
London Stock Company of Ontario .....	April, 1880.	Daniel Macfie .....	Alfred A. Booker .....	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Ontario Investment Association .....	October, 1870.	Joseph Jeffery .....	William F. Bullen .....	London .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Royal Standard Loan Company of Canada .....	August, 1877.	C. N. Spencer .....	D. McMillan .....	Orangeville .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Orangeville Building and Loan Association .....	1873.	James S. Fead .....	Francis Irwin .....	Oshawa .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Ontario Loan and Savings Company .....	March, 1866.	W. F. Cowan .....	T. H. McMillan .....	Ottawa .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Civil Service Building and Savings Society .....	August, 1870.	Henry Hartney .....	J. M. Courtney .....	Ottawa .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company .....	April 1, 1884.	H. O. Noel .....	C. E. Cunningham .....	Peterborough .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company .....	Jan. 30, 1882.	George A. Cox .....	George A. Cox .....	Peterborough .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Crown Savings and Loan Company .....	March 15, 1870.	Richard Hall .....	John Fraser .....	Peterborough .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Midland Loan and Savings Company .....	May 1, 1870.	John H. Fairbank .....	George M. Furby .....	Peterborough .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Security Loan and Savings Company .....	March 15, 1879.	John Mulligan .....	A. M. Macrae .....	St. Catharines .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Elgin Loan and Savings Company .....	May 1, 1870.	Thomas R. Merritt .....	George Rowley .....	St. Thomas .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
		Edward Miller .....	A. J. Allworth .....	St. Thomas .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
		Samuel Eccles .....			Dec. 31, 1888.



Star Loan Company .....	Aug. 23, 1881.	George E. Casey, M.P. ....	D. M. Tait .....	Feb. 23, 1889.
St. Thomas Loan Company .....	Aug. 4, 1887.	George Scott .....	Alexander E. Wallace .....	St. Thomas .....
Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company .....	Nov., 1877.	Hon. T. B. Pardee .....	Michael Fleming .....	Aug. 4, 1888.
Lambton Loan and Investment Company .....	October, 1877.	Charles Mackenzie .....	Robert S. Gurd .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
British Mortgage Loan Company .....	October, 1877.	Andrew Monteith .....	William Buckingham .....	June 30, 1888.
Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Company .....	March 25, 1878.	T. S. Stayner .....	William Kersteman .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company .....	July 1, 1877.	Sir George W. Edwards .....	William Smith & Co. ....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Building and Loan Association .....	March 1, 1870.	A. H. Campbell .....	R. H. Tomlinson .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Association .....	Sept., 1886.	Larratt W. Smith .....	Walter Gillespie .....	Toronto .....
Canada Landed Credit Company .....	1858.	Ashley R. Riches .....	A. J. Pattison .....	Toronto .....
Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company .....	1859.	John L. Blaikie .....	David McGee .....	Toronto .....
Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company .....	Dec. 16, 1885.	J. Herbert Mason .....	J. Herbert Mason .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Farmers' Loan and Savings Company .....	October, 1871.	James Brandon .....	A. G. Lightbourn .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Freehold Loan and Savings Company .....	May, 1859.	William Mulock, M.P. ....	George S. C. Bethune .....	Toronto .....
Home Savings and Loan Company .....	April 25, 1877.	A. T. Fulton .....	Hon. S. C. Wood .....	Toronto .....
Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada .....	Sept. 14, 1869.	Hon. Frank Smith .....	James Mason .....	Toronto .....
Land Security Company .....	Dec., 1873.	Sir Alexander Campbell .....	Edwin H. Kertland .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company .....	Jan. 1, 1873.	Major George Greig .....	W. I. Mackenzie .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
London and Ontario Investment Company .....	May 15, 1877.	Sir W. P. Howland .....	James F. Kirk .....	Toronto .....
National Investment Company of Canada .....	1876.	Hon. Frank Smith .....	Alfred M. Cosby .....	June 30, 1888.
North British Canadian Investment Company .....	Oct. 14, 1876.	John Hoskin, Q.C. ....	Andrew Rutherford .....	Toronto .....
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company .....	Dec. 17, 1875.	Peter Sturrock .....	J. L. Scarth .....	Glasgow, Scot. ....
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company .....	Jan. 5, 1880.	Jas. W. Barclay, M.P. { ..	William Smith .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
People's Loan and Deposit Company .....	March, 1875.	James Gormley .....	Osler & Hammond .....	Nov. 11, 1888.
Real Estate Loan Company .....	Dec., 1879.	William Elliot .....	Edmund T. Lightbourn .....	Toronto .....
Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Company .....	Dec. 15, 1878.	T. R. Wadsworth .....	James Watson .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Toronto Land and Loan Company .....	May 27, 1881.	Robert Young .....	Benjamin Morton .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Trust and Loan Company of Canada .....	Oct. 1, 1851.	Arthur Harvey .....	J. L. Scarth .....	Glasgow, Scot. ....
Union Loan and Savings Company .....	March, 1865.	Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouverie { ..	William C. Beddome .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
Western Canada Loan and Savings Company .....	March, 1863.	Francis Richardson .....	Fred. Fearon .....	Aug. 31, 1888.
Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Society .....	1865.	Hon. G. W. Allan .....	W. B. B. Simpson .....	Sept. 30, 1888.
		William Grey .....	William Maclean .....	Toronto .....
			Walter S. Lee .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
			William Grey .....	Dec. 31, 1888.
				Woodstock .....

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. II.—Comparative statement of Liabilities and Assets of 55 companies reporting for 1887 and 1888.

Companies.	Liabilities.				Assets.			
	To stockholders.		To the public.		Secured loans.		Property.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hastings Loan,								
Belleville.....	204,359	197,182	119,246	133,383	319,202	311,584	4,403	18,981
Royal Loan,								
Brantford.....	592,577	574,633	689,153	593,508	1,208,235	1,129,619	73,495	33,522
Chatham Loan,								
Chatham.....	87,853	73,343	191,233	175,694	251,320	226,025	27,766	23,002
Huron and Bruce,								
Goderich.....	133,270	108,499	74,938	62,493	190,076	155,191	18,132	15,801
Guelph & Ontario,								
Guelph.....	432,916	385,148	850,786	798,156	1,206,266	1,131,522	77,436	51,782
Hamilton Provident								
Hamilton.....	1,379,198	1,362,166	2,248,173	2,154,686	3,383,865	3,243,444	243,506	273,408
Homestead Loan,								
Hamilton.....	97,051	85,613	.....	.....	94,368	82,467	2,683	3,146
Landed Banking,								
Hamilton.....	666,785	639,879	830,020	726,918	1,469,019	1,360,688	27,786	6,109
Frontenac Loan,								
Kingston.....	242,377	244,691	254,111	260,992	417,433	400,898	79,055	104,785
Ontario Building,								
Kingston.....	279,682	284,459	163,445	159,436	374,925	395,478	68,202	48,417
Agricul. Savings,								
London.....	739,705	730,529	848,340	856,380	1,514,147	1,538,927	73,898	47,982
Canadian Savings,								
London.....	858,708	843,261	817,145	864,816	1,627,935	1,694,668	47,918	13,409
Dominion Savings,								
London.....	1,030,054	1,124,615	961,177	1,105,190	1,930,299	2,139,099	60,932	90,706
Empire Loan,								
London.....	106,036	100,251	116,653	108,488	221,813	206,822	876	1,917
Huron and Erie,								
London.....	1,602,826	1,586,622	2,279,488	2,121,903	3,663,068	3,417,912	219,246	290,618
London Loan,								
London.....	692,125	681,600	547,722	594,595	1,189,043	1,229,721	50,804	46,474
Ontario Investm't,								
London.....	765,294	735,718	1,274,550	1,707,320	1,338,331	1,698,986	701,513	744,052
Ontario Loan,								
London.....	1,582,345	1,563,405	2,024,437	1,954,202	3,388,338	3,224,356	218,444	293,251
Royal Standard,								
London.....	198,061	194,149	177,516	200,987	355,992	381,812	19,585	13,324
Orangeville Build'g,								
Orangeville..	22,020	21,474	1,338	69	23,253	18,611	105	2,932
Ontario Loan,								
Oshawa.....	374,512	371,416	525,306	546,150	881,027	892,416	18,791	25,150
Civil Service,								
Ottawa.....	44,214	76,131	.....	.....	41,079	48,220	3,135	27,911
Metropolitan Loan,								
Ottawa.....	365,095	366,402	29,810	31,652	283,921	266,903	110,984	131,151
Central Canada,								
Peterborough...	599,261	588,152	633,167	722,072	1,191,424	1,266,763	41,004	43,461
Crown Savings,								
Petrolia.....	119,098	110,305	32,179	28,139	146,460	136,195	4,817	2,249
Midland Loan,								
Port Hope.....	367,425	330,562	589,149	591,390	912,485	848,565	44,089	73,387
Security Loan,								
St. Catharines...	321,069	319,079	280,782	282,956	561,187	546,225	40,664	55,810
Elgin Loan,								
St. Thomas.....	175,901	168,766	122,495	138,552	283,243	307,318	15,153	.....
Southern Loan,								
St. Thomas.....	464,000	463,333	279,099	250,084	713,493	693,243	29,606	20,174

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. II.—Comparative statement of Liabilities and Assets of 55 Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Companies.	Liabilities.				Assets.			
	To stockholders.		To the public.		Secured loans.		Property.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
S. Western Farmers' St. Thomas.....	149,367	147,912	99,309	99,168	236,892	241,984	11,784	5,096
Star Loan, St. Thomas.....	171,666	158,736	115,418	101,199	281,211	256,013	5,873	3,922
Huron & Lambton, Sarnia.....	374,783	374,456	272,462	247,357	644,296	621,813	2,949	.....
Lambton Loan, Sarnia.....	601,391	527,584	644,523	661,715	1,161,557	1,175,635	84,357	13,664
British Mortgage, Stratford.....	357,282	347,956	340,415	348,302	695,153	696,258	2,544	.....
Bristol & W. of Eng. Toronto.....	154,135	149,122	1,081,914	1,072,789	1,109,327	1,138,425	126,722	83,486
Building & Loan, Toronto.....	910,840	904,853	784,665	825,954	1,496,540	1,525,849	198,965	204,958
Canada Landed, Toronto.....	872,088	858,492	1,426,669	1,382,181	2,182,801	2,105,723	115,956	134,950
Canada Permanent, Toronto.....	4,071,305	3,732,548	6,515,314	5,822,558	10,027,868	9,062,476	558,751	492,630
Overcourt Land, Toronto.....	83,240	79,027	39,538	50,179	84,003	99,870	38,775	29,336
Farmers' Loan, Toronto.....	745,420	739,957	884,665	796,904	1,582,753	1,506,856	47,332	30,005
Freehold Loan, Toronto.....	1,867,642	1,853,028	3,526,212	3,162,963	5,084,889	4,893,539	308,965	122,452
Home Savings, Toronto.....	265,315	251,477	1,552,817	1,626,412	1,648,362	1,654,433	169,770	223,456
Imperial Loan, Toronto.....	760,119	753,423	1,045,894	970,271	1,776,193	1,690,064	29,820	33,630
Land Security, Toronto.....	918,859	725,057	789,211	529,134	792,276	553,768	915,794	700,423
London & Canadian, Toronto.....	1,113,723	1,108,058	3,490,887	3,500,823	3,659,269	3,937,404	945,341	671,477
National Investm't Toronto.....	473,934	470,815	1,092,135	985,017	1,474,487	1,338,843	91,582	116,989
North of Scotland, Toronto.....	916,806	906,896	2,540,880	2,472,725	3,158,877	3,066,121	298,809	313,500
Ontario Industrial, Toronto.....	451,592	409,109	218,680	223,546	207,070	171,988	463,202	460,667
People's Loan, Toronto.....	732,314	719,609	562,347	574,018	1,244,923	1,210,805	49,738	82,822
Real Estate Loan, Toronto.....	483,187	487,491	284	.....	235,669	283,550	247,802	203,941
Toronto Land, Toronto.....	74,575	61,877	28,841	28,949	57,777	61,081	45,639	29,745
Trust and Loan, Toronto.....	2,366,975	2,365,913	3,719,984	3,654,697	5,081,516	4,930,211	1,005,443	1,090,399
Union Loan, Toronto.....	921,219	915,060	922,488	830,722	1,657,321	1,649,860	186,386	95,922
Western Canada, Toronto.....	2,247,733	2,267,409	4,196,486	3,934,664	6,149,741	5,825,395	294,478	376,678
Woodstock Permanent, Woodstock.....	266,124	263,315	94,599	104,646	323,287	344,152	37,436	23,809
Totals ....	36,895,451	35,910,563	52,948,095	51,177,104	81,235,305	79,035,804	8,608,241	8,051,863



# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Comparative statement of dividends declared, amounts loaned during the year, amount received from borrowers (principal and interest), and total amounts invested and secured by mortgage by the 55 companies reporting for 1887 and 1888.

Companies.	Dividend declared.		Loaned during the year.		Received from borrowers.		Total invested and cured by mortgage	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hastings Loan, Belleville.....	11,814	12,331	40,571	71,312	54,724	73,316	315,792	305,
Royal Loan, Brantford.....	39,263	36,134	214,873	200,638	201,102	251,525	1,201,365	1,124,
Chatham Loan, Chatham.....	5,379	4,472	47,544	74,257	38,581	64,484	250,778	225,
Huron and Bruce, Goderich.....	7,147	6,556	34,024	57,054	9,984	9,437	181,337	155,
Guelph & Ontario, Guelph.....	22,736	20,893	316,010	337,054	311,879	260,698	1,203,150	1,125,
Hamilton Provident, Hamilton.....	77,000	77,000	751,309	816,136	825,166	801,290	3,320,068	3,141,
Homestead Loan, Hamilton.....			17,032	23,584	4,524	4,422	94,368	82,
Landed Banking, Hamilton.....	33,455	32,176	341,688	324,486	319,519	288,457	1,470,039	1,358,
Frontenac Loan, Kingston.....	12,000	12,000	70,772	56,076	73,220	96,100	392,434	375,
Ontario Building, Kingston.....	15,000	15,000	135,367	138,130	141,322	121,038	398,970	372,
Agricul. Savings, London.....	43,304	43,131	216,853	303,557	334,654	426,015	1,487,964	1,517,
Canadian Savings, London.....	47,743	50,766	190,843	300,418	344,139	351,373	1,511,519	1,578,
Dominion Savings, London.....	55,646	60,400	391,896	458,215	662,833	618,187	1,866,342	2,028,
Empire Loan, London.....	5,709	5,343	53,844	81,092	38,083	45,546	177,327	158,
Huron and Erie, London.....	99,000	99,000	736,594	540,713	724,411	649,327	3,663,068	3,417,
London Loan, London.....	43,638	42,838	200,805	218,814	334,471	393,351	1,205,618	1,192,
Ontario Investm't, London.....		28,798	42,496	412,346	485,387	723,461	1,039,251	1,364,
Ontario Loan, London.....	84,000	84,000	619,880	618,381	654,859	799,569	3,341,030	3,147,
Royal Standard, London.....	10,340	10,081	23,670	71,466	68,983	82,231	344,670	377,
Orangeville Build'g, Orangeville.....	1,234	1,015	6,477	705	3,060	2,340	23,253	11,
Ontario Loan, Oshawa.....	20,949	20,914	88,895	114,518	163,888	208,382	784,106	81,
Civil Service, Ottawa.....	3,110	3,731	1,260	2,359	18,878		41,079	6,
Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa.....	18,635	18,635	57,777	34,364	77,681	70,205	261,701	24,
Central Canada, Peterborough.....	30,000	30,000	713,401	317,401	866,539	507,544	780,213	87,
Crown Savings, Petrollea.....	6,982	6,881	24,231	18,005	23,933	24,845	138,954	12,
Midland Loan, Port Hope.....	20,312	18,485	153,444	171,591	146,104	113,523	899,308	83,
Security Loan, St. Catharines...	19,191	19,191	149,603	190,876	132,216	125,094	580,052	56,
Elgin Loan, St. Thomas.....	9,407	9,048	19,701	68,283	61,587	40,684	281,847	30,

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. III.—Comparative statement of dividends declared, etc.—*Continued.*

Companies.	Dividend declared		Loaned during the year.		Received from borrowers.		Total invested and secured by mortgage.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Southern Loan,								
St. Thomas.....	28,000	27,958	83,532	94,062	106,460	152,423	707,110	685,413
S. Western Farmers'								
St. Thomas.....	9,318	8,806	36,767	48,638	56,502	43,650	234,132	236,809
Star Loan,								
St. Thomas.....	9,407	8,657	44,924	65,543	37,167	75,134	276,138	256,013
Huron & Lambton,								
Sarnia.....	22,728	22,425	94,386	131,657	109,274	127,280	543,394	533,493
Lambton Loan,								
Sarnia.....	33,246	31,415	212,760	265,744	244,900	236,298	1,145,952	1,113,457
British Mortgage,								
Stratford.....	20,480	19,337	127,811	253,495	168,655	247,629	694,702	686,611
Bristol & W. of Eng.								
Toronto.....	10,639	10,483	229,431	258,202	310,804	273,701	1,139,383	1,138,425
Building and Loan,								
Toronto.....	45,000	45,000	289,973	263,431	328,261	335,358	1,496,540	1,525,849
Canada Landed,								
Toronto.....	46,480	53,119	237,547	294,325	325,200	369,532	2,177,205	2,105,122
Canada Permanent,								
Toronto.....	276,000	276,000	2,122,103	1,416,069	1,910,937	1,872,807	9,967,219	8,993,413
Dovercourt Land,								
Toronto.....	4,427	2,909					82,610	98,687
Farmers' Loan,								
Toronto.....	42,800	42,800	308,119	368,263	338,859	300,390	1,578,168	1,499,692
Freehold Loan,								
Toronto.....	120,000	106,082	823,144	1,289,036	903,783	847,800	5,063,758	4,813,332
Home Savings,								
Toronto.....	10,500	9,899	1,387,119	1,222,707	1,455,912	1,185,302	705,067	528,189
Imperial Loan,								
Toronto.....	43,885	43,825	469,764	661,421	392,850	482,279	1,764,457	1,678,764
Land Security,								
Toronto.....	38,511	30,630	476,965	354,049	235,342	181,058	837,649	596,026
London & Canadian								
Toronto.....	70,000	63,000	605,581	774,782	950,069	826,763	3,739,168	3,803,046
National Investment								
Toronto.....	25,500	25,500	299,236	274,303	257,066	307,540	1,472,220	1,266,298
North of Scotland,								
Toronto.....	64,667	64,667	486,653	481,203	388,242	748,993	3,158,877	3,065,135
Ontario Industrial,								
Toronto.....	21,681	21,260	108,974	75,948	73,892	60,655	198,911	144,677
People's Loan,								
Toronto.....	41,480	40,777	242,067	248,628	295,645	339,406	1,254,446	1,222,464
Real Estate Loan,								
Toronto.....			20,504	7,484	29,343	49,984	235,669	275,837
Toronto Land,								
Toronto.....	3,011	2,815	9,528	42,107	13,959	19,957	57,777	61,081
Trust and Loan,								
Toronto.....	94,900	94,900	917,430	641,985	1,018,561	903,344	4,833,988	4,554,475
Union Loan,								
Toronto.....	51,857	51,009	435,998	429,371	467,659	424,904	1,709,598	1,608,554
Western Canada,								
Toronto.....	141,855	133,199	1,303,682	1,105,339	1,250,667	1,339,257	6,118,933	5,759,971
Oxford Permanent,								
Woodstock.....	16,080	15,916	14,938	72,789	47,304	84,039	328,192	348,366
Totals.....	2,035,446	2,021,207	17,049,796	17,162,412	18,839,040	18,987,927	78,776,916	75,494,963

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. IV.—Comparative statement of amounts of deposits (received and repaid) and of debentures (issued and repaid) by the 55 companies reporting for 1887 and 1888.

Companies.	Deposits—				Debentures—			
	Received.		Repaid.		Issued.		Repaid.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Hastings Loan, Belleville.....	210,165	179,874	235,301	170,392				
Royal Loan, Brantford.....	786,082	920,275	762,069	958,388	189,637	91,916	119,802	43,488
Chatham Loan, Chatham.....	380,072	353,271	364,533	343,817				
Huron and Bruce, Goderich.....	130,911	150,098	120,845	90,293				
Guelph and Ontario, Guelph.....	820,567	599,592	784,029	620,321	338,210	377,441	368,591	240,974
Hamilton Provident, Hamilton.....	1,200,202	1,289,201	1,295,423	1,197,133	455,146	162,505	223,636	89,133
Homestead Loan, Hamilton.....	17,991	15,615	17,474	8,805				
Landed Banking, Hamilton.....	1,206,959	1,296,303	1,157,284	1,214,851	144,128	77,250	76,700	80,300
Frontenac Loan, Kingston.....	317,820	335,883	333,023	328,735				
Ontario Building, Kingston.....	349,465	319,458	351,331	318,693				
Agricultural Savings, London.....	712,605	919,576	768,136	958,370	111,194	97,980	86,465	78,600
Canadian Savings, London.....	1,145,392	1,087,302	1,194,518	1,082,936	24,286	66,986	23,986	25,986
Dominion Savings, London.....	782,617	1,415,457	914,562	1,551,050	67,608	119,018	65,276	25,300
Empire Loan, London.....	209,445	204,746	198,435	183,297				
Huron and Erie, London.....	954,507	1,338,608	1,006,724	1,364,008	204,037	312,513	39,693	53,230
London Loan, London.....	882,163	1,038,240	857,780	1,039,440	39,300	167,416	86,340	283,700
Ontario Investment,* London.....	380	215,132	9,390	359,492	55,000	362,257	471,380	351,700
Ontario Loan, London.....	574,615	652,549	596,703	617,939	316,427	65,753	225,123	67,800
Royal Standard, London.....	287,098	315,815	309,570	299,971		16,400	1,000	18,000
Orangeville Build'g, Orangeville.....								
Ontario Loan, Oshawa.....	298,528	325,312	336,368	427,898	74,592	57,675	57,631	40,100
Civil Service, Ottawa.....								
Metropolitan Loan, Ottawa.....	34,955	75,939	37,788	86,748				
Central Canada, Peterborough.....	378,580	441,406	541,454	424,839	72,340	60,000		135,000
Crown Savings, Petrolia.....	28,426	34,593	24,385	42,445				
Midland Loan, Port Hope.....	476,874	422,868	493,049	353,189	245,176	202,966	229,824	230,100
Security Loan, St. Catharines.....	302,551	308,263	316,056	249,192	20,867	7,000	10,113	14,700
Elgin Loan, St. Thomas.....	219,121	224,702	228,349	222,670				

\* In liquidation.



# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. IV.—Comparative statement of amounts of deposits (received and repaid), etc.—*Continued.*

Companies.	Deposits—				Debentures—			
	Received.		Repaid.		Issued.		Repaid.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Southern Loan, E. Thomas.....	362,411	315,408	329,875	315,486				
Southw't'n Farmers, St. Thomas.....	119,846	111,974	123,504	109,766				
Stai Loan, St. Thomas.....	126,228	123,238	111,072	127,609				
Huron & Lambton, Sarnia.....	327,617	338,243	314,614	341,529				
Lamb'on Loan, Sarnia.....	680,597	641,092	850,738	590,342	137,434	19,200	25,108	9,300
British Mortgage, Stratford.....	436,212	503,863	441,252	469,244				
Bristol & W. of Eng. Toronto.....								
Building and Loan, Toronto.....	753,503	847,173	826,273	845,873	72,270	81,560	63,997	54,688
Canada Landed, Toronto.....					69,931	67,923	46,887	31,647
Canada Permanent, Toronto.....	301,585	356,040	353,750	448,078	373,753	313,385	323,635	264,712
Overcourt Land, Toronto.....					1,081,732	543,605	347,860	225,343
Farmers' Loan, Toronto.....	737,624	468,639	778,701	422,539				
Freehold Loan, Toronto.....	477,226	789,880	753,907	797,084	134,686	104,687	8,707	7,822
Home Savings, Toronto.....	3,407,775	3,441,964	3,467,992	3,325,201	819,185	643,231	223,633	232,707
Imperial Loan, Toronto.....	250,677	330,703	264,918	297,473				
and Security, Toronto.....	277,205	139,805	177,493	121,764	132,877	221,690	37,377	15,087
London & Canadian, Toronto.....					251,500	278,850	202,700	205,000
National Investment Toronto.....					470,417	277,680	468,121	238,861
North of Scotland, Toronto.....					199,835	193,929	94,020	125,495
Ontario Industrial, Toronto.....	65,237	118,461	90,865	102,074	703,301	878,365	610,363	829,820
People's Loan, Toronto.....	823,082	937,884	854,809	1,037,787				
Real Estate Loan, Toronto.....				26,315	10,900	50,300	11,700	6,000
Ronto Land Toronto.....								
Trust and Loan, Toronto.....								
Union Loan, Toronto.....	446,441	524,814	531,412	548,759	199,144	25,355	75,093	148,190
Western Canada, Toronto.....	513,533	676,970	586,319	689,246	235,598	106,454	75,622	32,060
Wood Permanent, Woodstock.....	103,808	136,842	96,277	152,360	708,033	212,595	423,488	141,140
Totals.....	22,918,698	25,283,071	24,188,350	25,283,441	7,958,544	6,263,884	5,123,871	4,346,294

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing the capital stock, liabilities and assets of 64 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1888, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, Section 83, *et seq.*, R. S. O. 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Schedule.	Barrie Loan and Savings Company, Barrie.	Hastings Loan and Investment Society, Belleville.	Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan and Savings Company, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, Hamilton.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	250,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
Capital subscribed.....	250,000	225,000	500,000	315,300	196,000	4 <sup>1</sup> 1,000	1,500,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	130,209	204,359	592,577	87,853	133,270	432,916	1,379,14
Stock fully paid up.....			482,600		78,350	307,500	1,000,00
Stock on which has been paid .....	117,500	184,628	11,935	85,053	51,026	20,000	100,00
Accumulating stock.....						8,500	215,00
Reserve fund.....	8,500	13,500	70,000	2,800		84,000	
Dividends declared and unpaid .....	4,101	5,497	19,748		3,740	11,390	38,50
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits....	108	734	8,294		154	1,526	25,60
Liabilities to the public ....	41,301	119,246	689,153	191,233	74,938	850,786	2,248,10
Deposits .....	26,887	88,246	407,020	191,233	74,938	334,973	997,80
Debentures payable in Canada .....			274,975			500,397	169,00
Debentures payable elsewhere.....							*1,034,00
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....			6,551			15,416	10,00
Owing to banks.....	14,409	31,000					35,00
Other liabilities.....	5		607				
Total liabilities.....	171,510	323,605	1,281,730	279,086	208,208	1,283,702	3,627,00
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets .....	171,189	319,202	1,208,235	251,320	190,076	1,206,266	3,383,00
Real estate of—							
General borrowers.....	171,189	315,792	1,201,365	250,778	190,076	1,203,150	3,320,00
Directors and officers of company.....		3,410	3,094	542		378	300
Shareholders' stock.....			3,776			2,738	600
Directors or officers of the company on their stock.....							243,00
Otherwise secured.....							
Property assets.....	321	4,403	73,495	27,766	18,132	77,436	58,00
Municipal and school section securities, cash value .....						8,735	
Office furniture and fixtures .....		1,638	317	493	590		
Cash on hand.....	321	1,532	3,904	3,451	857		900
Cash in banks.....		1,233	28,004	14,761	16,685	68,701	800
Office premises .....			21,270	9,061			
Real estate foreclosed.....			20,000				
Other property .....							
Total assets.....	171,510	323,605	1,281,730	279,086	208,208	1,283,702	3,627,00

\* Including \$378,383 of debenture stock.

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society, Hamilton.	Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston.	Ontario Building and Savings Society, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London.	Canadian Savings and Loan Company, London.	Dominion Savings and Investment Society, London.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	1,000,000	700,000	Unlimited	250,000	1,000,000	Unlimited	1,000,000
Capital subscribed.....	287,562	700,000	200,000	250,000	630,200	750,000	1,000,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	97,051	666,785	242,377	279,682	739,705	858,708	1,030,054
Stock fully paid up .....			200,000	250,000			
Stock on which has been paid .....	62,713	536,300			615,300	679,750	927,450
Accumulating stock.....		21,679			3,833	1,865	1,306
Reserve fund.....		80,000	30,000		98,000	160,000	
Dividends declared and unpaid .....		16,070	6,245	7,526	21,533		28,080
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits....	34,338	12,736	6,132	22,156	1,039	17,093	73,218
Liabilities to the public....		830,020	254,111	163,445	848,340	817,145	961,177
Deposits .....		520,873	254,111	163,404	546,495	634,902	575,976
Debentures payable in Canada .....		239,469			142,400	141,786	72,911
Debentures payable elsewhere .....		61,088			154,814	36,500	307,281
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....		6,540			3,965	3,957	3,659
Owing to banks.....							
Other liabilities.....		2,050		41	666		1,350
Total liabilities .....	97,051	1,496,805	496,488	443,127	1,588,045	1,675,853	1,991,231
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets .....	94,368	1,469,019	417,433	374,925	1,514,147	1,627,935	1,930,299
Real estate of—							
General borrowers.....	89,818	1,465,189	347,856	367,148	1,468,028	1,480,917	1,866,342
Directors and officers of company .....	4,550		11,880				
Shareholders' stock.....		3,830	13,155	4,253	25,166	144,630	63,957
Directors or officers of the company on their stock .....			19,542	3,524	1,017	924	
Otherwise secured .....			25,000		19,936	1,464	
Property assets.....	2,683	27,786	79,055	68,202	73,898	47,918	60,932
Municipal and school section securities, cash value .....				4,120	2,027	723	
Office furniture and fixtures .....	340		189	87	500		1,000
Cash on hand.....		364		67	3,031		1,080
Cash in banks .....	1,045	22,572	28,015	25,968	39,526	16,593	58,852
Office premises .....			3,716		28,000		
Real estate foreclosed .....		4,850	7,168	31,822		30,602	
Other property .....	1,298		39,967	6,138	814		
Total assets .....	97,051	1,496,805	496,488	443,127	1,588,045	1,675,853	1,991,231



## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Empire Loan Company of Canada, London.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, London.	London Loan Company of Canada, London.	London Stock Company of Ontario, London.	Ontario Investment As- sociation, London	Ontario Loan and De- benture Company, London.	Royal Standard Loan Company, London.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	Unlimited	100,000	2,750,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed.....	215,000	1,500,000	679,700	100,000	2,665,600	2,000,000	240,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	106,036	1,602,826	692,125	40,000	765,294	1,582,345	198,000
Stock fully paid up.....	71,200	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....
Stock on which has been paid.....	27,169	100,000	622,650	40,000	765,294	200,000	169,700
Accumulating stock.....	.....	.....	3,454	.....	.....	.....	4,300
Reserve fund.....	7,667	453,000	60,000	.....	.....	340,000	18,000
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	.....	49,528	.....	.....	.....	42,000	5,000
Contingent fund and un- appropriated profits....	.....	298	6,021	.....	.....	345	800
Liabilities to the public....	116,653	2,279,488	547,722	.....	1,274,550	2,024,437	177,500
Deposits.....	114,900	1,087,555	386,694	.....	2,418	440,015	159,600
Debentures payable in Canada.....	.....	322,500	157,376	.....	.....	4,000	17,400
Debentures payable else- where.....	.....	855,073	.....	.....	1,261,683	1,561,981	.....
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.	400	14,360	3,652	.....	7,949	18,441	400
Owing to banks.....	1,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Total liabilities.....	222,689	3,882,314	1,239,847	40,000	2,039,844	3,606,782	375,500
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets.....	221,813	3,663,068	1,189,043	40,000	1,338,331	3,388,338	355,900
Real estate of—							
General borrowers.....	176,327	3,663,068	1,094,424	.....	925,271	3,341,030	338,100
Directors and officers of company.....	1,000	.....	3,505	.....	24,286	.....	6,500
Shareholders' stock.....	40,910	.....	22,929	.....	37,259	36,189	5,700
Directors or officers of the company on their stock.	.....	.....	67,315	.....	.....	.....	5,500
Otherwise secured.....	3,576	.....	870	40,000	351,515	11,119	.....
Property assets.....	876	219,246	50,804	.....	701,513	218,444	19,500
Municipal and school sec- tion securities, cash value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	14,378	.....
Office furniture and fix- tures.....	507	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	400
Cash on hand.....	369	2,942	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash in banks.....	.....	118,214	31,353	.....	64,179	73,978	13,500
Office premises.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....	72,681	.....
Real estate foreclosed....	.....	17,500	16,575	.....	.....	.....	5,500
Other property.....	.....	61,590	11	.....	*636,034	57,407	.....
Total assets.....	222,689	3,882,314	1,239,847	40,000	2,039,844	3,606,782	375,500

\* Company in liquidation; of this amount \$635,634 is to meet estimated loss in realising on assets.

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Orangeville Building and Loan Association, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan and Savings Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, Peterborough.	Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company, Peterborough.	Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolia.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised .....	50,000	300,000	44,000	320,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed .....	24,550	300,000	44,000	320,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	163,700
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	22,020	374,512	44,214	365,095	599,261	384,549	119,098
Stock fully paid up .....					400,000		78,050
Stock on which has been paid .....	14,950	299,267	41,469	310,550	100,000	349,560	31,325
Accumulating stock .....	5,609			42			
Reserve fund .....	227	75,000	1,501	30,000	80,000	23,000	6,000
Dividends declared and unpaid .....	897		1,244	9,318	15,000		3,248
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits....	337	245		15,185	4,261	11,989	475
Liabilities to the public ....	1,338	525,306		29,810	633,167	893,941	32,179
Deposits .....		273,832		29,810	344,532		32,179
Debentures payable in Canada .....		227,702			170,500	17,000	
Debentures payable elsewhere .....					53,922	867,055	
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.					4,816	3,520	
Owing to banks .....	1,250	23,772					
Other liabilities .....	88				59,397	6,366	
Total liabilities .....	23,358	899,818	44,214	394,905	1,232,428	1,278,490	151,277
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets .....	23,253	881,027	41,079	283,921	1,191,424	1,231,647	146,460
Real estate of—							
General borrowers .....	23,253	784,106	40,410	243,652	780,213	1,231,647	144,930
Directors and officers of company .....				18,049			1,530
Shareholders' stock .....		14,878	170	15,916			
Directors or officers of the company on their stock.		8,589	349				
Otherwise secured .....		73,454	150	6,304	411,211		
Property assets .....	105	18,791	3,135	110,984	41,004	46,843	4,817
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.				792			
Office furniture and fixtures .....		596		460			70
Cash on hand .....	36	658			1,653		
Cash in banks .....	40	6,537	3,135	1,829	39,351	257	4,747
Office premises .....		11,000		16,116			
Real estate foreclosed .....				91,787		45,094	
Other property .....	29					1,492	
Total assets .....	23,358	899,818	44,214	394,905	1,232,428	1,278,490	151,277

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Midland Loan and Savings Company, Port Hope.	Security Loan and Savings Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southwestern Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society, St. Thomas.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.	St. Thomas Loan Company, St. Thomas.
<i>Capital stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised .....	380,000	300,000	625,000	Unlimited	Unlimited	270,000	500,000
Capital subscribed .....	380,000	275,000	625,000	400,000	156,100	237,700	102,600
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	367,425	321,069	175,901	464,000	149,367	171,666	36,940
Stock fully paid up .....	280,000			400,000			
Stock on which has been paid .....	20,000	274,156	159,963		132,407	118,800	36,770
Accumulating stock .....					47	42,344	
Reserve fund .....	53,000	33,000	13,000	61,000	9,000	8,500	
Dividends declared and unpaid .....	10,561	9,596			4,657		
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits....	3,864	4,317	2,938	3,000	2,256	2,022	16,000
Liabilities to the public....	589,149	280,782	122,495	279,099	99,309	115,418	
Deposits .....	279,915	252,314	122,495	279,099	99,309	115,205	
Debentures payable in Canada .....	300,044	28,468					
Debentures payable elsewhere .....							
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....	9,190						
Owing to banks .....							
Other liabilities .....						213	
Total liabilities .....	956,574	601,851	298,396	743,099	248,676	287,084	36,940
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets .....	912,485	561,187	283,243	713,493	236,892	281,211	33,140
Real estate of—							
General borrowers.....	899,308	546,735	278,960	707,110	234,132	263,987	32,540
Directors and officers of company .....			2,887			12,151	
Shareholders' stock .....	7,771	9,469	1,396	4,541		5,073	60,000
Directors or officers of the company on their stock.	4,700			1,842	2,760		
Otherwise secured .....	706	4,983					
Property assets.....	44,089	40,664	15,153	29,606	11,784	5,873	3,800
Municipal and school section securities, cash value .....							
Office furniture and fixtures .....	669	200			11		
Cash on hand .....	800						
Cash in banks .....	21,715	7,061	15,153	27,583	11,773	5,873	3,800
Office premises .....							
Real estate foreclosed....	19,546	33,317		2,023			
Other property .....	1,359	86					
Total assets .....	956,574	601,851	298,396	743,099	248,676	287,084	36,940



## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Huron & Lambton Loan and Savings Company, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan and Investment Company, Sarnia.	British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Co., Toronto.	British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised .....	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,433,333	5,000,000	750,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed .....	500,000	450,000	450,000	664,908	1,620,000	750,000	365,200
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	374,783	601,391	357,282	154,135	404,047	910,840	37,796
Stock fully paid up .....			126,300			750,000	
Stock on which has been paid .....	288,350	438,913	168,240	132,982	322,423		35,637
Accumulating stock .....	36,414						
Reserve fund .....	50,000	158,000	52,000	9,733	60,000	100,000	
Dividends declared and unpaid .....			10,297		11,285	22,500	
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits....	19	4,478	445	11,420	10,339	38,340	2,159
Liabilities to the public....	272,462	644,523	340,415	1,081,914	1,237,418	784,665	10,495
Deposits .....	252,529	436,682	327,734		10,509	233,128	
Debentures payable in Canada .....		188,776			139,301	82,551	
Debentures payable elsewhere .....				1,055,530	1,069,363	468,100	
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....		3,645	12,681	12,093	13,075		
Owing to banks .....	19,933	15,420					
Other liabilities .....				14,291	5,170	886	10,495
Total liabilities .....	647,245	1,245,914	697,697	1,236,049	1,641,465	1,695,505	48,291
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets .....	644,296	1,161,557	695,153	1,109,327	1,483,891	1,496,540	45,400
Real estate of—							
General borrowers .....	543,394	1,139,348	667,169	1,109,327	1,475,641	1,488,720	40,600
Directors and officers of company .....		6,604	27,533				4,800
Shareholders' stock .....	38,965	13,160	451		4,350	7,820	
Directors or officers of the company on their stock .....		2,445					
Otherwise secured .....	61,937				3,900		
Property assets .....	2,949	84,357	2,544	126,722	157,574	198,965	2,891
Municipal and school section securities, cash value. ....		62,158			5,534		
Office furniture and fixtures .....		1,000			446		50
Cash on hand .....	2,949	4,932		69	628	3,021	
Cash in banks .....		8,267	2,544	31,620	42,108	52,785	2,841
Office premises .....		8,000				80,000	
Real estate foreclosed .....				31,061	93,799	61,937	
Other property .....				63,972	15,059	1,222	
Total assets .....	647,245	1,245,914	697,697	1,236,049	1,641,465	1,695,505	48,291

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Canada Landed Credit Company, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Building and Savings Company, Toronto.	Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Freehold Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Home Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.	Imperial Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	2,000,000	4,500,000	500,000	1,057,250	2,700,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Capital subscribed.....	1,500,000	4,500,000	64,500	1,057,250	2,700,000	1,500,000	629,850
<i>Liabilities.</i>							
Liabilities to stockholders..	872,088	4,071,305	83,240	745,420	1,867,642	265,315	760,110
Stock fully paid up .....		2,000,000		500,000	825,000		
Stock on which has been paid .....	664,000	499,208	63,400	111,430	375,000	150,000	625,400
Accumulating stock.....							1,540
Reserve fund .....	158,000	1,320,000	15,000	112,590	570,000	86,000	106,000
Dividends declared and unpaid .....	26,059	138,007	2,218	21,400	60,000	5,250	21,900
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits....	24,029	114,090	2,622		37,642	24,065	5,210
Liabilities to the public ...	1,426,669	6,515,314	39,538	884,665	3,526,212	1,552,817	1,045,800
Deposits.....		965,022		518,652	785,641	1,498,961	150,100
Debentures payable in Canada .....	42,670	484,480		179,618	651,057		153,600
Debentures payable elsewhere .....	1,378,194	*4,890,399		168,873	2,018,234		722,300
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....	549	162,771		17,522	71,280	51,356	19,700
Owing to banks .....	2,702						
Other liabilities.....	2,554	12,642	39,538			2,500	
Total liabilities .....	2,298,757	10,586,619	122,778	1,630,085	5,393,854	1,818,132	1,806,000
<i>Assets.</i>							
Secured loan assets .....	2,182,801	10,027,868	84,003	1,582,753	5,084,889	1,648,362	1,776,400
Real estate of—							
General borrowers . ...	2,155,702	9,961,017	82,610	1,578,168	5,063,578	681,048	1,764,400
Directors and officers of company .....		6,202				24,019	
Shareholders' stock.....		60,649		4,585	21,311	3,627	11,400
Directors or officers of the company on their stock .....						2,046	200
Otherwise secured .....	27,099		1,393			937,622	
Property assets .....	115,956	558,751	38,775	47,332	308,965	169,770	29,800
Municipal and school section securities, cash value .....		245,341			1,566	47,840	900
Office furniture and fixtures .....				406	3,985	1,865	700
Cash on hand.....	238	212	983	819	560	12,186	1,600
Cash in bank.....	49,126	188,658	2,759	43,362	277,491	71,429	26,400
Office premises.....	40,000	114,255			12,127	15,850	
Real estate foreclosed .....	22,026	8,642					
Other property .....	4,566	1,643	35,033	2,745	13,236	20,600	
Total assets .....	2,298,757	10,586,619	122,775	1,630,085	5,393,854	1,818,132	1,806,000

\* Including \$495,670 of debenture stock.

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Toronto.	London and Ontario Investment Company, Toronto.	National Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	North British Canadian Investment Company, Toronto.	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised.....	1,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,433,333	3,650,000
Capital subscribed.....	977,825	5,000,000	2,472,600	1,700,000	2,433,333	3,233,364
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Liabilities to stockholders.....	918,859	1,113,723	626,828	473,934	630,675	916,806
Stock fully paid up.....						
Stock on which has been paid.....	399,189	700,000	494,520	425,000	499,320	646,673
Accumulating stock.....						
Reserve fund.....	430,000	360,000	115,000	30,000	97,333	231,167
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	19,846	35,000	17,308	13,137	12,599	32,334
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	69,824	18,723		5,797	21,423	6,632
Liabilities to the public.....	789,211	3,490,887	2,265,761	1,092,135	1,800,266	2,540,880
Deposits.....	229,269				1,947	
Debentures payable in Canada.....	330,950	20,000	472,145	107,471		
Debentures payable elsewhere.....		†3,367,932	1,737,216	971,513	*1,779,659	2,535,631
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued.....	6,115	26,251	17,864	9,453	11,329	
Owing to banks.....		18,422				
Other liabilities.....	222,877	58,282	38,536	3,698	7,331	5,249
Total liabilities.....	1,708,070	4,604,610	2,892,589	1,566,069	2,430,941	3,457,686
<i>Assets.</i>						
Secured loan assets.....	792,276	3,659,269	2,659,969	1,474,487	1,966,538	3,158,877
Real estate of—						
General borrowers.....	763,160	3,536,935	2,659,969	1,464,220	1,965,543	3,158,877
Directors and officers of company ..				8,000		
Shareholders' stock.....						
Directors or officers of the company on their stock.....						
Otherwise secured.....	29,116	122,334		2,267	995	
Property assets.....	915,794	945,341	232,620	91,582	464,403	298,809
Municipal and school section securities, cash value.....		448,776	59,251		15,866	181,143
Office furniture and fixtures.....		3,463	2,640		243	1,230
Cash on hand.....				498	2,325	189
Cash in banks.....	2,475	30,923	55,039	33,752	149,867	14,463
Office premises.....		38,217				61,936
Real estate foreclosed.....		202,233	114,859	57,332	163,500	38,793
Other property.....	913,319	221,729	831		132,602	1,055
Total assets.....	1,708,070	4,604,610	2,892,589	1,566,069	2,430,941	3,457,686

\* Including \$368,728 of debenture stock. † Including certificates payable at fixed dates.



## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Company, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised .....	500,000	600,000	2,000,000	2,433,333	1,000,000	14,600,000
Capital subscribed .....	466,800	600,000	757,200	1,216,667	104,600	7,300,000
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Liabilities to stockholders.....	451,592	732,314	483,187	921,664	74,575	2,366,900
Stock fully paid up .....	58,000					
Stock on which has been paid ..	252,582	589,700	401,050	845,514	72,659	1,581,600
Accumulating stock .....		4,802	70,021			
Reserve fund .....	120,000	107,000		58,400	1,015	715,100
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	10,853	20,716	129	9,201		47,400
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits.....	10,157	10,096	11,987	8,549	901	22,600
Liabilities to the public .....	218,680	562,347	284	342,898	28,841	3,719,900
Deposits .....	83,754	473,802	284	2,360		
Debentures payable in Canada .....		86,800			1,550	
Debentures payable elsewhere.....				324,864		3,629,600
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....	2,348	1,252		2,424	502	
Owing to banks .....				2,642	1,000	
Other liabilities .....	132,578	493		10,608	25,789	90,300
Total liabilities.....	670,272	1,294,661	483,471	1,264,562	103,416	6,086,900
<i>Assets.</i>						
Secured loan assets .....	207,070	1,244,923	235,669	175,111	57,777	5,081,500
Real estate of—						
General borrowers .....	192,693	1,235,519	231,809	175,111	57,777	4,833,900
Directors and officers of company ..	6,218					
Shareholders' stock .....	7,278	9,229	3,060			
Directors or officers of the company on their stock .....			800			
Otherwise secured .....	881	175				247,500
Property assets.....	463,202	49,738	247,802	1,089,451	45,639	1,005,400
Municipal and school section securities, cash value .....						
Office furniture and fixtures .....		616	325	155		1,100
Cash on hand .....	343	2,641	650	756	102	1,800
Cash in banks .....	20,281	27,555	30,527	17,276	841	65,800
Office premises .....						63,400
Real estate foreclosed .....		18,926	173,171	63,860		105,700
Other property .....	442,578		43,129	1,007,404	44,696	767,300
Total assets .....	670,272	1,294,661	483,471	1,264,562	103,416	6,086,900

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. V.—Statement of affairs showing capital stock, liabilities, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Woodstock.	Totals.	Totals of 55 companies reporting for both years.	
					1888.	1887.
<i>Capital Stock.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorised .....	1,000,000	3,000,000	Unlimited	*96,246,249	*80,029,583	*79,175,583
Capital subscribed .....	1,000,000	3,000,000	242,450	67,939,559	57,379,159	56,114,310
<i>Liabilities.</i>						
Liabilities to stockholders .....	921,219	2,247,733	266,124	40,108,161	36,895,451	35,910,563
Stock fully paid up .....	582,171	1,000,000	228,100	11,617,271	11,617,271	11,342,861
Stock on which has been paid .....	78,030	400,000	3,198	18,470,826	15,729,576	15,429,167
Accumulating stock .....				205,839	205,839	222,602
Reserve fund .....	215,000	700,000	19,000	8,030,118	7,667,885	7,254,105
Dividends declared and unpaid .....	26,018	70,000	8,522	955,644	901,150	885,736
Contingent fund and unappropriated profits .....	20,000	77,733	7,304	828,463	773,730	776,092
Liabilities to the public .....	922,488	4,196,486	94,599	59,540,175	52,948,095	51,177,104
Deposits .....	412,111	1,246,957	94,414	16,560,766	16,519,063	17,533,413
Debentures payable in Canada .....	211,518	638,982		6,578,122	5,949,676	5,500,622
Debentures payable elsewhere .....	298,859	2,246,305		34,857,050	29,078,893	26,722,070
Interest on debentures and deposits due and accrued .....		63,527		619,070	570,858	587,484
Owing to banks .....				131,903	114,852	155,326
Other liabilities .....		715	185	793,264	714,753	678,189
Total liabilities .....	1,843,707	6,444,219	360,723	99,648,336	89,843,546	87,087,667
<i>Assets.</i>						
Secured loan assets .....	1,657,321	6,149,741	323,287	89,042,190	81,235,305	79,035,804
Real estate of—						
General borrowers .....	1,633,243	6,118,983	313,461	85,578,993	77,826,753	74,954,076
Directors and officers of company .....				169,777	164,977	252,957
Shareholders' stock .....	23,078	20,568	9,650	708,137	703,187	852,267
Directors or officers of the company on their stock .....	1,000			126,482	126,482	177,465
Otherwise secured .....		10,190	176	2,458,801	2,413,906	2,799,039
Property assets .....	186,386	294,478	37,436	10,606,146	8,608,241	8,051,863
Municipal and school section securities, cash value .....				1,159,113	1,078,462	1,061,151
Office furniture and fixtures .....	1,226	2,049	276	30,385	26,851	27,372
Cash on hand .....	162	601	31	63,768	59,738	74,053
Cash in banks .....	46,461	141,760	14,074	2,316,875	2,045,685	2,127,308
Office premises .....	60,948	118,539	7,762	869,650	869,650	751,971
Real estate foreclosed .....	76,355		14,731	+1,574,041	1,092,929	1,091,961
Other property .....	1,234	31,529	562	4,592,314	3,434,926	2,918,047
Total assets .....	1,843,707	6,444,219	360,723	99,648,336	89,843,546	87,087,667

\* In six companies the capital authorised is *unlimited*, the capital subscribed in them being \$2,415,200 for 1887 and \$2,428,250 for 1888.

+ This item, though intended for absolute foreclosures and property acquired, has been taken by several companies to include real estate held under power of sale, which is strictly a loan asset.

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of 64 Loan and Investment Companies in the Province of Ontario for the year 1888, as required to be furnished by Chapter 169, section 83, *et seq.*, R. S. O., 1887, or by provisions of Special Charters.

Miscellaneous.	Barrie Loan and Savings Company, Barrie.	Hastings Loan and Investment Society, Belleville.	Royal Loan and Savings Company, Brantford.	Chatham Loan and Savings Company, Chatham.	Huron and Bruce Loan and Investment Company, Goderich.	Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph.	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, Hamilton.
Dividend declared in year—							
Rate per cent. ....	7.	6½	8.	7.	6.	7.	7.
Amount. .... \$	8,168	11,814	39,253	5,379	7,147	22,736	77,000
Loaned during year .... \$	38,223	40,571	214,873	47,544	34,024	316,010	751,309
Received from borrowers—							
Principal. .... \$	40,920	36,242	130,453	25,257	1,300	210,550	825,166
Interest. .... \$		18,482	70,649	13,324	8,684	71,329	
Received from depositors .... \$	61,030	210,165	786,082	380,072	130,911	820,567	1,200,202
Repaid depositors .... \$	60,044	235,301	762,069	364,533	120,845	784,029	1,295,423
Debentures issued .... \$			189,637			338,210	*455,146
Debentures repaid. .... \$			119,802			368,591	223,636
Debentures to mature within one year .... \$			98,050			255,817	259,986
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures .... p.c. ....			4.92			4.81	4.66
For deposits .... p.c. ....	4.00	4.50	4.00	4.05	4.00	3.66	3.85
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures .... \$			12,361			13,642	51,170
On deposits .... \$	1,358	5,577	15,025	7,256	2,580	12,301	38,356
Cost of management. .... \$	701	2,904	6,039	3,429	1,354	6,235	38,699
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario .... \$	171,189	315,792	1,201,365	250,778	181,337	1,203,150	3,180,606
Elsewhere. .... \$							139,462
Mortgages by instalments .... \$			30,674	41,446		198,179	2,033,047
Mortgages at stated period. .... \$	171,189	315,792	1,170,691	209,332	181,337	1,004,971	1,287,021
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages. p.c. ....	7.00	6.84	6.62	7.12	6.50	6.52	6.56
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year. p.c. ....	7.00	6.50	6.59	7.20	6.50	6.35	6.78
Cash value of all investments. .... \$	171,189	319,202	1,229,506	251,320	190,076	1,283,702	3,627,371
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number ....	3	5	12	3		3	52
Amount .... \$	5,149	18,100	40,565	6,822		8,490	104,454
Value of mortgaged property held for sale .... \$	7,300	20,300	25,300	10,600			40,328
Amount chargeable against such property .... \$	5,149	13,100	21,270	8,892			38,378

NOTE.—Cost of management includes commission, agency, and all other expenses at head office or elsewhere, not directly chargeable to or on account of borrowers.

\* Including debenture stock bearing interest at 4 per cent.



# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society, Hamilton.	Landed Banking and Loan Company, Hamilton.	Frontenac Loan and Investment Society, Kingston.	Ontario Building and Savings Society, Kingston.	Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London.	Canadian Savings and Loan Company, London.	Dominion Savings and Investment Society, London.
Dividend declared in year—							
Rate per cent. ....		6.	6.	6.	7.	7.	6.
Amount .....	\$	33,455	12,000	15,000	43,304	47,743	55,646
Loaned during year .....	\$	17,032	341,688	70,772	135,367	216,853	190,843
Received from borrowers—							
Principal .....	\$						
Interest .....	\$	4,524	319,519	73,220	141,322	334,654	344,139
Received from depositors .....	\$	+17,991	1,206,959	317,820	349,465	712,605	1,145,392
Repaid depositors .....	\$	+17,474	1,157,284	333,023	351,331	768,136	1,194,518
Debentures issued .....	\$		144,128			111,194	24,286
Debentures repaid .....	\$		76,700			86,465	23,986
Debentures to mature within one year .....	\$		66,079			80,160	57,886
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures .....	p.c.		5.34			4.86	4.89
For deposits .....	p.c.		4.34	3.58	3.58	4.21	4.30
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures .....	\$		12,428			14,357	8,853
On deposits .....	\$		20,403	8,848	6,036	22,947	28,185
Cost of management .....	\$	1,068	13,135	4,067	2,635	9,839	9,204
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario .....	\$	94,368	1,293,198	253,532	398,970	1,487,964	1,511,519
Elsewhere .....	\$		176,841	138,902			
Mortgages by instalments .....	\$	94,368	791,356	369,334	139,703	42,064	24,664
Mortgages at stated period .....	\$		678,683	23,100	259,267	1,445,900	1,486,855
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgages .....	p.c.	6.00	6.89	7.25	6.32	6.61	6.74
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year .....	p.c.	6.00	6.62	6.00	6.20	6.44	6.69
Cash value of all investments ..	\$	94,368	1,496,805	488,506	443,127	1,516,175	1,675,853
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number .....			13		14	14	7
Amount .....	\$		31,838		35,868	23,145	38,218
Value of mortgaged property held for sale .....	\$		53,200	68,000	31,600	19,936	37,100
Amount chargeable against such property .....	\$		45,321	66,677	31,822	19,936	30,602
							130,450

† Members only for dues and withdrawals.

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Empire Loan Company of Canada, London.	Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Com- pany, London.	London Loan Company of Canada, London.	London Stock Company of Ontario, London.	* Ontario Investment Association, London.	Ontario Loan and De- venture Company, London.	Royal Standard Loan Company of Canada, London.
Dividend declared in year—							
Rate per cent .....	6.	9.	7.			7.	6.
Amount .....	\$ 5,709	99,000	43,638			84,000	10,340
Loaned during year .....	\$ 53,844	736,594	200,805	100	42,496	619,880	23,670
Received from borrowers—							
Principal .....	\$ { 23,979 }	{ 724,411 }	252,551	1,706	{ 485,387 }	654,859	{ 43,781 }
Interest .....	\$ { 14,104 }		81,920				{ 25,202 }
Received from depositors .....	\$ 209,445	954,507	882,163		380	574,615	287,098
Repaid depositors .....	\$ 198,435	1,006,724	857,780	550	9,390	596,703	309,570
Debentures issued .....	\$ 204,037		39,300		55,000	316,427	
Debentures repaid .....	\$ 39,693		86,340		471,380	225,123	1,000
Debentures to mature within one year .....	\$ .....	164,090	67,200		1,261,683	225,035	
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures .....	p.o. ....	4.59	5.42		4.80	4.69	5.00
For deposits .....	p.c. ....	4.60	4.00	4.66		4.22	4.33
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures .....	\$ .....	49,513	13,052		69,142	73,747	895
On deposits .....	\$ 4,839	43,476	16,508		327	18,504	6,987
Cost of management ..	\$ 2,597	18,664	5,743		6,317	24,113	2,173
Invested and secured by mort- gage—							
In Ontario .....	\$ 177,327	3,663,068	1,205,618		1,019,716	3,341,030	344,670
Elsewhere .....	\$ .....				19,535		
Mortgages by instalments. ....	\$ 89,010	93,870	618,600			1,705,083	3,099
Mortgages at stated period .....	\$ 88,317	3,569,198	587,018		1,039,251	1,635,947	341,571
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort- gage .....	p.c. ....	7.00	6.58	6.50		6.25	6.55
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year .....	p.c. ....	6.75	6.10	6.50		6.40	6.50
Cash value of all investments ...	\$ 221,813	3,742,168	1,239,847	40,000	1,339,631	3,460,124	375,577
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number .....		13	3			14	1
Amount .....	\$ .....	59,748	9,451			41,621	3,000
Value of mortgaged property held for sale .....	\$ .....	17,500	13,000		89,693	32,000	5,500
Amount chargeable against such property .....	\$ .....	17,500	16,575		89,693	23,829	5,500

\* In liquidation.

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Orangeville Building and Loan Association, Orangeville.	Ontario Loan and Savings Company, Oshawa.	Civil Service Building and Savings Society, Ottawa.	Metropolitan Loan and Savings Company, Ottawa.	Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, Peterborough.	Peterboro' Real Estate Investment Company, Peterborough.	Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolia.
Dividends declared in year—							
Rate per cent .....	6.	7.	6.	6.	6.	5.	6½.
Amount .....	\$ 1,234	20,949	3,110	18,635	30,000	17,373	6½, 982
Loaned during year .....	\$ 6,477	88,895	1,260	57,777	713,401	208,635	24,231
Received from borrowers—							
Principal .....	\$ 1,681	113,167	18,878	{ 57,914 19,767	784,497 82,042	289,719 77,972	13,701 10,232
Interest .....	\$ 1,379	50,721					
Received from depositors .....	\$ .....	298,528		34,955	378,580		28,426
Repaid depositors .....	\$ .....	336,368		37,788	541,454		24,385
Debentures issued .....	\$ .....	74,592			72,340	192,355	
Debentures repaid .....	\$ .....	57,631				236,471	
Debentures to mature within one year .....	\$ .....					244,610	
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures .....	p.c. ....	5.00			4.87	4.84	
For deposits .....	p.c. ....	4.25		4.00	4.33		4.50
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures .....	\$ .....	10,750			8,382	48,032	
On deposits .....	\$ .....	7,253		991	17,696		1,239
Cost of management .....	\$ 126	5,814	831	2,440	5,533	12,279	1,043
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario .....	\$ 23,253	784,106	41,079	261,701	780,213	1,231,647	138,954
Elsewhere .....	\$ .....						
Mortgages by instalments .....	\$ 6,094	490,369	17,091	261,701		3,080	65,974
Mortgages at stated period .....	\$ 17,159	293,737	23,988		780,213	1,228,567	72,980
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage .....	p.c. ....	7.00	6.50	7.50	6.50	6.40	7.20
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year .....	p.c. ....	7.00	6.50	7.50	7.00	6.05	6.16
Cash value of all investments .....	\$ 23,253	899,818	41,079	394,905	1,191,424	1,278,490	146,460
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number .....		3	1			4	3
Amount .....	\$ .....	7,000	2,370			20,028	2,592
Value of mortgaged property held for sale .....	\$ .....	60,000		110,000		27,744	
Amount chargeable against such property .....	\$ .....	50,000		91,787		27,744	



## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI. —Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued*

Miscellaneous.	Midland Loan and Savings Company, Fort Hope.	Security Loan and Savings Company, St. Catharines.	Elgin Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	Southern Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.	South-western Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings and Loan Society, St. Thomas.	Star Loan Company, St. Thomas.	St. Thomas Loan Company, St. Thomas.
Dividend declared in year—							
Rate per cent.....	7.	7.	6.	7.	7.	6.	6.
Amount .....	20,312	19,191	9,407	28,000	9,318	9,407	77
Loaned during year .....	\$ 153,444	149,603	19,701	83,532	36,767	44,924	34,98
Received from borrowers—							
Principal.....	\$ 94,103	132,216	44,176	70,204	56,502	21,840	2,88
Interest.....	\$ 52,001						
Received from depositors.....	\$ 476,874	302,551	219,121	362,411	119,846	126,228	
Repaid depositors .....	\$ 493,049	316,056	228,349	329,875	123,504	111,072	
Debentures issued .....	\$ 245,176	20,867					
Debentures repaid.....	\$ 229,824	10,113					
Debentures to mature within one year .....	\$ 213,736	7,000					
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures .....	p.c. 4.76	4.73					
For deposits .....	p.c. 3.94	4.00	4.00	4.07	4.00	4.28	
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures.....	\$ 14,252	579					
On deposits .....	\$ 10,477	10,629	4,519	10,461	3,843	4,410	
Cost of management .....	\$ 6,676	4,345	1,826	4,387	1,995	2,131	1
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario .....	\$ 899,308	580,052	281,847	707,110	234,132	276,138	32,5
Elsewhere.....	\$						
Mortgages by instalments .....	\$ 32,645	353,294	200,156	446,250	159,913		27,8
Mortgages at stated period.....	\$ 866,663	226,758	81,691	260,860	74,219	276,138	4,7
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage.....	p.c. 6.57	6.20	6.50	6.40	7.50	6.60	7
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year .....	p.c. 6.66	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	7
Cash value of all investments.....	\$ 929,031	594,504	298,396	715,516	236,892	287,084	33,
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number .....	1	16	6	16	4	2	
Amount.....	\$ 1,500	30,841	25,242	19,530	4,600	1,300	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....	\$ 22,873	33,317	12,000	2,023	4,800		
Amount chargeable against such property .....	\$ 25,873	33,317	11,233	2,023	4,600		

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Huron and Lambton Loan and Savings Company, Sarnia.	Lambton Loan and Investment Company, Sarnia.	British Mortgage Loan Company, Stratford.	Bristol and West of England Canadian Land, Mortgage and Investment Co., Toronto.	British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Building and Loan Association, Toronto.	Canadian Homestead Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.
Dividend declared in year —							
Rate per cent. ....	7.	8.	7.	8.	7.	6.	
Amount. .... \$	22,728	33,246	20,480	10,639	22,570	45,000	
Loaned during year. .... \$	94,386	212,760	127,811	229,431	182,006	289,973	15,600
Received from borrowers—							
Principal. .... \$	70,604	244,900	168,655	228,373 82,431	171,374 99,750	328,261	{ 2,298
Interest. .... \$	38,670						
Received from depositors. .... \$	327,617	680,597	436,212			753,503	21,856
Repaid depositors. .... \$	314,614	830,738	441,252		163	826,273	8,630
Debentures issued. ....		137,434		72,270	157,248	69,931	
Debentures repaid. .... \$		25,108		63,997	133,046	46,887	
Debentures to mature within one year. .... \$		23,800		291,888	209,413	216,143	
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures. .... p.c.		4.75		4.50	4.93	4.78	
For deposits. .... p.c.	4.50	3.50	4.00		4.43	3.43	
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures. .... \$		6,360		47,918	58,069	26,292	
On deposits. .... \$	10,864	18,521	13,797		570	8,358	
Cost of management. .... \$	4,639	5,109	4,541	18,939	14,839	13,135	1,139
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario. .... \$	543,394	1,141,054	694,702	1,139,383	1,240,073	1,207,576	45,400
Elsewhere. .... \$		4,898			251,434	288,964	
Mortgages by instalments. .... \$			1,470	304,237	610,140	90,437	45,400
Mortgages at stated period. .... \$	543,394	1,145,952	693,232	835,146	881,367	1,406,103	
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage. .... p.c.	6.87	6.62	6.44	7.00	6.88	6.43	6.00
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year. .... p.c.	6.75	6.25	6.50	6.90	7.00	6.50	6.00
Cash value of all investments. .... \$	644,296	1,245,914	695,153	1,236,048	1,598,284	1,695,505	54,791
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number. ....		7	15	4	8	8	
Amount. .... \$		10,258	52,310	9,558	12,752	14,881	
Value of mortgaged property held for sale. .... \$		3,500	22,538	38,500	95,000	61,937	
Amount chargeable against such property. .... \$		3,000	22,538	31,061	93,799	61,937	

## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Canada Landed Credit Company, Toronto.	Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Dovercourt Land, Build- ing and Savings Com- pany, Toronto.	Farmers' Loan and Sav- ings Company, Toronto.	Freehold Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Home Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.
Dividend declared in year—						
Rate per cent .....	7.	12.	7.	7.	10.	7.
Amount. .... \$	46,480	276,000	4,427	42,800	120,000	10,500
Loaned during year .....	\$ 237,547	2,122,103	.....	308,119	823,144	1,387,119
Received from borrowers—						
Principal .....	\$ 176,629	1,910,937	.....	{ 244,630	{ 903,783	{ 1,383,062
Interest .....	\$ 148,571					
				{ 94,229		{ 72,850
Received from depositors .....	\$ .....	301,585	.....	737,624	477,226	3,407,775
Repaid depositors .....	\$ .....	353,750	.....	778,701	753,907	3,467,992
Debentures issued .....	\$ 373,753	*1,081,732	.....	134,686	819,185	.....
Debentures repaid .....	\$ 323,635	347,860	.....	8,707	223,633	.....
Debentures to mature within one year .....	\$ 284,693	1,008,218	.....	7,827	402,087	.....
Average rate of interest—						
For debentures .....	p.c. 4.59	4.33	.....	5.33	4.67	.....
For deposits .....	p.c. ....	3.90	.....	4.25	4.00	4.00
Interest paid and accrued—						
On debentures .....	\$ 70,283	219,339	.....	11,770	110,636	.....
On deposits .....	\$ .....	42,621	.....	27,889	41,429	56,882
Cost of management .....	\$ 21,691	96,753	2,327	9,643	48,338	15,594
Invested and secured by mort- gage—						
In Ontario .....	\$ 1,707,684	8,670,040	82,610	1,563,929	3,964,729	705,067
Elsewhere .....	\$ 469,521	1,297,179	.....	14,239	1,099,029	.....
Mortgages by instalments .....	\$ 715,985	8,057,441	82,610	672,843	5,063,758	202,475
Mortgages at stated period .....	\$ 1,461,220	1,909,778	.....	905,325	.....	502,592
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mort- gage .....	p.c. 7.00	6.85	7.00	7.00	6.97	6.13
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year .....	p.c. 6.75	6.82	7.00	6.50	6.75	6.13
Cash value of all investments ..	\$ 2,204,827	10,586,619	122,778	1,630,085	5,393,854	1,794,132
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—						
Number .....	51	122	.....	20	27	1
Amount .....	\$ 74,752	181,245	.....	60,656	102,003	2,474
Value of mortgaged property held for sale .....	\$ 87,315	563,135	.....	85,000	303,913	.....
Amount chargeable against such property .....	\$ 108,308	427,928	.....	69,526	307,400	.....

\* Including debenture stock bearing interest at 4 per cent.



## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE No. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	Imperial Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	Land Security Company, Toronto.	London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Toronto.	London and Ontario Investment Company, Toronto.	National Investment Company of Canada, Toronto.	North British Canadian Investment Company, Toronto.
Dividend declared in year—						
Rate per cent .....	7.	10.	10.	7.	6.	5.
Amount .....	\$ 43,885	38,511	70,000	34,583	25,500	24,333
Loaned during year.....	\$ 469,764	476,965	605,581	320,177	299,236	718,430
Received from borrowers—						
Principal.....	\$ 253,656	190,113	950,069	392,407	{ 164,441 92,625 }	474,961
Interest.....	\$ 139,194	45,229				
Received from depositors .....	\$ 250,677	277,205				
Repaid depositors.....	\$ 264,918	177,493				
Debentures issued .....	\$ 132,877	251,500	470,417	263,762	190,835	3,893
Debentures repaid.....	\$ 37,377	202,700	468,121	270,231	94,020	108,906
Debentures to mature within one year .....	\$ 173,300	103,250	1,046,119	586,584	245,565	121,052
Average rate of interest—						
For debentures..... p.c.	4.75	5.30	4.68	4.77	4.70	† 4.52
For deposits .....	4.77	4.75				5.00
Interest paid and accrued—						
On debentures.....	\$ 56,020	16,975	158,488	106,340	50,526	84,434
On deposits .....	\$ 6,738	27,189				
Cost of management.....	\$ 15,779	15,297	44,070	32,757	13,938	19,817
Invested and secured by mortgage—						
In Ontario.....	\$ 1,622,428	837,649	3,739,168	2,604,140	{ 1,102,360 369,860 }	1,124,252
Elsewhere.....	\$ 142,029					
Mortgages by instalments.....	\$ 444,845	248,391				
Mortgages at stated period.....	\$ 1,319,612	589,258	3,739,168	2,604,140	45,024	5,710
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage..... p.c.	6.75	*	6.75	6.92	6.97	‡
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year..... p.c.	6.75	7.00	6.50	6.92	6.49	
Cash value of all investments ..	\$ 3,826,000	1,705,595	4,604,610	2,892,589	1,566,069	2,430,941
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—						
Number.....	6	11	46	23	2	46
Amount .....	\$ 20,560	13,709	90,486	37,852	3,700	86,006
Value of mortgaged property held for sale .....	\$ 13,500	15,300	202,233	120,772	57,332	147,047
Amount chargeable against such property .....	\$ 11,400	13,723	202,233	114,859	57,332	170,670

\* 6 p.c. on land sales and 8 p.c. on loans. † Debenture stock bears 5 p.c. ‡ From 6 to 8 p.c. in Ontario, and from 8 to 10 p.c. elsewhere.

† 3 (B. I.)

# LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous.	North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Toronto.	Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company, Toronto.	People's Loan and Deposit Company, Toronto.	Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.	Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company, Toronto.	Toronto Land and Loan Company, Toronto.	Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto.
Dividend declared in year—							
Rate per cent . . . . .	10.	7.	7.	13.	7.	6.	
Amount . . . . . \$	64,667	21,681	41,480	9,125	3,011	94,900	
Loaned during year . . . . . \$	486,653	108,974	242,067	20,504	9,528	917,430	
Received from borrowers—							
Principal . . . . . \$	388,242	{ 63,571 }	295,645	{ 20,110 }	10,407	711,814	
Interest . . . . . \$		{ 10,321 }		{ 9,233 }	3,552	306,747	
Received from depositors . . . . . \$		65,237	823,082				
Repaid depositors . . . . . \$		90,865	854,809				
Debentures issued . . . . . \$	703,301		10,900		55,962	199,144	
Debentures repaid . . . . . \$	610,363		11,700		59,617	75,093	
Debentures to mature within one year . . . . . \$	450,819		6,700		95,922	1,294,391	
Average rate of interest—							
For debentures . . . . . p.c.	4.13		5.43		4.87	7.00	4.36
For deposits . . . . . p.c.		5.00	4.36		5.00		
Interest paid and accrued—							
On debentures . . . . . \$	105,434		4,779		17,382	109	188,608
On deposits . . . . . \$		4,951	20,727				
Cost of management . . . . . \$	45,823	7,202	7,506	4,149	8,111	1,723	69,361
Invested and secured by mortgage—							
In Ontario . . . . . \$	3,158,877	198,911	1,254,446	28,509	145,533	57,777	2,525,23
Elsewhere . . . . . \$				207,160	93,438		2,308,75
Mortgages by instalments . . . . . \$			69,701		238,971	57,777	
Mortgages at stated period . . . . . \$	3,158,877	198,911	1,184,745	235,669			4,833,98
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage . . . . . p.c.	6.85	6.25	7.00	7.00	*	7.00	6.5
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year . . . . . p.c.	6.50	6.00	7.00	6.50	*	7.00	6.5
Cash value of all investments . . . \$	3,457,686	649,647	1,263,849	483,471	1,264,562	103,416	6,086,90
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—							
Number . . . . .	22	2	13				44,0
Amount . . . . . \$	32,756	12,689	73,278				
Value of mortgaged property held for sale . . . . . \$	38,794		22,000		79,020		46,9
Amount chargeable against such property . . . . . \$	38,794		18,926		63,860		55,3

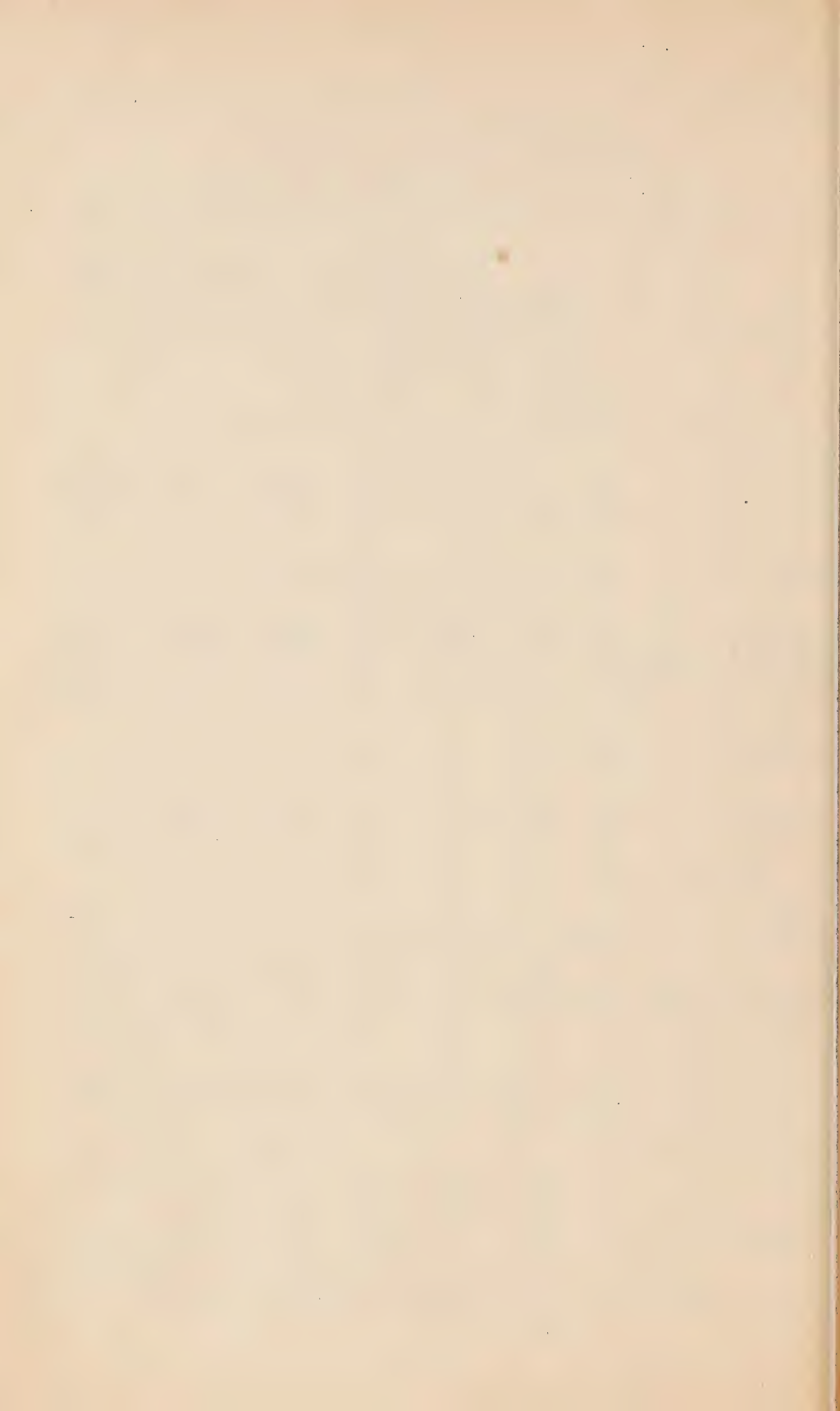
## LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

TABLE NO. VI.—Miscellaneous statement of the affairs of Loan and Investment Companies, etc.—*Continued.*

Miscellaneous	Union Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.	Oxford Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Woodstock.	Totals.	Totals for the 55 companies reporting both years.	
					1888.	1887.
Dividend declared in year—						
Rate per cent .....	8.	10.	7.			
Amount.....\$	51,857	141,855	16,080	2,152,377	2,035,446	2,021,207
Loaned during year.....\$	435,998	1,303,682	14,938	18,567,954	17,049,796	17,162,412
Received from borrowers—						
Principal.....\$	467,659	1,250,667	27,733	20,393,404	18,839,040	18,987,927
Interest.....\$			19,571			
Received from depositors .....	446,441	513,533	103,808	23,001,584	22,918,698	25,283,071
Repaid depositors .....	531,412	586,319	96,277	24,261,630	24,188,350	25,283,441
Debentures issued .....	235,598	708,033		8,736,777	7,958,544	6,263,884
Debentures repaid.....\$	75,622	423,488		5,944,268	5,123,871	4,346,294
Debentures to mature within one year .....	107,251	567,092		10,527,983	9,033,705	5,777,979
Average rate of interest—						
For debentures..... p.c.	4.75	4.44				
For deposits..... p.c.	4.00	4.00	4.50			
Interest paid and accrued—						
On debentures.....\$	21,212	124,276		1,906,741	1,592,484	1,552,621
On deposits.....\$	16,761	50,572	3,865	710,636	708,708	685,138
Cost of management.....\$	13,861	59,864	2,459	838,906	749,158	685,905
Invested and secured by mortgage—						
In Ontario .....	1,709,598	5,010,402	328,192	*86,728,523	78,776,916	75,494,963
Elsewhere.....\$		1,108,581				
Mortgages by instalments .....	709,598	6,118,983	24,534	32,337,689	31,406,575	30,001,162
Mortgages at stated period.....\$	1,000,000		303,658	54,390,834	47,370,341	45,493,801
Average rate of interest on total amount secured by mortgage..... p.c.	7.00	6.43	7.75			
Average rate of interest on amount loaned on mortgages in year..... p.c.	6.75	6.75	6.50			
Cash value of all investments...\$	1,733,675	6,444,219	360,723	99,982,939	90,218,953	85,205,254
Mortgages on which compulsory proceedings have been taken—						
Number.....	10	55	2	820	736	688
Amount.....\$	16,200	220,716	7,300	1,834,890	1,673,103	1,419,012
Value of mortgaged property held for sale.....\$	76,355	219,689	14,731	3,196,160	2,719,277	2,491,788
Amount chargeable against such property.....\$	76,355	194,474	14,731	2,969,480	2,493,399	2,190,465

\* Several companies have here erroneously included loans on shareholders' stock, etc., and real estate foreclosed.





SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART VI.

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TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES DRURY, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE :

SIR,—I have the honor to present herewith for the purpose of having laid before the Legislative Assembly, as required by sections 248 and 252 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, tabulated statements of the Population, Area and Assessed Values of Local Municipalities in the Province, and the amount of Taxes imposed thereon, together with the Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of Local and County Municipalities, for the years 1886 and 1887.

The returns for 1887 are incomplete in the following respects, viz :

(1) For the municipalities of the townships of Sheffield, Mountain, Huntley, Westbeath, Somerville, Mattawan and Widdifield, and the village of Rockland, no statements have been received from the treasurers.

(2) For the municipalities of the townships of Sandwich West and Plantagenet North, and the village of Wroxeter, imperfect statements have been received from the treasurers.

In all those cases repeated requests have been made of the treasurers of the municipalities for returns as required by section 252 of the Municipal Act, and I have this day certified their delinquency to the Provincial Treasurer for his action as provided in subsection 3 of said section 252.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE,  
Secretary.

Toronto, March 21, 1889.





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STATISTICS OF  
ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

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## ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE No. I.—Summary statement for the Province of the Population and Area of local municipalities in Ontario as shown by the assessment rolls, and of assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population and rate in mills on the dollar of assessed value for the three years 1885, 1886 and 1887, classified by townships, cities, towns and villages.

Municipalities.	Popu- lation.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	*Taxable income.	Total.	Per head of popu- lation.	Mi- on t doll
1885.			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
Townships .....	1,129,616	21,961,378	419,083,368	27,976,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns and villages ....	370,195	203,031	83,589,851	9,836,186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cities .....	290,486	30,723	116,993,015	23,778,876	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	1,790,297	22,195,132	619,666,234	61,591,558	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886.								
Townships .....	1,148,946	21,995,894	424,630,202	27,369,258	465,330	4,396,829	3 83	.....
Towns and villages ....	378,749	202,497	85,843,906	7,619,396	2,341,322	1,822,714	4 81	1
Cities .....	299,305	31,123	121,565,954	16,607,280	7,865,386	2,788,453	9 32	1
Totals .....	1,827,000	22,229,514	632,040,062	51,595,934	10,672,038	9,007,996	4 93	1
1887.								
Townships .....	1,142,542	22,151,055	428,614,636	27,430,483	418,289	4,439,145	3 89	.....
Towns and villages ....	393,956	209,732	91,014,414	7,825,298	2,360,954	1,920,537	4 88	1
Cities .....	311,379	31,793	132,839,465	17,940,795	8,641,490	2,935,329	9 43	1
Totals .....	1,847,877	22,392,580	652,468,515	53,196,576	11,420,733	9,295,011	5 03	1

No return received from the village of Rockland, (Russell Co.) incorporated in 1887.

\*For 1885, the amount assessed as "Taxable income" is included with "Personal property."

NOTE.—The statistics here given for 1885 include the assessment of all organised municipalities that year. Former statistics, published in the Annual Report of the Bureau for 1886, only include municipalities connected with counties for municipal purposes, and cities and towns separated from counties. The taxes formerly given did not in all cases include local improvement or special rates.

## ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE No. II.—Summary statement by Counties of the Population and Area of local municipalities in Ontario as shown by the assessment rolls, and of assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population and the rate in mills on the dollar of assessment value for the three years 1885, 1886 and 1887, classified as rural and urban.

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
SSEX :								
1885 { Rural .....	31,263	427,462	7,380,844	345,174				
Urban .....	14,980	6,585	3,642,342	279,742				
Total .....	46,243	434,047	11,023,186	624,916				
1886 { Rural .....	30,550	430,449	7,537,751	329,576	8,405	175,998	5 76	22.3
Urban .....	15,302	6,569	3,734,689	194,933	98,251	84,677	5 53	21.0
Total .....	45,852	437,018	11,272,440	524,509	106,656	260,675	5 69	21.9
1887 { Rural .....	31,685	431,184	7,932,393	360,881	4,550	185,406	5 85	22.3
Urban .....	15,710	6,556	3,888,061	186,526	64,710	83,000	5 28	20.1
Total .....	47,395	437,740	11,820,454	547,407	69,260	268,406	5 66	21.6
ENT :								
1885 { Rural .....	31,766	566,317	17,197,688	958,707				
Urban .....	16,611	6,865	4,742,643	472,540				
Total .....	48,377	573,182	21,940,331	1,431,247				
1886 { Rural .....	31,678	568,009	17,538,002	942,574	7,750	195,142	6 16	10.6
Urban .....	17,024	6,480	4,977,911	403,209	126,530	101,966	5 99	18.5
Total .....	48,702	574,489	22,515,913	1,350,783	134,280	297,108	6 10	12.4
1887 { Rural .....	30,374	562,140	17,246,080	869,508	1,780	216,202	7 12	11.9
Urban .....	19,113	7,060	5,267,648	406,440	117,900	116,955	6 12	20.2
Total .....	49,487	569,200	22,513,728	1,275,948	119,680	333,157	6 73	13.9
GIN :								
1885 { Rural .....	26,048	440,330	12,635,833	734,804				
Urban .....	3,337	2,412	665,612	103,815				
Total .....	29,385	442,742	13,301,445	838,619				
1886 { Rural .....	26,895	439,136	12,615,914	757,513	13,880	141,528	5 26	10.6
Urban .....	3,574	2,415	695,180	87,515	16,950	12,906	3 61	16.1
Total .....	30,469	441,551	13,311,094	845,028	30,830	154,434	5 07	10.9
1887 { Rural .....	26,921	435,859	12,564,249	724,320	14,010	139,849	5 19	10.5
Urban .....	3,577	2,419	717,887	90,230	20,900	13,056	3 65	15.7
Total .....	30,498	438,278	13,282,136	814,550	34,910	152,905	5 01	10.8
RFOLK :								
1885 { Rural .....	24,335	396,804	8,658,495	674,735				
Urban .....	5,284	1,706	1,234,702	191,202				
Total .....	29,619	398,510	9,893,197	865,937				
1886 { Rural .....	24,377	398,462	8,747,629	643,227	12,120	77,899	3 20	8.3
Urban .....	5,300	1,650	1,208,930	113,975	38,249	21,140	3 99	15.5
Total .....	29,677	400,112	9,956,559	757,202	50,369	99,039	3 34	9.2
1887 { Rural .....	24,192	399,070	8,624,377	623,685	10,450	77,118	3 19	8.3
Urban .....	5,090	1,659	1,195,988	104,660	53,815	22,290	4 38	16.5
Total .....	29,282	400,729	9,820,365	728,345	64,265	99,408	3 39	9.4
LDIMAND :								
1885 { Rural .....	17,110	279,036	7,196,139	549,993				
Urban .....	3,365	2,289	761,530	95,400				
Total .....	20,475	281,325	7,957,669	645,393				

NOTE.—Towns separated from counties for municipal purposes are included in the statistics of the counties in which they are situated.



TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mil on \$
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>HALDIMAND.—<i>Con.</i></b>								
1886	Rural .....	18,185	280,937	7,098,644	564,338	4,650	71,075	3 91
	Urban .....	3,861	2,363	801,160	105,495	7,850	14,591	3 78
	Total .....	22,046	283,300	7,899,804	669,833	12,500	85,666	3 89
1887	Rural .....	17,157	280,238	6,976,822	538,431	7,275	76,528	4 46
	Urban .....	4,914	2,727	962,091	117,270	11,300	18,114	3 69
	Total .....	22,071	282,965	7,938,913	655,701	18,575	94,642	4 24
<b>WELLAND:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	17,384	225,085	6,606,182	598,507			
	Urban .....	10,912	3,892	3,150,622	401,713			
	Total .....	28,296	228,977	9,756,804	1,000,220			
1886	Rural .....	17,811	228,064	6,559,159	528,504	19,780	57,333	3 22
	Urban .....	10,815	3,827	3,192,396	297,799	95,578	55,446	5 13
	Total .....	28,626	231,891	9,751,555	826,303	115,358	112,779	3 94
1887	Rural .....	17,880	228,329	6,608,179	515,875	17,780	70,194	3 93
	Urban .....	11,382	3,855	3,272,939	287,197	80,645	63,834	5 61
	Total .....	29,262	232,184	9,881,118	803,072	98,425	134,028	4 58
<b>LAMBTON:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	30,200	661,536	14,722,263	832,887			
	Urban .....	17,340	9,579	3,853,682	689,320			
	Total .....	47,540	671,115	18,575,945	1,522,207			
1886	Rural .....	30,744	659,398	15,125,116	780,253	5,430	193,157	6 28
	Urban .....	17,577	9,651	3,203,775	349,685	128,162	86,906	4 94
	Total .....	48,321	669,049	18,328,891	1,129,938	133,592	280,063	5 80
1887	Rural .....	32,550	667,695	15,173,342	815,379	5,410	186,511	5 73
	Urban .....	17,570	9,487	3,438,398	386,960	130,300	96,894	5 51
	Total .....	50,120	677,182	18,611,740	1,202,339	135,710	283,405	5 65
<b>HURON:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	49,040	798,450	26,118,454	1,403,556			
	Urban .....	16,320	7,067	3,410,016	463,605			
	Total .....	65,360	805,517	29,528,470	1,873,161			
1886	Rural .....	49,816	798,528	26,477,726	1,307,930	15,300	205,413	4 12
	Urban .....	15,949	7,205	3,349,169	357,125	99,050	76,219	4 78
	Total .....	65,765	805,733	29,826,895	1,665,055	114,350	281,632	4 28
1887	Rural .....	49,778	798,631	26,814,980	1,290,435	12,100	197,409	3 97
	Urban .....	16,244	7,305	3,404,125	357,527	108,695	76,792	4 73
	Total .....	66,022	805,936	30,219,105	1,647,962	120,795	274,201	4 15
<b>BRUCE:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	42,048	825,900	17,326,893	1,124,600			
	Urban .....	15,553	9,311	2,854,708	458,675			
	Total .....	57,601	835,211	20,181,601	1,583,275			
1886	Rural .....	42,565	817,524	17,320,122	1,185,709	1,800	167,126	3 93
	Urban .....	16,634	9,623	2,903,067	302,630	68,265	61,059	3 67
	Total .....	59,199	827,147	20,223,189	1,488,339	70,065	228,185	3 85
1887	Rural .....	42,555	821,905	17,013,131	1,169,119	1,900	167,092	3 93
	Urban .....	16,497	10,009	2,993,628	333,820	70,615	63,438	3 85
	Total .....	59,052	831,914	20,006,659	1,502,939	72,515	230,530	3 90
<b>GREY:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	55,134	1,065,197	15,532,012	1,108,056			
	Urban .....	8,403	8,420	2,087,869	230,420			
	Total .....	63,537	1,073,617	17,619,881	1,338,476			

TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.			
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.	
GREY.—Con.									
1886	Rural .....	56,018	1,063,271	15,914,057	1,062,172	4,400	184,197	3 29	10.8
	Urban .....	9,175	8,720	2,285,364	157,650	49,150	51,719	5 64	20.8
	Total .....	65,193	1,071,991	18,199,421	1,219,822	53,550	235,916	3 62	12.1
1887	Rural .....	55,165	1,057,104	16,595,963	1,032,182	5,500	191,395	3 47	10.9
	Urban .....	9,909	9,500	2,567,773	218,600	58,710	51,084	5 16	18.0
	Total .....	65,074	1,066,604	19,163,736	1,250,782	64,210	242,479	3 73	11.8
SIMCOE :									
1885	Rural .....	48,113	961,347	12,438,475	584,436	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	21,580	13,637	4,216,455	359,020	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	69,693	974,984	16,654,930	943,456	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	48,571	951,568	12,536,829	630,645	6,600	193,807	3 99	14.7
	Urban .....	20,966	13,127	4,331,939	321,848	98,100	102,459	4 89	21.6
	Total .....	69,537	964,695	16,868,768	952,493	104,700	296,266	4 26	16.5
1887	Rural .....	48,302	966,169	12,931,046	616,002	6,200	188,399	3 90	13.9
	Urban .....	21,315	13,767	4,459,331	324,110	96,250	102,111	4 79	20.9
	Total .....	69,617	979,936	17,390,377	940,112	102,450	290,510	4 17	15.8
MIDDLESEX :									
1885	Rural .....	51,303	757,793	22,507,376	696,622	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	10,211	5,670	1,932,331	89,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	61,514	763,463	24,439,707	785,622	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	52,471	758,804	22,938,008	643,989	10,830	248,459	4 74	10.5
	Urban .....	10,391	5,514	1,887,278	67,565	26,740	42,548	4 09	21.5
	Total .....	62,862	764,318	24,825,286	711,554	37,570	291,007	4 63	11.4
1887	Rural .....	51,129	758,554	22,938,401	615,530	7,050	250,015	4 89	10.6
	Urban .....	10,463	5,573	1,994,689	87,470	27,240	42,688	4 08	20.2
	Total .....	61,592	764,127	24,933,090	703,000	34,290	292,703	4 75	11.4
OXFORD :									
1885	Rural .....	29,778	471,664	19,116,046	1,374,258	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	14,425	6,950	3,635,365	295,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	44,203	478,614	22,751,411	1,670,183	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	29,734	472,009	19,075,619	1,344,010	14,945	145,123	4 88	7.1
	Urban .....	15,058	6,759	3,795,485	217,725	100,425	71,174	4 73	17.3
	Total .....	44,792	478,768	22,871,104	1,561,735	115,370	216,297	4 83	8.8
1887	Rural .....	29,920	471,754	19,057,999	1,359,100	19,660	139,760	4 67	6.8
	Urban .....	15,975	6,763	4,092,505	239,355	105,500	77,665	4 86	17.5
	Total .....	45,895	478,517	23,150,504	1,598,455	125,160	217,425	4 74	8.7
BRANT :									
1885	Rural .....	16,750	215,826	9,184,292	980,976	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	3,316	685	947,794	144,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	20,066	216,511	10,132,086	1,125,794	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	16,610	215,706	9,242,374	921,366	25,030	56,613	3 41	5.6
	Urban .....	3,311	685	955,459	127,615	23,540	19,662	5 94	17.8
	Total .....	19,921	216,391	10,197,833	1,048,981	48,570	76,275	3 83	6.8
1887	Rural .....	16,130	217,164	9,304,977	903,458	29,165	58,489	3 63	5.7
	Urban .....	3,423	685	979,439	140,488	27,020	21,480	6 28	18.7
	Total .....	19,553	217,849	10,284,416	1,043,946	56,185	79,969	4 09	7.0
WERTH :									
1885	Rural .....	30,801	518,921	17,860,782	873,161	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	9,279	5,617	2,325,281	261,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	40,080	524,538	20,186,063	1,134,261	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.			
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.	
PERTH.— <i>Con.</i>									
1886	Rural .....	30,643	517,825	17,932,993	768,767	8,946	155,543	5 08	8.3
	Urban .....	9,384	5,628	2,330,613	171,400	39,075	45,381	4 84	17.9
	Total .....	40,027	523,453	20,263,606	940,167	48,021	200,924	5 02	9.5
1887	Rural .....	30,163	517,843	17,920,080	860,496	7,346	150,605	4 99	8.0
	Urban .....	9,393	5,710	2,366,898	174,400	39,800	45,481	4 84	17.6
	Total .....	39,556	523,553	20,286,978	1,034,896	47,146	196,086	4 96	9.2
WELLINGTON :									
1885	Rural .....	35,511	626,962	13,945,504	1,214,701	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	11,931	7,365	2,214,283	259,310	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	47,442	634,327	16,159,787	1,474,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	36,777	627,372	14,790,314	1,206,445	17,941	163,116	4 44	10.2
	Urban .....	12,063	7,360	2,180,663	218,390	47,650	53,985	4 48	22.1
	Total .....	48,840	634,732	16,970,977	1,424,835	65,591	217,101	4 45	11.8
1887	Rural .....	36,034	627,335	15,482,654	1,326,377	20,706	154,600	4 29	9.2
	Urban .....	12,149	7,277	2,194,296	229,830	36,710	57,033	4 69	23.2
	Total .....	48,183	634,612	17,676,950	1,556,207	57,416	211,633	4 39	11.0
WATERLOO :									
1885	Rural .....	24,808	306,133	8,518,916	825,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	18,292	9,448	3,553,237	588,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	43,100	315,581	12,072,153	1,413,421	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	25,318	306,712	8,540,110	797,390	33,703	95,928	3 79	10.2
	Urban .....	19,734	9,419	3,763,275	458,045	149,053	83,593	4 24	19.1
	Total .....	45,052	316,131	12,303,385	1,255,435	182,756	179,521	3.98	13.1
1887	Rural .....	24,492	303,780	8,485,110	788,448	30,917	96,658	3 95	10.4
	Urban .....	21,540	9,876	4,068,910	496,020	143,724	89,744	4 17	19.1
	Total .....	46,032	313,656	12,554,020	1,284,468	174,641	186,402	4 05	13.3
DUFFERIN :									
1885	Rural .....	16,243	357,661	4,375,035	274,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	3,470	2,380	753,602	73,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	19,713	360,041	5,128,637	348,628	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	16,081	355,369	4,365,610	226,550	1,050	70,389	4 38	15.3
	Urban .....	3,525	2,300	744,625	59,250	15,150	17,014	4 83	20.8
	Total .....	19,606	357,669	5,110,235	285,800	16,200	87,403	4 46	16.1
1887	Rural .....	16,098	357,691	4,352,802	248,350	650	70,646	4 39	15.3
	Urban .....	4,502	2,805	988,225	83,350	22,420	17,389	3 86	15.4
	Total .....	20,600	359,996	5,341,027	331,700	23,070	88,035	4 27	15.8
LINCOLN :									
1885	Rural .....	14,584	190,904	4,514,881	292,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	5,441	2,497	1,058,310	78,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	20,025	193,401	5,573,191	370,495	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	Rural .....	14,730	190,578	4,604,505	295,184	10,196	59,430	4 03	12.1
	Urban .....	5,527	2,494	1,210,792	46,490	15,700	22,584	4 09	17.1
	Total .....	20,257	193,072	5,815,297	341,674	25,896	82,014	4 05	13.3
1887	Rural .....	14,377	191,232	6,365,129	487,241	12,817	59,413	4 13	8.1
	Urban .....	5,561	2,433	1,232,963	61,900	18,014	21,610	3 89	16.1
	Total .....	19,938	193,665	7,598,092	549,141	30,831	81,023	4 06	9.1
WENTWORTH :									
1885	Rural .....	24,369	274,307	10,925,888	712,383	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	4,435	900	1,049,015	116,891	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	28,804	275,207	11,974,903	829,273	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.			
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.	
WENTWORTH—Con.									
1886	Rural .....	24,865	272,071	10,886,458	674,449	25,330	70,458	2 83	6.1
	Urban .....	4,624	886	1,050,645	100,580	24,150	22,645	4 90	19.3
	Total .....	29,489	272,957	11,937,103	775,029	49,480	93,103	3 16	7.3
1887	Rural .....	24,112	272,506	10,927,359	685,470	25,070	72,223	3 00	6.2
	Urban .....	4,734	840	1,044,580	97,535	34,950	21,843	4 61	18.6
	Total .....	28,846	273,346	11,971,939	783,005	60,020	94,066	3 26	7.3
HALTON :									
1885	Rural .....	14,160	224,723	7,360,355	613,970				
	Urban .....	6,573	3,723	1,308,685	112,961				
	Total .....	20,733	228,446	8,669,040	726,931				
1886	Rural .....	14,239	222,840	7,330,235	637,420	7,513	60,169	4 23	7.5
	Urban .....	6,833	3,748	1,345,112	101,055	14,030	25,962	3 80	17.8
	Total .....	21,072	226,588	8,675,347	738,475	21,543	86,131	4 09	9.1
1887	Rural .....	13,887	224,375	7,413,766	594,428	9,315	62,592	4 51	7.8
	Urban .....	6,813	3,723	1,433,465	137,405	15,159	27,891	4 09	17.6
	Total .....	20,700	228,098	8,847,231	731,833	24,474	90,483	4 37	9.4
PEEL :									
1885	Rural .....	17,944	287,995	9,042,965	562,030				
	Urban .....	4,691	2,494	1,054,566	142,950				
	Total .....	22,635	290,489	10,097,531	704,980				
1886	Rural .....	18,756	288,337	9,047,100	567,715	3,200	68,224	3 64	7.1
	Urban .....	4,795	2,228	1,081,892	90,445	28,400	28,417	5 93	23.7
	Total .....	23,551	290,565	10,128,992	658,160	31,600	96,641	4 10	8.9
1887	Rural .....	18,593	288,555	9,045,530	567,390	4,300	71,065	3 82	7.4
	Urban .....	4,850	2,344	1,128,860	75,875	22,104	28,946	5 97	23.6
	Total .....	23,443	290,899	10,174,390	643,265	26,404	100,011	4 27	9.2
YORK :									
1885	Rural .....	43,441	541,516	23,518,287	1,241,190				
	Urban .....	12,068	6,464	3,515,457	194,345				
	Total .....	55,509	547,980	27,033,744	1,435,535				
1886	Rural .....	43,974	539,397	24,175,136	1,160,290	32,250	146,272	3 33	5.8
	Urban .....	12,569	6,458	3,783,602	179,580	28,050	71,433	5 68	17.9
	Total .....	56,543	545,855	27,958,738	1,339,870	60,300	217,705	3 85	7.4
1887	Rural .....	43,320	538,357	25,161,137	1,124,815	29,000	160,498	3 70	6.1
	Urban .....	13,068	6,692	4,330,383	186,175	43,600	91,678	7 02	20.1
	Total .....	56,388	545,049	29,491,520	1,310,990	72,600	252,176	4 47	8.2
ONTARIO :									
1885	Rural .....	32,555	496,283	15,772,969	1,014,135				
	Urban .....	12,881	7,984	2,963,769	232,368				
	Total .....	45,436	504,267	18,736,738	1,246,503				
1886	Rural .....	32,640	500,648	15,802,074	1,054,430	22,030	111,889	3 43	6.6
	Urban .....	13,102	7,991	3,045,804	173,310	58,255	62,538	4 77	19.1
	Total .....	45,742	508,639	18,847,878	1,227,740	80,285	174,427	3 81	8.6
1887	Rural .....	32,193	499,132	15,792,740	1,018,340	16,800	116,835	3 63	6.9
	Urban .....	12,822	7,996	3,078,799	178,375	57,030	68,948	5 38	20.8
	Total .....	45,015	507,128	18,871,539	1,196,715	73,830	185,783	4 13	9.2
DURHAM :									
1885	Rural .....	21,895	366,490	10,644,351	554,354				
	Urban .....	11,001	6,396	2,556,048	375,825				
	Total .....	32,896	372,886	13,200,399	930,179				

TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.			
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.	
DURHAM—Continued.									
1886 {	Rural .....	21,778	370,455	10,572,548	568,255	34,515	73,181	3 36	6.5
	Urban .....	11,047	6,351	2,569,943	360,094	142,524	57,698	5 22	18.8
	Total .....	32,825	376,806	13,142,491	928,349	177,039	130,879	3 99	9.1
1887 {	Rural .....	22,404	368,794	10,523,682	567,560	25,811	70,275	3 14	6.3
	Urban .....	10,987	6,358	2,600,303	272,000	134,883	60,292	5 49	20.0
	Total .....	33,391	375,152	13,123,985	839,560	160,694	130,567	3 91	9.2
NORTHUMBERLAND :									
1885 {	Rural .....	25,975	433,986	10,659,983	713,462	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	10,240	6,908	2,495,161	430,710	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	36,215	440,894	13,155,144	1,144,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886 {	Rural .....	26,723	432,511	10,561,508	712,681	11,080	89,788	3 36	8.0
	Urban .....	10,378	6,972	2,544,301	226,110	94,975	54,596	5 26	19.1
	Total .....	37,101	439,483	13,105,809	938,791	106,055	144,384	3 89	10.2
1887 {	Rural .....	26,098	432,053	10,616,738	679,567	8,900	85,572	3 28	7.6
	Urban .....	10,304	7,029	2,612,515	222,295	94,625	56,594	5 49	19.3
	Total .....	36,402	439,082	13,229,253	901,862	103,525	142,166	3 91	10.0
PRINCE EDWARD :									
1885 {	Rural .....	14,568	232,000	5,822,782	359,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	3,307	1,933	1,092,835	42,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	17,875	233,933	6,915,617	402,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886 {	Rural .....	14,759	232,750	5,873,048	350,233	14,556	59,327	4 02	9.5
	Urban .....	3,394	1,993	1,095,800	62,875	18,400	16,428	4 84	14.0
	Total .....	18,153	234,743	6,968,848	413,108	32,956	75,755	4 17	10.2
1887 {	Rural .....	14,005	233,983	5,872,930	363,225	8,550	50,692	3 61	8.1
	Urban .....	3,627	1,975	1,128,000	50,125	17,800	16,489	4 55	13.8
	Total .....	17,632	235,958	7,000,930	413,350	26,350	67,181	3 81	9.0
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON :									
1885 {	Rural .....	18,899	404,040	6,552,850	345,589	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	4,746	6,546	1,178,770	88,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	23,645	410,586	7,731,620	434,239	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886 {	Rural .....	18,791	397,100	6,576,465	343,638	13,816	73,814	3 93	10.6
	Urban .....	4,819	6,672	1,118,377	51,450	35,000	23,622	4 90	19.6
	Total .....	23,610	403,772	7,694,842	395,088	48,816	97,436	4 13	12.0
1887 {	Rural .....	18,431	405,136	6,496,816	342,095	9,708	73,599	3 99	10.7
	Urban .....	4,590	6,584	1,128,537	47,000	39,800	24,141	5 26	19.9
	Total .....	23,021	411,720	7,625,353	389,095	49,508	97,740	4 25	12.1
FRONTENAC :									
1885 {	Rural .....	21,145	668,023	4,422,752	354,957	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	1,330	565	128,935	42,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	22,475	668,588	4,551,687	397,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886 {	Rural .....	21,875	666,963	4,897,644	395,216	1,550	68,350	3 12	12.9
	Urban .....	1,230	215	128,485	40,350	6,350	4,049	3 29	23.1
	Total .....	23,105	667,178	5,026,129	435,566	7,900	72,399	3 13	13.2
1887 {	Rural .....	21,464	656,216	4,831,391	406,004	3,800	66,099	3 08	12.6
	Urban .....	1,167	215	136,360	32,450	7,250	4,165	3 57	23.7
	Total .....	22,631	656,431	4,967,751	438,454	11,050	70,264	3 10	13.0
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE :									
1885 {	Rural .....	38,286	747,824	9,914,324	802,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Urban .....	17,450	5,595	4,590,320	454,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	55,736	753,419	14,504,644	1,256,322	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.			
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.		
LEEDS & GRENVILLE— <i>Con.</i>									
1886	Rural .....	37,823	738,442	10,022,425	828,284	10,310	105,118	2 78	9.7
	Urban .....	17,602	5,521	4,677,352	428,557	104,270	92,853	5 28	17.8
	Total .....	55,425	743,963	14,699,777	1,256,841	114,580	197,971	3 57	12.3
1887	Rural .....	38,075	740,625	9,804,614	801,315	12,278	103,226	2 71	9.7
	Urban .....	17,598	5,745	4,841,167	459,898	114,700	93,838	5 33	17.3
	Total .....	55,673	746,370	14,645,781	1,261,213	126,978	197,064	3 54	12.3
DUNDAS :									
1885	Rural .....	14,983	237,213	4,963,555	358,435				
	Urban .....	2,804	1,867	815,200	89,100				
	Total .....	17,787	239,080	5,778,755	447,535				
1886	Rural .....	15,442	237,420	4,993,095	377,975	13,750	45,436	2 94	8.4
	Urban .....	3,024	1,867	823,140	72,450	16,000	11,759	3 89	12.9
	Total .....	18,466	239,287	5,816,235	450,425	29,750	57,195	3 10	9.1
1887	Rural .....	15,526	237,396	5,083,563	411,815	15,525	48,403	3 12	8.8
	Urban .....	3,037	1,833	841,875	82,100	12,500	12,581	4 14	13.4
	Total .....	18,563	239,229	5,925,438	493,915	28,025	60,984	3 29	9.5
STORMONT :									
1885	Rural .....	15,908	250,271	3,337,318	265,470				
	Urban .....	5,397	653	1,039,630	54,975				
	Total .....	21,305	250,924	4,376,948	320,445				
1886	Rural .....	16,709	248,086	3,357,666	256,588	1,240	38,588	2 31	10.7
	Urban .....	5,710	653	1,097,620	71,375	42,700	25,504	4 47	21.0
	Total .....	22,419	248,739	4,455,286	327,963	43,940	64,092	2 86	13.3
1887	Rural .....	16,421	247,759	3,364,005	253,106	2,380	41,199	2 51	11.4
	Urban .....	6,206	740	1,122,525	60,600	32,300	26,053	4 20	21.4
	Total .....	22,627	248,499	4,486,530	313,706	34,680	67,252	2 97	13.9
GLENGARRY :									
1885	Rural .....	17,677	287,184	3,831,289	312,703				
	Urban .....	966	361	183,675	13,600				
	Total .....	18,643	287,545	4,014,964	326,303				
1886	Rural .....	18,602	288,960	3,878,851	327,621	2,100	43,493	2 34	10.3
	Urban .....	1,149	361	189,429	11,800	1,600	2,271	1 98	11.2
	Total .....	19,751	289,321	4,068,280	339,421	3,700	45,764	2 32	10.4
1887	Rural .....	18,722	290,014	3,750,298	283,160	2,700	46,942	2 51	11.6
	Urban .....	1,378	361	213,114	9,000		3,416	2 48	15.4
	Total .....	20,100	290,375	3,963,412	292,160	2,700	50,358	2 51	11.8
PRESCOTT :									
1885	Rural .....	17,653	286,380	2,505,207	133,451				
	Urban .....	2,380	9,418	333,085	72,150				
	Total .....	20,033	295,798	2,838,292	205,601				
1886	Rural .....	18,552	283,479	2,509,586	136,290	700	39,104	2 11	14.8
	Urban .....	2,446	9,498	328,755	56,350	12,150	7,006	2 86	17.6
	Total .....	20,998	292,977	2,838,341	192,640	12,850	46,110	2 20	15.1
1887	Rural .....	17,724	284,123	2,397,922	139,645		41,974	2 37	16.5
	Urban .....	2,316	9,347	314,860	52,450	10,700	7,600	3 28	20.1
	Total .....	20,040	293,470	2,712,782	192,095	10,700	49,574	2 47	17.0
RUSSELL :									
1885—Rural .....	14,240	251,133	1,587,012	158,973					
1886—Rural .....	14,988	250,327	1,679,591	164,593		31,019	2 07	16.8	



TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.				
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.		
RUSSELL—Continued.										
1887	Rural .....	13,807	253,288	1,617,654	132,073	600	32,993	2 39	18.8	
	Urban .....	No	return	from	Rockland	village.	600	32,993	2 39	18.8
	Total .....	13,807	253,288	1,617,654	132,073	600	32,993	2 39	18.8	
CARLETON:										
1885	Rural .....	30,661	565,416	7,690,572	529,510					
	Urban .....	1,572	1,627	358,337	40,385					
	Total .....	32,233	567,043	8,048,909	569,895					
1886	Rural .....	31,513	563,529	8,212,005	576,288		97,540	3 10	11.1	
	Urban .....	1,531	1,539	361,384	40,276	700	3,712	2 42	9.2	
	Total .....	33,044	565,068	8,573,389	616,564	700	101,252	3 06	11.0	
1887	Rural .....	32,590	566,061	8,279,860	596,170		98,064	3 01	11 0	
	Urban* .....	356	1,442	46,144	7,908		1,068	3 00	19.8	
	Total .....	32,946	567,503	8,326,004	604,076		99,132	3 01	11.1	
RENFREW:										
1885	Rural .....	28,517	856,962	2,245,737	480,904					
	Urban .....	7,961	3,741	1,467,563	247,897					
	Total .....	36,478	860,703	3,713,300	728,801					
1886	Rural .....	29,101	861,187	2,322,931	466,295	9,000	57,273	1 97	20.5	
	Urban .....	8,558	3,697	1,536,878	230,600	53,450	35,005	4 09	19.2	
	Total .....	37,659	864,884	3,859,809	696,895	62,450	92,278	2 45	20.0	
1887	Rural .....	29,469	872,373	2,365,816	448,527	9,500	60,641	2 06	21.5	
	Urban .....	8,448	3,667	1,640,453	251,300	54,100	37,146	4 40	19.0	
	Total .....	37,917	876,040	4,006,269	699,827	63,600	97,787	2 58	20.5	
LANARK:										
1885	Rural .....	20,628	663,295	4,613,904	660,233					
	Urban .....	12,513	5,794	2,370,964	398,950					
	Total .....	33,141	669,089	6,984,868	1,059,183					
1886	Rural .....	21,074	660,407	4,608,498	658,625	2,800	58,391	2 77	11.1	
	Urban .....	13,075	5,793	2,778,574	353,800	76,600	55,716	4 26	17.4	
	Total .....	34,149	666,200	7,387,072	1,012,425	79,400	114,107	3 34	13.5	
1887	Rural .....	21,375	667,459	4,584,848	664,216		57,949	2 71	11.0	
	Urban .....	14,866	5,700	2,988,397	356,823	79,925	62,961	4 24	18.4	
	Total .....	36,241	673,159	7,573,245	1,021,039	79,925	120,910	3 34	13.9	
VICTORIA:										
1885	Rural .....	21,546	565,074	7,660,837	432,025					
	Urban .....	8,579	3,401	1,780,254	227,793					
	Total .....	30,125	568,475	9,441,091	659,818					
1886	Rural .....	21,563	563,659	7,641,337	443,440	394	102,463	4 75	12.7	
	Urban .....	8,846	3,443	1,797,806	172,200	47,325	46,570	5 26	23.1	
	Total .....	30,409	567,102	9,439,143	615,640	47,719	149,033	4 90	14.8	
1887	Rural .....	21,520	567,720	7,576,766	478,010	250	100,818	4 68	12.5	
	Urban .....	8,661	3,468	1,797,678	179,070	49,500	44,982	5 19	22.2	
	Total .....	30,181	571,188	9,374,444	657,080	49,750	145,800	4 83	14.5	
PETERBOROUGH:										
1885	Rural .....	18,614	527,298	7,107,378	680,149					
	Urban .....	11,328	3,186	3,483,910	485,425					
	Total .....	29,942	530,484	10,591,288	1,165,574					

\* Village of New Edinburgh annexed to Ottawa city in 1887.

TABLE No. II.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
<b>PETERBOROUGH—Con.</b>								
1886	Rural .....	18,777	529,679	7,221,814	656,269	3,840	63,431	3 38
	Urban .....	11,662	3,177	3,824,245	320,025	230,000	67,913	5 82
	Total .....	30,439	532,856	11,046,059	976,294	233,840	131,344	4 31
1887	Rural .....	18,628	536,213	7,261,367	625,024	3,050	65,879	3 54
	Urban .....	12,194	3,180	4,002,705	322,250	225,150	59,537	4 88
	Total .....	30,822	539,393	11,264,072	947,274	228,200	125,416	4 07
<b>HALIBURTON:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	5,046	538,050	567,566	40,512			
1886	Rural .....	5,389	560,004	474,909	31,622	650	20,641	3 83
1887	Rural .....	5,573	556,445	434,391	29,118	400	20,364	3 65
<b>HASTINGS:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	32,719	927,386	8,995,486	516,688			
	Urban .....	8,363	3,331	1,289,367	35,250			
	Total .....	41,082	930,717	10,284,853	551,938			
1886	Rural .....	33,297	943,170	9,162,445	491,743	8,750	131,618	3 95
	Urban .....	8,560	3,402	1,522,082	40,100	5,700	36,694	4 29
	Total .....	41,857	946,572	10,684,527	531,843	14,450	168,312	4 02
1887	Rural .....	35,208	959,827	9,133,612	506,473	8,736	131,268	3 73
	Urban .....	9,247	3,353	1,702,075	58,125	7,350	39,619	4 28
	Total .....	44,455	963,180	10,835,687	564,598	16,086	170,887	3 84
<b>MUSKOKA:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	10,581	509,639	1,110,473	212,784			
	Urban .....	2,530	819	303,371	67,350			
	Total .....	13,111	510,458	1,413,844	280,134			
1886	Rural .....	10,726	509,535	1,136,482	188,215	2,050	24,111	2 25
	Urban .....	2,905	1,343	372,818	74,425	5,525	12,653	4 36
	Total .....	13,631	510,878	1,509,300	262,640	7,575	36,764	2 70
1887	Rural .....	9,995	512,854	1,154,539	202,387	2,000	24,578	2 46
	Urban .....	3,661	1,277	435,647	67,905	6,100	15,514	4 24
	Total .....	13,656	514,131	1,590,186	270,292	8,100	40,092	2 94
<b>PARRY SOUND:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	5,222	248,528	813,871	122,454			
1886	Rural .....	6,212	256,057	927,005	135,263	4,150	18,342	2 95
1887	Rural .....	4,961	267,041	822,347	151,131	1,450	14,988	3 02
	Urban .....	1,329	1,018	206,628	7,725	700	5,186	3 90
	Total .....	6,290	268,059	1,028,975	158,856	2,150	20,174	3 21
<b>ALGOMA:</b>								
1885	Rural .....	9,591	450,578	1,537,776	282,823			
	Urban .....	4,786	6,400	1,085,782	261,625			
	Total .....	14,377	456,978	2,623,558	544,448			
1886	Rural .....	9,666	447,716	1,653,667	210,459	17,000	37,123	3 84
	Urban .....	4,786	6,400	1,085,782	210,525	51,100	29,769	6 22
	Total .....	14,452	454,116	2,739,449	420,984	68,100	66,892	4 63
1887	Rural .....	9,828	459,327	1,619,187	166,902	2,900	37,228	3 79
	Urban .....	6,381	9,379	2,020,224	202,693	65,660	27,200	4 26
	Total .....	16,209	468,706	3,639,411	369,595	68,560	64,428	3 97

TABLE No. II.—TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on \$.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	
NIPissing:								
1885	Rural .....	574	26,456	41,771	11,722			
	Urban .....	933	500	104,768	72,235			
	Total .....	1,507	26,956	146,539	83,957			
1886	Rural .....	1,538	51,444	145,197	19,219	4,390	2 85	26.7
	Urban .....	934	500	132,310	87,720	2,872	3 07	13.0
	Total .....	2,472	51,944	277,507	106,939	7,262	2 94	18.9
1887	Rural .....	3,711	119,746	294,044	47,700	6,892	1 86	20.2
	Urban .....	989	500	133,426	82,065	2,191	2 22	10.1
	Total .....	4,700	120,246	427,470	129,765	9,083	1 93	16.3
*CITIES:								
Belleville..... (Hastings.)	1885..	11,000	1,500	3,545,180	295,925			
	1886..	10,076	1,600	3,509,144	154,250	113,800	73,946	7 34
	1887..	10,139	1,600	3,510,757	146,150	100,300	72,659	7 17
Brantford .....	1885..	12,167	1,781	3,642,190	756,600			
	1886..	12,570	1,781	3,642,190	631,950	124,650	73,663	5 86
	1887..	13,054	1,781	3,842,940	664,700	142,250	78,003	5 98
Guelph..... (Wellington.)	1885..	10,216	3,210	2,776,510	273,700			
	1886..	10,195	3,210	2,759,630	169,150	87,050	60,932	5 98
	1887..	10,173	3,210	2,774,210	192,920	109,100	62,360	6 13
Hamilton .....	1885..	41,280	2,400	15,264,380	4,182,160			
	1886..	41,712	2,700	15,789,240	3,541,580	796,990	376,074	9 02
	1887..	43,082	2,700	16,158,000	3,585,420	808,550	383,434	8 90
Kingston .....	1885..	15,109	2,300	4,905,205	1,473,928			
	1886..	15,827	2,300	5,058,635	1,112,100	411,450	110,170	6 96
	1887..	16,200	2,300	5,306,525	1,060,106	465,890	114,516	7 07
London .....	1885..	26,254	2,798	9,750,571	2,659,402			
	1886..	26,047	2,798	9,874,894	1,540,696	1,125,926	267,548	10 27
	1887..	26,315	2,798	10,566,797	1,612,225	988,370	274,561	10 43
Ottawa .....	1885..	32,857	1,829	10,348,000	1,197,000			
	1886..	35,500	1,829	10,727,445	1,021,850	345,025	291,465	8 21
	1887..	37,020	1,909	11,324,700	1,088,775	350,025	259,980	7 02
St. Catharines . (Lincoln.)	1885..	9,882	3,000	3,762,435	732,930			
	1886..	9,779	3,000	3,762,435	635,630	97,300	95,923	9 81
	1887..	10,075	3,000	3,902,225	662,970	121,270	95,022	9 43
St. Thomas .....	1885..	11,157	1,450	3,216,410	528,389			
	1886..	10,127	1,450	3,704,710	353,800	383,670	68,355	6 75
	1887..	10,271	1,605	3,501,017	274,400	196,900	60,623	5 90
Stratford .....	1885..	8,764	2,835	2,388,370	114,900			
	1886..	9,069	2,835	2,264,865	59,400	51,500	48,068	5 30
	1887..	8,881	2,835	2,482,325	119,150	103,250	52,609	5 92
Toronto .....	1885..	111,800	7,620	57,393,764	11,563,942			
	1886..	118,403	7,620	60,472,766	7,386,874	4,328,025	1,322,309	11 17
	1887..	126,169	8,055	69,469,969	8,533,979	5,255,585	1,481,562	11 74

\* The population throughout is from the assessment rolls taken in the year. The assessed values, of which the taxes imposed for the year are based, are, in the case of several cities, from the rolls taken in the previous year.



## ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE No. III.—Detailed statement of the Population and Area of local municipalities in Ontario as shown by the assessment rolls, and of assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population for the year 1887, arranged by Counties and classified as rural and urban.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>ESSEX :</b>							
Anderdon . . . . .Tp.	1,042	22,590	484,075	18,800	.....	8,351	4 30
Colchester N. . . . ."	1,613	30,293	497,590	5,495	.....	14,757	9 15
Colchester S. . . . ."	2,479	34,373	678,100	41,500	1,200	19,720	7 95
Gosfield . . . . ."	3,536	58,193	1,610,367	41,475	550	24,699	6 99
Maidstone . . . . ."	2,977	44,730	440,840	34,029	.....	15,727	5 28
Malden . . . . ."	1,550	20,817	636,170	36,295	1,400	8,453	5 45
Mersea . . . . ."	3,194	61,915	920,459	44,185	.....	21,715	6 80
Pelee Island . . . . ."	421	10,110	146,847	12,017	.....	1,156	2 75
Rochester . . . . ."	2,396	32,602	422,440	17,340	.....	13,294	5 55
Sandwich E. . . . ."	4,506	42,709	758,968	82,005	1,400	27,886	6 19
Sandwich W. . . . ."	2,713	24,588	679,804	9,990	.....	9,526	3 51
Tilbury W. . . . ."	4,358	48,264	656,733	17,750	.....	20,122	4 62
Rural . . . . .	31,685	431,184	7,932,393	360,881	4,550	185,406	5 85
Amherstburg . . . . .Tn.	2,250	486	463,790	20,650	7,200	11,518	5 12
Sandwich . . . . ."	1,166	2,000	245,090	16,400	6,850	3,337	2 86
Windsor . . . . ."	7,608	2,020	2,331,140	70,050	38,900	47,261	6 21
Belle River . . . . .Vil.	633	500	54,738	2,250	.....	1,435	2 27
Essex Centre . . . . ."	1,834	600	386,200	33,460	3,650	10,136	5 53
Kingsville . . . . ."	925	450	186,538	19,866	8,110	4,062	4 42
Leamington . . . . ."	1,294	500	220,565	23,850	.....	5,221	4 03
Urban . . . . .	15,710	6,556	3,888,061	186,526	64,710	83,000	5 28
<b>KENT :</b>							
Camden . . . . .Tp.	2,275	40,297	1,085,520	73,750	.....	23,725	10 43
Chatham . . . . ."	4,586	84,190	1,542,144	72,325	.....	41,011	8 94
Dover . . . . ."	3,604	67,411	1,910,342	80,065	.....	24,330	6 75
Harwich . . . . ."	4,737	86,610	3,738,866	186,141	400	32,601	6 88
Howard . . . . ."	3,107	58,190	2,659,230	133,030	.....	21,192	6 82
Orford . . . . ."	2,807	49,864	1,469,570	46,590	980	14,730	5 25
Raleigh . . . . ."	4,767	71,074	2,493,928	125,715	.....	27,102	5 69
Romney . . . . ."	1,058	26,055	433,596	18,419	.....	5,417	5 12
Tilbury E. . . . ."	2,149	53,277	1,376,286	87,833	400	20,141	9 37
Zone . . . . ."	1,284	25,172	586,598	45,640	.....	5,953	4 64
Rural . . . . .	30,374	562,140	17,246,080	869,508	1,780	216,202	7 12
Blenheim . . . . .Tn.	1,398	608	301,685	34,550	6,050	6,409	4 58
Bothwell . . . . ."	973	2,021	178,791	45,170	1,400	2,987	3 07
Chatham . . . . ."	8,342	1,650	3,099,617	178,500	89,350	61,135	7 33
Dresden . . . . ."	1,885	642	406,800	34,525	4,900	10,821	5 74
Ridgetown . . . . ."	2,200	678	660,025	55,775	12,400	17,879	8 13
Thamesville . . . . .Vil.	734	384	129,440	16,930	.....	4,080	5 56
Tilbury Centre . . . . ."	803	577	120,465	10,135	3,900	2,327	2 90
Wallaceburg . . . . ."	2,778	500	370,825	30,855	.....	11,317	4 07
Urban . . . . .	19,113	7,060	5,267,648	406,440	117,900	116,955	6 12
<b>ELGIN :</b>							
Aldbrough . . . . .Tp.	4,822	75,579	1,411,750	60,605	.....	21,784	4 52
Bayham . . . . ."	3,472	55,795	1,128,890	72,575	.....	15,414	4 44
Dorchester S. . . . ."	1,723	30,574	1,081,775	9,400	1,500	11,245	6 53
Dunwich . . . . ."	4,121	69,523	1,860,445	126,620	.....	23,680	5 75
Malahide . . . . ."	3,834	62,023	1,918,370	149,400	1,740	18,960	4 95

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>ELGIN—Continued.</b>							
Southwold .....	4,294	72,507	2,496,410	143,255	600	24,193	5 63
Yarmouth .....	4,655	69,858	2,666,609	162,465	10,170	24,573	5 28
Rural .....	26,921	435,859	12,564,249	724,320	14,010	139,849	5 19
Aylmer .....	2,004	393	469,023	71,100	19,100	8,640	4 31
Port Stanley .....	611	418	96,655	9,300	1,000	1,670	2 73
Springfield .....	580	408	80,154	2,580	200	1,280	2 21
Vienna .....	382	1,200	72,055	7,250	600	1,466	3 84
Urban .....	3,577	2,419	717,887	90,230	20,900	13,056	3 65
<b>NORFOLK :</b>							
Charlotteville .....	3,675	59,630	966,739	55,225	650	10,097	2 75
Houghton .....	1,823	33,956	478,680	54,745	.....	5,440	2 98
Middleton .....	3,181	45,373	800,065	47,205	.....	9,625	3 03
Townsend .....	4,196	65,609	2,336,550	187,950	5,550	13,097	3 12
Walsingham .....	4,790	93,724	1,310,148	92,130	1,100	16,169	3 38
Windham .....	4,096	66,678	1,593,226	100,900	2,800	11,524	2 81
Woodhouse .....	2,431	34,100	1,138,969	85,530	350	11,166	4 59
Rural .....	24,192	399,070	8,624,377	623,685	10,450	77,118	3 19
Simcoe .....	2,709	800	718,575	56,570	44,080	14,755	5 45
Port Dover .....	1,139	432	186,813	13,590	3,950	3,582	3 14
Waterford .....	1,242	427	290,600	34,500	5,785	3,953	3 18
Urban .....	5,090	1,659	1,195,988	104,660	53,815	22,290	4 38
<b>HALDIMAND :</b>							
Canborough .....	1,054	21,440	362,065	36,129	.....	3,842	3 65
Cayuga N. ....	1,734	32,639	721,595	70,353	200	6,001	3 46
Cayuga S. ....	752	13,272	278,675	4,525	5,325	3,485	4 63
Dunn .....	911	14,663	416,931	34,445	.....	3,422	3 76
Moulton .....	1,563	27,101	593,280	25,950	.....	9,871	6 32
Oneida .....	1,685	32,355	951,000	89,640	.....	10,604	6 29
Rainham .....	1,907	25,620	574,900	48,450	.....	6,960	3 65
Seneca .....	2,327	41,806	995,695	76,150	950	9,705	4 17
Sherbrooke .....	424	4,665	146,251	11,039	.....	1,228	2 90
Walpole .....	4,800	66,677	1,936,430	141,750	800	21,410	4 46
Rural .....	17,157	280,238	6,976,822	538,431	7,275	76,528	4 46
Caledonia .....	989	547	179,014	11,600	2,900	4,109	4 15
Cayuga .....	841	938	136,272	12,970	4,000	3,503	4 17
Dunnville .....	2,218	910	499,905	69,500	800	7,734	3 49
Hagersville .....	866	332	146,900	23,200	3,600	2,768	3 20
Urban .....	4,914	2,727	962,091	117,270	11,300	18,114	3 69
<b>WELLAND :</b>							
Bertie .....	3,782	35,419	1,815,000	113,135	2,600	14,933	3 95
Crowland .....	1,205	19,241	438,320	36,420	.....	4,724	3 92
Humberstone .....	2,441	30,834	767,100	70,100	2,400	8,468	3 47
Pelham .....	2,237	28,900	878,000	67,350	1,500	9,324	4 17
Stamford .....	2,075	21,523	720,510	49,245	7,430	8,928	4 30
Thorold .....	2,021	22,608	652,740	77,985	850	8,226	4 07
Wainfleet .....	3,023	51,200	927,000	70,000	3,000	11,290	3 73
Willoughby .....	1,096	18,604	409,509	31,640	.....	4,301	3 92
Rural .....	17,880	228,329	6,608,179	515,875	17,780	70,194	3 93

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>WELLAND—Continued.</b>							
Niagara Falls . . . . . Tn.	2,968	1,033	1,497,335	62,235	20,400	24,277	8 18
Thorold . . . . . "	2,917	771	603,100	74,955	16,330	14,101	4 83
Welland . . . . . "	2,012	800	550,077	91,140	20,180	13,067	6 49
Chippawa . . . . . Vil.	562	174	99,724	9,400	1,900	1,496	2 66
Fort Erie . . . . . "	770	600	139,398		1,300	2,242	2 91
Niagara Falls S. . . . . "	995	291	121,050	10,875	12,000	5,072	5 10
Port Colborne . . . . . "	1,158	146	262,255	38,592	8,535	3,579	3 09
Urban . . . . .	11,382	3,855	3,272,939	287,197	80,645	63,834	5 61
<b>LAMBERTON:</b>							
Bosanquet . . . . . Tp.	2,720	71,496	1,866,183	77,175	250	16,188	5 95
Brooke . . . . . "	2,936	74,989	1,957,360	68,590		16,855	5 74
Dawn . . . . . "	2,325	65,526	801,488	48,059		25,179	10 83
Enniskillen . . . . . "	4,113	86,629	1,206,263	68,310		21,468	5 22
Euphemia . . . . . "	2,600	39,174	1,003,115	80,110		10,411	4 00
Moore . . . . . "	4,904	73,265	1,596,153	130,755	4,760	23,094	4 71
Plympton . . . . . "	3,906	76,187	2,231,500	102,250		16,504	4 23
Sarnia . . . . . "	2,155	38,408	665,940	54,740		12,536	5 82
Sombra . . . . . "	3,421	72,013	1,057,290	74,240		26,727	7 81
Warwick . . . . . "	3,470	70,008	2,788,050	111,150	400	17,549	5 06
Rural . . . . .	32,550	667,695	15,173,342	815,379	5,410	186,511	5 73
Petrolea . . . . . Tn.	3,947	2,700	868,970	95,380	23,800	29,192	7 40
Sarnia . . . . . "	5,588	1,450	1,290,615	162,265	99,300	35,534	6 36
Alvinston . . . . . Vil.	901	471	162,265	19,510	650	3,922	4 35
Arkona . . . . . "	556	447	84,350	6,050		1,287	2 31
Forest . . . . . "	1,757	500	278,375	20,800	3,200	6,352	3 62
Oil Springs . . . . . "	918	1,883	207,253	23,980		4,860	5 29
Point Edward . . . . . "	1,274	728	197,385	1,720		4,807	3 77
Thedford . . . . . "	625	430	91,845	10,200		2,082	3 33
Watford . . . . . "	1,183	400	146,050	34,155	2,050	4,893	4 14
Wyoming . . . . . "	821	478	111,290	12,900	1,300	3,905	4 83
Urban . . . . .	17,570	9,487	3,438,398	386,960	130,300	96,894	5 51
<b>HURON:</b>							
Ashfield . . . . . Tp.	3,740	63,642	1,647,370	98,675		13,954	3 73
Colborne . . . . . "	2,167	34,112	1,017,425	38,275	1,700	9,033	4 17
Goderich . . . . . "	2,684	52,000	1,642,665	79,430	2,200	12,386	4 61
Grey . . . . . "	3,849	64,700	1,703,620	74,655	400	13,668	3 55
Hay . . . . . "	3,654	53,216	1,853,290	40,950	800	13,428	3 67
Howick . . . . . "	4,800	67,485	2,130,710	103,805	100	16,239	3 38
Hullett . . . . . "	3,163	53,465	2,217,257	162,250	2,300	13,886	4 39
McKillop . . . . . "	3,371	52,147	1,735,825	58,725	2,900	11,905	3 53
Morris . . . . . "	3,140	55,576	1,739,355	103,300		11,469	3 65
Stanley . . . . . "	2,408	43,286	1,670,110	83,745	500	10,905	4 53
Stephen . . . . . "	4,252	56,942	1,819,918	37,635	800	17,287	4 07
Tuckersmith . . . . . "	2,961	40,865	2,068,520	164,950	400	13,963	4 72
Turnberry . . . . . "	2,595	35,122	1,082,235	33,100		8,624	3 32
Usborne . . . . . "	2,708	42,640	2,018,430	72,350		12,414	4 58
Wawanosh E. . . . . "	2,115	41,742	1,221,000	63,240		8,183	3 87
Wawanosh W. . . . . "	2,171	41,691	1,247,250	75,350		10,065	4 64
Rural . . . . .	49,778	798,631	26,814,980	1,290,435	12,100	197,409	3 97
Clinton . . . . . Tn.	2,805	903	544,260	32,600	18,550	12,094	4 31
Goderich . . . . . "	3,920	1,000	923,210	74,750	54,050	21,262	5 42
Seaforth . . . . . "	2,540	550	492,920	60,800	19,230	12,147	4 78
Wingham . . . . . "	1,939	750	403,527	54,800	3,850	9,383	4 84
Bayfield . . . . . Vil.	623	1,769	83,385	3,050	300	1,354	2 17



TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Taxes.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>HURON—Continued.</b>							
Blyth .....	Vil. 1,039	457	166,790	18,300	800	4,554	4 38
Brussels .....	" 1,264	421	264,235	52,777	4,200	6,809	5 39
Exeter .....	" 1,678	955	434,150	52,550	7,715	7,087	4 22
Wroxeter .....	" 436	500	89,648	7,900		2,102	4 82
Urban .....	16,244	7,305	3,404,125	357,527	108,695	76,792	4 73
<b>BRUCE:</b>							
Albemarle .....	Tp. 1,068	49,466	132,860	11,400		3,805	3 56
Amabel .....	" 2,700	63,174	589,752	58,754		9,684	3 59
Arran .....	" 2,837	53,919	1,230,315	124,635		14,410	5 08
Brant .....	" 4,506	68,908	2,050,750	84,575	800	16,816	3 73
Bruce .....	" 3,361	66,623	1,658,165	134,430		11,277	3 36
Carrick .....	" 4,823	59,503	1,717,850	131,350		15,080	3 13
Culross .....	" 3,112	55,606	1,706,460	103,500		13,244	4 26
Eastnor .....	" 1,193	42,240	114,447	12,025		6,158	5 16
Elderslie .....	" 3,005	55,314	1,308,680	54,300		13,411	4 46
Greenock .....	" 3,089	62,153	1,325,590	120,530		10,612	3 44
Huron .....	" 3,997	57,887	1,411,010	66,815		15,778	3 95
Kincardine .....	" 3,370	58,621	1,537,450	122,250	1,100	16,543	4 91
Kinloss .....	" 2,981	45,803	1,241,070	72,260		10,875	3 65
Lindsay and Bury St. Edmunds .....	" 630	46,622	57,007	1,750		2,162	3 43
Saugeen .....	" 1,883	36,066	931,725	70,545		7,237	3 84
Rural .....	42,555	821,905	17,013,131	1,169,119	1,900	167,092	3 93
Kincardine .....	Tn. 2,780	1,000	639,465	32,900	18,000	13,807	4 97
Walkerton .....	" 2,793	1,400	607,340	43,800	24,460	12,260	4 39
Chesley .....	Vil. 1,089	500	186,890	27,050	5,600	3,952	3 63
Lucknow .....	" 1,352	368	230,177	46,300	600	4,875	3 61
Paisley .....	" 1,238	500	246,527	53,000	7,650	5,086	4 11
Port Elgin .....	" 2,070	589	273,356	37,845	9,225	5,818	2 81
Southampton .....	" 1,179	3,000	156,323	15,350	100	3,886	3 30
Tara .....	" 725	500	160,665	37,165	2,100	3,135	4 32
Teeswater .....	" 1,157	473	181,595	21,610	1,880	4,049	3 50
Tiverton .....	" 659	500	89,140	6,700		1,440	2 19
Warton .....	" 1,455	1,179	222,050	12,100	1,000	5,130	3 53
Urban .....	16,497	10,009	2,993,528	333,820	70,615	63,438	3 85
<b>GREY:</b>							
Artemesia .....	Tp. 4,442	68,630	1,025,930	61,450		12,099	2 72
Bentinck .....	" 4,679	73,000	1,267,510	70,690		16,102	3 44
Collingwood .....	" 3,728	67,033	1,151,001	71,975	1,200	21,140	5 67
Derby .....	" 2,062	40,255	733,430	58,500		8,098	3 93
Egremont .....	" 3,428	72,384	1,577,618	99,527		11,880	3 47
Euphrasia .....	" 3,100	72,000	1,507,360	43,500		11,595	3 74
Glenelg .....	" 3,601	68,224	664,455	47,770	800	10,458	2 90
Holland .....	" 3,319	66,707	612,421	58,700	1,200	9,610	2 90
Keppel .....	" 3,351	86,342	623,835	35,650		11,446	3 42
Normanby .....	" 5,213	68,200	1,488,190	94,250	1,500	20,526	3 94
Osprey .....	" 3,132	70,338	590,060	41,350		9,220	2 94
Proton .....	" 2,814	80,800	637,750	54,500		11,139	3 96
St. Vincent .....	" 3,634	64,395	1,917,440	49,950	200	14,268	3 33
Sarawak .....	" 993	11,514	211,393			2,769	2 79
Sullivan .....	" 3,749	73,658	1,296,980	123,350		11,357	3 03
Sydenham .....	" 3,920	73,624	1,290,590	121,020	600	9,688	2 47
Rural .....	55,165	1,057,104	16,595,963	1,032,182	5,500	191,395	3 47

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>GREY—Continued.</b>							
Durham .....	Tn. 1,081	1,100	212,640	44,250	10,150	4,551	4 21
Meaford .....	" 2,154	1,500	574,395	13,800	3,660	8,442	3 92
Owen Sound .....	" 5,791	6,000	1,573,348	150,150	44,900	35,048	6 05
Thornbury .....	" 883	900	207,390	10,400		3,013	3 45
Urban .....	9,909	9,500	2,567,773	218,600	58,710	51,084	5 16
<b>SIMCOE:</b>							
Adjala .....	Tp. 1,993	45,770	839,925	25,900	1,000	11,193	5 62
Essa .....	" 3,901	69,508	1,366,967	27,725		16,422	4 21
Flos .....	" 2,873	63,119	606,797	31,975		10,326	3 59
Gwillimbury W. ....	" 2,471	46,984	1,033,341	14,725	300	13,327	5 39
Innisfil .....	" 4,133	69,704	1,468,874	43,400		15,054	3 64
Medonte .....	" 3,439	66,722	445,960	45,850		8,815	2 56
Nottawasaga .....	" 5,805	91,924	1,363,664	46,600		25,674	4 42
Orillia and Matchedash.	" 3,102	84,258	465,642	44,000		9,000	2 90
Oro .....	" 3,842	73,242	1,080,025	59,275	800	10,082	2 62
Sunnidale .....	" 2,349	54,545	456,218	36,250		9,503	4 04
Tay .....	" 2,922	46,204	502,909	58,400	3,700	10,908	3 73
Tecumseth .....	" 3,987	66,820	1,665,950	71,100		17,921	4 49
Tiny .....	" 3,587	80,785	750,451	48,582	400	13,029	3 63
Tossorontio .....	" 1,158	44,524	401,943	34,300		7,822	6 75
Vespra .....	" 2,740	62,060	482,350	27,920		9,323	3 40
Rural .....	48,302	966,169	12,931,046	616,002	6,200	188,399	3 90
Barrie .....	Tn. 4,412	2,100	1,165,470	75,750	45,400	23,000	5 21
Collingwood .....	" 4,696	4,400	1,226,656	39,000	18,900	28,961	6 17
Orillia .....	" 4,004	1,600	704,235	93,270	20,550	16,455	4 11
Penetanguishene .....	" 1,957	2,181	278,995	25,800	5,200	8,272	4 23
Alliston .....	Vil. 1,691	500	234,686	20,660	2,600	5,927	3 51
Bradford .....	" 1,054	1,700	231,116	27,900	2,000	4,232	4 02
Midland .....	" 1,778	485	329,823	16,150	800	7,880	4 43
Stayner .....	" 1,122	401	171,310	18,280		4,494	4 36
Tottenham .....	" 601	400	117,040	7,300	800	2,490	4 14
Urban .....	21,315	13,767	4,459,331	324,110	96,250	102,111	4 79
<b>MIDDLESEX:</b>							
Adelaide .....	Tp. 2,908	44,292	865,491	14,830		11,990	4 12
Biddulph .....	" 2,650	39,284	1,143,946	44,115	1,100	12,849	4 85
Caradoc .....	" 3,848	62,092	1,201,210	39,010		18,416	4 79
Delaware .....	" 1,773	23,257	583,625			8,448	4 76
Dorchester N. ....	" 3,414	51,591	1,663,420	69,100	800	17,451	5 11
Ekfrid .....	" 2,694	53,449	1,132,804	37,230	500	17,586	6 53
Lobo .....	" 2,690	47,234	1,743,925	32,390	1,200	15,181	5 64
London .....	" 8,808	99,912	4,080,030	70,950	3,050	37,726	4 28
McGillivray .....	" 3,588	66,846	2,043,950	52,050		16,929	4 72
Metcalfe .....	" 1,811	36,157	790,160	22,550		11,639	6 43
Mosa .....	" 2,152	47,118	542,535	28,845		10,216	4 75
Nissouri W. ....	" 3,447	49,500	1,501,750	42,950		17,568	5 10
Westminster .....	" 7,838	64,148	3,948,440	102,800	400	33,259	4 24
Williams E. ....	" 1,694	38,460	1,068,645	38,310		12,737	7 51
Williams W. ....	" 1,814	35,214	628,470	20,400		8,020	4 42
Rural .....	51,129	758,554	22,938,401	615,530	7,050	250,015	4 89
Parkhill .....	Tn. 1,663	610	249,530	11,200	3,300	7,176	4 32
Strathroy .....	" 3,573	2,200	926,488	54,195	20,040	17,745	4 97
Ailsa Craig .....	Vil. 740	425	133,385			3,162	4 27
Glencoe .....	" 917	475	166,750	8,600	3,500	2,750	3 00
London W. ....	" 1,754	500	265,000			6,215	3 54

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>MIDDLESEX—Continued.</b>							
Lucan.....Vil.	928	450	148,360	7,600	.....	2,716	2 93
Newbury....."	496	500	56,886	3,375	400	1,503	3 03
Wardsville....."	392	413	48,310	2,500	.....	1,421	3 63
Urban.....	10,463	5,573	1,994,689	87,470	27,240	42,688	4 08
<b>OXFORD :</b>							
Blandford.....Tp.	1,879	29,681	1,069,975	103,370	800	7,851	4 18
Blenheim....."	4,824	66,756	2,270,282	188,495	5,710	21,086	4 37
Dereham....."	3,540	64,925	2,216,980	197,850	1,700	18,768	5 30
Nissouri E....."	2,735	46,527	2,196,500	126,900	5,150	8,951	3 27
Norwich N....."	2,246	33,818	1,499,680	127,250	800	12,987	5 78
Norwich S....."	2,696	36,055	939,430	70,475	3,100	8,630	3 20
Oxford E....."	1,922	34,573	1,476,900	118,900	2,000	10,988	5 72
Oxford N....."	1,379	20,947	901,216	69,455	.....	7,790	5 65
Oxford W....."	2,308	25,877	1,105,026	88,085	400	7,808	3 38
Zorra E....."	3,869	57,564	2,804,870	149,450	.....	22,709	5 87
Zorra W....."	2,522	55,031	2,577,140	118,870	.....	12,192	4 83
Rural.....	29,920	471,754	19,057,999	1,359,100	19,660	139,760	4 67
Ingersoll.....Tn.	4,228	1,722	1,195,300	29,125	27,725	19,283	4 56
Tilsonburg....."	2,228	2,000	553,225	35,800	4,800	11,877	5 33
Woodstock....."	7,534	1,275	1,888,190	130,800	64,700	38,869	5 16
Embro.....Vil.	547	1,309	164,230	15,780	300	1,735	3 17
Norwich....."	1,438	457	291,560	27,850	7,975	5,901	4 10
Urban.....	15,975	6,763	4,092,505	239,355	105,500	77,665	4 86
<b>BRANT :</b>							
Brantford.....Tp.	6,244	72,013	3,775,650	405,455	17,720	19,952	3 20
Burford....."	4,600	66,569	2,161,815	169,000	2,200	18,954	4 12
Dumfries S....."	3,120	47,725	2,287,649	226,408	7,620	13,672	4 38
Oakland....."	815	10,258	392,948	35,010	400	2,750	3 37
Onondaga....."	1,351	20,599	686,915	67,585	1,225	3,161	2 34
Rural....."	16,130	217,164	9,304,977	903,458	29,165	58,489	3 63
Paris (Urban).....Tn.	3,423	685	979,439	140,488	27,020	21,480	6 28
<b>PERTH :</b>							
Blanshard.....Tp.	2,802	45,920	2,348,850	76,400	400	14,089	5 03
Downie....."	2,689	48,546	1,999,700	212,450	400	15,235	5 67
Easthope N....."	2,439	43,125	1,651,770	152,550	4,900	12,086	4 96
Easthope S....."	1,740	23,936	1,081,400	47,780	300	7,578	4 56
Ellice....."	2,832	54,463	1,478,220	.....	.....	17,207	6 08
Elma....."	3,659	66,368	1,340,695	.....	.....	14,233	3 89
Fullarton....."	2,308	40,329	1,896,120	109,596	946	15,297	6 63
Hibbert....."	2,501	41,434	1,756,396	135,370	.....	12,511	5 00
Logan....."	2,930	53,751	1,845,742	79,600	.....	15,297	5 22
Morrington....."	3,274	50,109	1,421,625	.....	400	15,093	4 61
Wallace....."	2,989	49,862	1,099,562	46,750	.....	11,979	4 01
Rural.....	30,163	517,843	17,920,080	860,496	7,346	150,605	4 99
Listowel.....Tn.	3,103	1,340	692,060	65,450	10,500	12,590	4 06
Mitchell....."	2,363	1,200	536,564	28,950	2,000	11,350	4 80
St. Mary's....."	3,320	2,666	1,041,800	80,000	27,300	19,936	6 00
Milverton.....Vil.	607	504	96,474	.....	.....	1,605	2 64
Urban.....	9,393	5,710	2,366,898	174,400	39,800	45,481	4 84



TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
WELLINGTON :							
Arthur .....Tp.	3,428	64,430	1,188,200	89,040		12,634	3 66
Eramosa .....	2,978	44,201	2,065,625	219,000	1,400	11,755	3 95
Erin .....	3,624	70,398	2,088,544	138,810	950	16,587	4 58
Garafraxa W .....	2,869	47,256	1,002,460	84,130	600	14,853	5 18
Guelph .....	2,535	36,537	1,490,450	165,750	12,700	9,958	3 93
Luther W .....	1,761	49,952	555,740	21,700		7,336	4 17
Maryborough .....	3,720	56,541	1,172,358	51,200	400	17,196	4 62
Minto .....	3,661	69,307	1,133,500	89,150		17,199	4 70
Nichol .....	2,004	26,776	1,498,967	150,372		8,368	4 18
Peel .....	4,240	74,420	1,476,650	87,650		16,689	3 94
Pikington .....	1,661	28,973	875,450	61,310		9,134	5 50
Pushinch .....	3,553	58,544	934,710	168,265	4,656	12,891	3 63
Rural .....	36,034	627,335	15,482,654	1,326,377	20,706	154,600	4 29
HARRISTON :							
Harriston .....Tn.	1,936	922	347,400	24,050	2,800	10,027	5 18
Mt. Forest .....	2,325	1,341	459,405	52,000	9,210	11,836	5 09
Palmerston .....	1,840	854	332,260	29,950	4,700	8,503	4 62
Arthur .....Vil.	1,240	994	202,874	25,275	3,200	5,557	4 48
Clifford .....	514	430	87,625	11,460		2,067	4 02
Drayton .....	830	517	113,800	13,625		2,883	3 47
Elora .....	1,334	800	227,190	22,770	5,650	7,112	5 33
Erin .....	506	439	71,140	12,500	1,200	1,088	2 15
Fergus .....	1,624	980	352,602	38,200	9,950	7,960	4 90
Urban .....	12,149	7,277	2,194,296	229,830	36,710	57,033	4 69
WATERLOO :							
Dumfries N .....Tp.	2,832	44,073	1,387,090	109,480	2,230	13,736	4 85
Waterloo .....	7,067	81,857	2,082,708	200,859	18,787	23,494	3 32
Wellesley .....	4,970	66,145	1,255,545	125,234	2,900	21,031	4 23
Wilmot .....	5,157	58,120	2,627,210	216,195	6,500	21,215	4 11
Woolwich .....	4,466	53,585	1,132,557	136,680	500	17,182	3 85
Rural .....	24,492	303,780	8,485,110	788,448	30,917	96,658	3 95
BERLIN :							
Berlin .....Tn.	6,125	2,887	986,688	88,105	32,500	22,978	3 75
Galt .....	6,697	537	1,405,285	156,450	66,700	32,569	4 86
Waterloo .....	2,695	2,800	545,860	110,550	20,500	13,994	5 19
Ayr .....Vil.	1,123	500	242,363	13,350	1,800	3,626	3 23
Elmira .....	873	544	87,278	11,245	1,756	1,887	2 16
Hespeler .....	1,135	590	223,862	19,400	5,250	4,038	3 56
New Hamburg .....	1,223	951	268,248	36,350	8,868	4,515	3 69
Preston .....	1,669	1,067	309,326	60,570	6,350	6,137	3 68
Urban .....	21,540	9,876	4,068,910	496,020	143,724	89,744	4 17
DUFFERIN :							
Amaranth .....Tp.	2,514	63,361	1,026,020	43,150		10,570	4 20
Garafraxa E. ....	2,017	42,363	560,275	34,600		10,309	5 11
Luther E. ....	1,854	38,988	567,110	34,150		8,583	4 63
Melancthon .....	3,220	74,286	800,160	43,350	650	11,936	3 71
Mono .....	3,304	69,059	709,927	57,100		13,598	4 12
Mulmur .....	3,189	69,634	689,310	36,000		15,650	4 91
Rural .....	16,098	357,691	4,352,802	248,350	650	70,646	4 39
Orangeville .....Tn.	3,200	1,805	690,650	53,300	14,050	13,790	4 31
Shelburne .....Vil.	1,302	500	297,575	30,050	8,370	3,599	2 76
Urban .....	4,502	2,305	988,225	83,350	22,420	17,389	3 86

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>LINCOLN :</b>							
Caistor .....	Tp.	2,034	32,755	673,835	24,900	400	6,148 3 02
Clinton .....	"	1,939	24,737	1,166,052	186,725	4,887	8,800 4 54
Gainsborough .....	"	2,542	39,757	1,034,798	95,467	.....	8,113 3 19
Grantham .....	"	1,935	19,086	724,123	41,400	400	7,775 4 02
Grimsby N. ....	"	1,090	15,627	695,025	26,499	.....	6,926 6 35
Grimsby S. ....	"	1,450	18,125	431,200	25,150	300	5,516 3 80
Louth .....	"	1,688	18,704	718,750	35,450	4,730	8,082 4 79
Niagara .....	"	1,699	22,441	921,346	51,650	2,100	8,553 4 74
Rural .....		14,377	191,232	6,365,129	487,241	12,817	59,413 4 13
Niagara .....	Tn.	1,322	567	315,810	15,150	4,414	5,968 4 51
Beamsville .....	Vil.	781	500	137,470	12,700	7,100	2,493 3 19
Grimsby .....	"	800	488	162,080	12,050	600	3,170 3 96
Merritt .....	"	1,786	478	462,616	22,000	5,900	6,104 3 42
Port Dalhousie .....	"	872	400	154,987	.....	.....	3,875 4 44
Urban .....		5,561	2,433	1,232,963	61,900	18,014	21,610 3 89
<b>WENTWORTH :</b>							
Ancaster .....	Tp.	4,018	45,782	2,265,310	107,500	8,040	14,808 3 69
Barton .....	"	4,181	14,183	1,478,369	48,500	5,200	8,986 2 14
Beverley .....	"	4,688	70,122	1,941,405	115,890	2,130	13,928 2 97
Binbrook .....	"	1,671	26,315	980,610	45,500	.....	5,461 3 26
Flamboro' E. ....	"	2,142	33,754	1,098,985	137,075	4,900	7,649 3 57
Flamboro' W. ....	"	3,136	30,798	1,315,450	92,000	2,800	8,635 2 75
Glanford .....	"	1,772	23,529	1,015,600	77,115	2,000	4,735 2 67
Saltfleet .....	"	2,501	28,023	831,630	61,890	.....	8,021 3 21
Rural .....		24,112	272,506	10,927,359	685,470	25,070	72,223 3 00
Dundas .....	Tn.	4,051	550	871,975	86,135	31,800	20,169 4 98
Waterdown .....	Vil.	683	290	172,605	11,400	3,150	1,674 2 45
Urban .....		4,734	840	1,044,580	97,535	34,950	21,843 4 61
<b>HALTON :</b>							
Esquering .....	Tp.	4,206	66,425	2,223,058	171,057	2,495	19,668 4 68
Nassagaweya .....	"	2,674	44,800	850,588	119,906	2,470	9,022 3 37
Nelson .....	"	3,072	46,206	1,819,735	125,750	600	13,742 4 47
Trafalgar .....	"	3,935	66,944	2,510,385	177,715	3,750	20,160 5 12
Rural .....		13,887	224,375	7,413,766	594,428	9,315	62,592 4 51
Milton .....	Tn.	1,403	400	325,304	25,050	6,600	6,845 4 88
Oakville .....	"	1,636	1,300	365,700	46,100	2,200	6,994 4 28
Acton .....	Vil.	1,010	480	161,085	18,695	1,659	3,795 3 76
Burlington .....	"	1,169	491	298,616	8,300	1,900	3,623 3 10
Georgetown .....	"	1,595	1,052	282,760	39,260	2,800	6,634 4 16
Urban .....		6,813	3,723	1,433,465	137,405	15,159	27,891 4 09
<b>PEEL :</b>							
Albion .....	Tp.	3,112	56,062	1,241,750	82,250	.....	12,004 3 86
Caledon .....	"	4,280	68,390	1,699,650	72,800	.....	16,354 3 82
Chinguacousy .....	"	4,785	79,935	2,864,550	221,540	.....	19,924 4 16
Toronto .....	"	5,227	65,168	2,500,100	147,400	4,300	18,350 3 51
Toronto Gore .....	"	1,189	19,000	739,480	43,400	.....	4,433 3 73
Rural .....		18,593	288,555	9,045,530	567,390	4,300	71,065 3 82

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
<b>PEEL—Continued.</b>							
Brampton.....Tn.	3,351	1,360	873,725	45,300	19,000	22,676	6 77
Bolton.....Vil.	698	476	117,900	15,075	1,400	2,340	3 35
Streetsville....."	801	508	137,235	15,500	1,704	3,930	4 91
Urban.....	4,850	2,344	1,128,860	75,875	22,104	28,946	5 97
<b>YORK :</b>							
Etobicoke.....Tp.	3,053	29,198	1,703,240	112,400	4,200	9,744	3 19
Georgina....."	2,334	35,343	736,820	39,150	500	8,685	3 72
Gwillimbury E....."	3,748	59,039	1,378,980	64,575	2,550	12,233	3 26
Gwillimbury N....."	1,835	31,505	859,935	52,950	200	8,473	4 62
King....."	5,682	86,510	3,082,049	189,625	5,300	12,758	2 25
Markham....."	5,073	66,741	3,354,550	148,550	5,200	21,317	4 20
Scarborough....."	3,421	42,970	2,279,050	115,000	4,300	12,247	3 58
Vaughan....."	4,764	66,868	3,053,048	138,965	3,800	16,580	3 48
Whitchurch....."	3,585	60,013	1,874,695	83,400	1,250	10,657	2 97
York....."	9,825	60,170	6,838,770	180,200	1,700	47,804	4 87
Rural.....	43,320	538,357	25,161,137	1,124,815	29,000	160,498	3 70
Newmarket.....Tn.	2,068	742	474,015	28,495	7,500	8,062	3 90
Parkdale....."	3,601	700	2,525,192	37,430	12,250	65,420	18 17
Aurora.....Vil.	2,107	1,100	329,925	16,425	10,400	5,904	2 80
Holland Landing....."	481	1,883	75,526	6,550	.....	1,101	2 29
Markham....."	1,101	459	203,040	19,750	7,300	2,624	2 38
Richmond Hill....."	879	458	161,800	8,250	3,450	1,897	2 16
Stouffville....."	1,031	427	206,825	15,250	900	1,890	1 83
Weston....."	984	423	242,700	45,600	1,800	3,398	3 45
Woodbridge....."	816	500	111,360	8,425	.....	1,382	1 69
Urban.....	13,068	6,692	4,330,383	186,175	43,600	91,678	7 02
<b>ONTARIO :</b>							
Brook.....Tp.	3,804	66,706	2,431,625	156,225	400	15,870	4 17
Mara....."	3,025	61,382	890,826	90,235	1,100	10,188	3 37
Pickering....."	6,157	71,412	3,551,115	204,850	7,400	23,973	3 89
Rama....."	1,153	32,753	180,089	15,760	600	3,346	2 90
Reach....."	4,378	62,137	2,179,938	150,220	.....	14,626	3 34
Scott....."	2,281	49,211	1,046,230	14,100	.....	8,458	3 71
Scugog....."	575	9,208	315,492	18,500	1,000	2,303	4 01
Thorah....."	1,484	31,841	559,415	28,550	.....	5,891	3 97
Uxbridge....."	3,441	51,851	1,012,300	6,800	.....	9,512	2 76
Whitby E....."	3,107	31,816	1,640,090	123,550	5,900	11,230	3 61
Whitby....."	2,788	30,815	1,985,620	209,550	400	11,438	4 10
Rural....."	32,193	499,132	15,792,740	1,018,340	16,800	116,835	3 63
Oshawa.....Tn.	4,119	2,400	1,002,035	44,400	15,100	22,782	5 53
Uxbridge....."	2,044	423	496,925	26,100	10,450	10,677	5 22
Whitby....."	2,951	3,800	818,919	49,000	20,830	18,829	6 38
Beaverton.....Vil.	818	405	140,650	7,210	.....	2,580	3 15
Cannington....."	989	468	206,120	12,015	1,500	3,206	3 24
Port Perry....."	1,901	500	414,150	39,650	9,150	10,874	5 72
Urban.....	12,822	7,996	3,078,799	178,375	57,030	68,948	5 38
<b>DURHAM :</b>							
Cartwright.....Tp.	2,116	36,904	692,495	42,200	1,550	5,709	2 70
Cavan....."	3,140	62,569	1,751,400	87,000	2,550	10,232	3 26
Clarke....."	4,769	67,989	2,172,850	133,800	.....	14,404	3 02



TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>DURHAM—Continued.</b>							
Darlington.....Tp.	4,653	68,407	2,635,430	137,035	4,800	17,756	3 82
Hope.....Tp.	4,300	63,620	2,410,922	108,325	16,911	12,916	3 00
Manvers....."	3,426	69,305	860,585	59,200	.....	9,258	2 70
Rural.....	22,404	368,794	10,523,682	567,560	25,811	70,275	3 14
Bowmanville.....Tn.	3,757	3,000	948,880	101,350	43,359	19,100	5 08
Port Hope....."	5,514	1,027	1,283,355	151,625	84,224	33,700	6 11
Millbrook.....Vil.	1,004	436	169,585	14,650	1,400	3,662	3 65
Newcastle....."	712	1,895	198,483	4,375	5,900	3,830	5 38
Urban.....	10,987	6,358	2,600,303	272,000	134,883	60,292	5 49
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND :</b>							
Alnwick.....Tp.	1,122	17,118	417,375	32,700	400	3,980	3 55
Brighton....."	2,881	47,934	1,217,830	60,425	.....	8,629	3 00
Cramahe....."	2,732	46,715	1,093,035	71,875	.....	8,821	3 23
Haldimand....."	4,360	76,053	1,835,150	84,800	100	15,352	3 52
Hamilton....."	4,464	61,743	2,063,150	110,530	2,700	13,579	3 04
Monaghan S....."	1,012	18,324	584,443	53,337	1,000	3,279	3 24
Murray....."	3,131	46,384	1,253,750	42,850	3,000	8,269	2 64
Percy....."	3,167	51,196	933,710	74,700	1,700	10,863	3 43
Seymour....."	3,229	66,586	1,218,295	148,350	.....	12,800	3 96
Rural.....	26,098	432,053	10,616,738	679,567	8,900	85,572	3 28
Cobourg.....Tn.	4,759	2,043	1,394,287	123,625	71,050	36,200	7 61
Brighton.....Vil.	1,650	2,768	429,865	42,550	5,750	6,346	3 85
Campbellford....."	2,204	600	356,298	25,970	12,025	6,720	3 05
Colborne....."	855	1,058	255,105	14,800	3,300	4,251	4 97
Hastings....."	836	560	176,960	15,350	2,500	3,077	3 68
Urban.....	10,304	7,029	2,612,515	222,295	94,625	56,594	5 49
<b>PRINCE EDWARD :</b>							
Ameliasburg.....Tp.	2,827	43,978	1,169,825	50,825	1,250	11,007	3 89
Athol....."	1,273	23,947	541,863	36,780	.....	4,029	3 16
Hallowell....."	2,940	43,858	1,497,250	97,450	.....	12,252	4 17
Hillier....."	1,793	31,387	757,300	79,345	.....	6,398	3 57
Marysburg N....."	1,462	23,459	489,964	47,406	.....	3,992	2 73
Marysburg S....."	1,633	23,694	347,376	35,194	2,300	4,668	2 86
Sophiasburg....."	2,077	43,660	1,069,352	16,225	5,000	8,346	4 02
Rural.....	14,005	233,983	5,872,930	363,225	8,550	50,692	3 62
Pictou.....Tn.	3,034	552	952,150	42,450	17,400	15,018	4 95
Wellington.....Vil.	593	1,423	175,850	7,675	400	1,471	2 48
Urban.....	3,627	1,975	1,128,000	50,125	17,800	16,489	4 55
<b>LENNOX AND ADDINGTON :</b>							
Adolphustown.....Tp.	659	11,493	349,888	25,390	3,458	2,529	3 84
Amherst Island....."	1,025	14,647	352,140	28,460	900	3,978	3 88
Camden East....."	4,760	84,353	1,464,945	125,225	2,600	19,348	4 06
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby....."	700	34,324	39,892	9,700	.....	950	1 36
Ernesttown....."	3,232	60,177	1,539,530	40,250	400	16,555	5 12
Fredericksburg N....."	1,587	22,778	582,300	31,895	.....	5,481	3 45
Fredericksburg S....."	1,209	20,417	775,840	8,500	300	6,485	5 36

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
ENNOS AND ADDINGTON— <i>Continued.</i>			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
Kaladar, Anglesea & Eff. Tp.	1,011	44,759	66,154	7,800	.....	1,512	1 50
Richmond .....	2,048	49,789	885,452	37,225	300	10,309	5 03
Sheffield .....	2,200	62,390	440,675	27,650	1,750	6,452	2 93
Rural .....	18,431	405,136	6,496,816	342,095	9,708	73,599	3 99
Napanee .....	Tn. 3,273	1,250	891,653	42,350	35,050	19,691	6 02
Bath .....	518	2,134	108,834	3,650	1,750	1,772	3 42
Newburgh .....	799	3,200	128,050	1,000	3,000	2,678	3 35
Urban .....	4,590	6,584	1,128,537	47,000	39,800	24,141	5 26
RONTENAC :							
Barrie .....	Tp. 545	20,439	30,235	4,695	.....	1,287	2 36
Bedford .....	1,512	61,133	117,089	34,791	.....	4,116	2 72
Clarendon and Miller ..	828	39,537	55,683	7,650	100	1,129	1 36
Hinchinbrooke .....	1,170	61,894	98,743	29,746	.....	3,399	2 91
Howe Island .....	402	8,021	35,212	8,000	.....	1,288	3 20
Kennebec .....	933	33,020	60,330	7,945	.....	2,028	2 17
Kingston .....	2,876	51,838	1,415,430	73,420	2,700	10,182	3 54
Loughborough .....	1,761	48,495	457,140	30,420	600	5,904	3 35
Olden .....	868	50,659	90,973	4,305	.....	2,544	2 93
Oso .....	877	40,104	63,190	17,900	.....	2,436	2 78
Palmerston and Canonto.	834	56,247	59,890	12,512	.....	1,985	2 38
Pittsburg .....	2,696	48,308	859,771	78,010	400	11,649	4 32
Portland .....	2,246	52,783	439,426	29,600	.....	6,833	3 04
Storrington .....	2,041	53,146	442,082	35,410	.....	4,999	2 45
Wolfe Island .....	1,875	30,592	606,197	31,600	.....	6,320	3 37
Rural .....	21,464	656,216	4,831,891	406,004	3,800	66,099	3 08
Garden Island .....	Vil. 368	65	31,400	25,000	1,000	1,645	4 47
Portsmouth .....	799	150	104,960	7,450	6,250	2,520	3 15
Urban .....	1,167	215	136,360	32,450	7,250	4,165	3 57
SEEDS AND GRENVILLE :							
Augusta .....	Tp. 4,374	74,726	1,038,155	138,480	2,668	10,942	2 50
Bastard and Burgess S.	3,240	56,669	761,652	30,900	750	6,474	2 00
Crosby N .....	1,667	41,728	369,054	44,400	.....	3,909	2 34
Crosby S .....	1,736	36,152	376,245	44,350	200	4,589	2 64
Edwardsburg .....	4,083	70,226	1,092,620	73,500	400	10,587	2 59
Elizabethtown .....	4,355	75,330	1,326,900	103,650	1,400	11,160	2 56
Elmsley S .....	866	22,256	184,635	17,365	.....	2,466	2 88
Escott Front .....	1,161	23,153	334,080	7,900	950	3,269	2 82
Gower S .....	837	21,761	243,805	17,995	.....	2,177	2 60
Kitley .....	2,091	49,334	485,095	49,875	.....	6,328	3 03
Leeds and Lansdowne F.	3,040	57,691	939,021	37,750	710	*10,339	3 40
Leeds and Lansdowne R.	2,246	46,752	543,297	53,790	.....	6,914	3 08
Oxford .....	3,158	59,415	776,450	89,000	1,400	7,518	2 38
Wolford .....	1,859	46,672	382,615	37,450	200	5,067	2 73
Yonge F .....	1,445	29,380	356,800	11,410	3,200	4,428	3 06
Yonge and Escott Rear.	1,922	29,380	594,190	43,500	400	7,059	3 67
Rural .....	38,075	740,625	9,804,614	801,315	12,278	103,226	2 71
Brockville .....	Tn. 8,257	1,243	2,823,337	329,798	79,000	55,242	6 69
Prescott .....	2,921	640	804,230	42,400	15,600	14,227	4 87
Cardinal .....	Vil. 695	300	93,575	3,450	400	1,522	2 19
Jananogue .....	3,320	1,193	713,770	51,450	10,600	13,884	4 18
Kemptville .....	1,047	366	208,965	15,500	3,600	5,365	5 12

\*Taxes collected, taken from Auditors' report.

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposable for all purposes.
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—Continued.			\$	\$	\$	\$
Merrickville . . . . . Vil.	936	722	131,405	13,550	4,200	2,392
Newboro' . . . . . " "	422	1,281	65,885	3,750	1,300	706
Urban . . . . .	17,598	5,745	4,841,167	459,898	114,700	93,838
DUNDAS :						
Matilda . . . . . Tp.	4,158	62,602	1,209,350	28,900	9,500	13,533
Mountain . . . . . " "	2,968	57,600	1,372,018	89,050		10,151
Williamsburg . . . . . " "	3,989	59,594	1,103,860	104,290	1,900	11,829
Winchester . . . . . " "	4,411	57,600	1,398,335	189,575	4,125	12,890
Rural . . . . .	15,526	237,396	5,083,563	411,815	15,525	48,403
Iroquois . . . . . Vil.	1,063	800	265,000	21,200	1,000	4,151
Morrisburg . . . . . " "	1,974	1,033	576,875	60,900	11,500	8,430
Urban . . . . .	3,037	1,833	841,875	82,100	12,500	12,581
STORMONT :						
Cornwall . . . . . Tp.	4,362	65,010	1,015,901	125,421		11,510
Finch . . . . . " "	2,896	50,768	621,216	800		9,893
Osnabrock . . . . . " "	4,952	62,042	1,099,794	55,975	2,380	12,894
Roxborough . . . . . " "	4,211	69,939	627,094	70,910		6,902
Rural . . . . .	16,421	247,759	3,364,005	253,106	2,380	41,199
Cornwall (Urban) . . . . . Tn.	6,206	740	1,122,525	60,600	32,300	26,053
GLENGARRY :						
Charlottenburg . . . . . Tp.	5,465	82,472	1,225,720	87,990	1,300	11,986
Kenyon . . . . . " "	3,075	78,816	692,678	68,100		13,591
Lancaster . . . . . " "	3,995	57,517	818,980	107,370	1,400	8,566
Lochiel . . . . . " "	4,187	71,209	1,012,920	19,700		12,799
Rural . . . . .	18,722	290,014	3,750,298	283,160	2,700	46,942
Alexandria (Urban) . . . . . Vil.	1,378	361	213,114	9,000		3,416
PRESCOTT :						
Alfred . . . . . Tp.	2,827	43,703	494,500	27,950		6,387
Caledonia . . . . . " "	1,681	45,609	245,005	6,700		4,155
Hawkesbury E . . . . . " "	3,732	55,991	447,630	11,620		8,964
Hawkesbury W . . . . . " "	2,066	24,721	306,675	25,450		4,145
Longueuil . . . . . " "	1,025	17,221	173,550			2,088
Plantagenet N . . . . . " "	3,608	49,021	369,453	52,525		9,398
Plantagenet S . . . . . " "	2,785	47,857	361,109	15,400		6,837
Rural . . . . .	17,724	284,123	2,397,922	139,645		41,974
Hawkesbury . . . . . Vil.	1,503	5,400	198,335	47,450	7,300	5,000
L'Orignal . . . . . " "	813	3,947	116,525	5,000	3,400	2,600
Urban . . . . .	2,316	9,347	314,860	52,450	10,700	7,600
RUSSELL :						
Cambridge . . . . . Tp.	2,733	60,921	358,126		600	7,157
Clarence . . . . . " "	4,247	69,587	355,960	23,249		9,238
Cumberland . . . . . " "	3,816	74,316	359,513	52,839		8,003
Russell . . . . . " "	3,011	48,464	544,055	55,985		8,595
Rural . . . . .	13,807	253,288	1,617,654	132,073	600	32,993
Rockland (Urban) . . . . . Vil.						



TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>CHARLETON :</b>							
Fitzroy.....Tp.	2,299	58,974	573,079	42,740		8,707	3 79
Gloucester....."	5,774	85,105	1,370,986	62,000		13,920	2 41
Goulbourn....."	2,752	65,091	781,200	58,900		9,038	3 28
Gower N....."	2,394	32,895	536,284	39,420		6,398	2 67
Huntley....."	2,318	61,550	446,880	43,255		7,208	3 11
March....."	1,023	28,063	376,495	19,600		3,315	3 24
Marlborough....."	1,730	57,914	323,682	39,900		4,786	2 77
Nepean....."	9,103	59,500	2,729,255	171,650		28,131	3 09
Osgoode....."	4,288	91,221	1,014,780	112,800		13,626	3 18
Torbolton....."	909	25,748	127,219	5,905		2,935	3 23
Rural.....	32,590	566,061	8,279,860	596,170		98,064	3 01
<b>Richmond (Urban).....Vil.</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>46,144</b>	<b>7,906</b>		<b>1,068</b>	<b>3 00</b>
<b>GENFREW :</b>							
Admaston.....Tp.	2,197	67,740	204,188	52,972		4,908	2 23
Algona S....."	562	27,420	23,917	5,300		902	1 60
Alice....."	1,572	48,546	108,503	23,425		2,769	1 76
Bagot and Blithfield....."	1,066	50,266	61,382	16,591		2,669	2 50
Bromley....."	1,623	49,404	148,543	24,800		4,580	2 82
Brougham....."	420	17,100	19,265	3,100		642	1 53
Brudenell and Lynedoch....."	1,243	43,257	53,869	13,600		1,685	1 36
Grattan....."	1,789	51,404	75,686	16,365		3,043	1 70
Griffith & Matawatchan....."	652	18,813	20,230	2,500		925	1 42
Hagerty, Jones, Sher- wood, Richards and Burns....."	1,632	59,274	53,474	6,100		1,601	0 98
Head, Clara and Maria....."	296	16,569	26,910	11,055		966	3 26
Horton....."	1,262	37,279	203,788	41,692		3,834	3 04
McNab....."	3,354	62,483	435,815	64,260		8,374	2 50
Pembroke....."	688	8,272	92,850	5,600		1,281	1 86
Petewawa....."	621	20,720	29,777	8,404	500	857	1 38
Radcliffe and Raglan....."	828	29,331	34,355	5,850		1,192	1 44
Rolph, Wylie and Bu- chanan....."	712	34,208	45,598	4,200		1,604	2 25
Ross....."	2,377	51,129	231,600	38,600		5,229	2 20
Sebastopol....."	640	27,316	22,735	5,740		924	1 44
Stafford....."	1,038	21,257	77,690	16,510		2,556	2 46
Westmeath....."	2,714	69,588	298,476	50,465	9,000	6,501	2 40
Wilberforce & Algona N....."	2,183	60,997	97,165	31,398		3,599	1 65
Rural.....	29,469	872,373	2,365,816	448,527	9,500	60,641	2 06
<b>Pembroke.....Tn.</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>823,200</b>	<b>125,500</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>17,152</b>	<b>4 22</b>
Arnprior.....Vil.	2,490	893	444,863	47,800	8,500	9,262	3 72
Renfrew....."	1,893	2,191	372,390	78,000	3,300	10,732	5 67
Urban.....	8,448	3,667	1,640,453	251,300	54,100	37,146	4 40
<b>LANARK :</b>							
Bathurst.....Tp.	3,078	61,300	645,000	78,000		6,572	2 14
Beckwith....."	1,718	56,917	495,890	48,835		5,313	3 09
Burgess N....."	1,100	33,100	163,200	30,800		2,054	1 87
Dalhousie & Sherbrooke N....."	2,091	70,721	249,071	66,662		4,034	1 93
Darling....."	594	41,671	66,575	26,148		1,181	1 99
Drummond....."	2,049	57,797	688,832	75,109		6,357	3 10
Elmsley N....."	1,071	28,109	314,195	47,616		2,814	2 63
Lanark....."	1,789	57,159	427,895	58,200		4,569	2 55
Lavant....."	613	42,796	67,034	10,298		1,460	2 38
Montuaue....."	2,267	61,284	366,855	51,240		5,751	2 54

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes impose for all purposes	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	P per
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>LANARK.—Continued.</b>							
Pakenham . . . . .Tp.	1,772	55,295	407,568	65,437		7,278	4
Ramsay . . . . .Tp.	2,336	61,450	597,965	86,650		8,782	3
Sherbrooke S. . . . ."	897	39,860	94,768	19,221		1,784	1
Rural . . . . .	21,375	667,459	4,584,848	664,216		57,949	2
Almonte . . . . .Tn.	3,213	700	660,133	93,750	13,250	15,039	4
Perth . . . . ."	4,401	1,000	955,000	122,000	40,000	21,268	4
Smith's Falls . . . . ."	2,922	900	687,410	55,500	5,500	*12,847	4
Carleton Place . . . . .Vil.	3,577	550	555,550	67,450	18,525	11,355	3
Lanark . . . . ."	753	2,550	130,304	18,123	2,650	2,452	3
Urban . . . . .	14,866	5,700	2,988,397	356,823	79,925	62,961	4
<b>VICTORIA :</b>							
Bexley . . . . .Tp.	722	28,492	143,070	10,125		3,020	4
Carden . . . . ."	831	31,490	44,535	9,500		2,042	2
Dalton . . . . ."	527	18,033	19,186	4,100		1,277	2
Eldon . . . . ."	2,888	62,098	686,890	52,125		12,812	4
Emily . . . . ."	2,282	60,060	1,019,755	57,090		11,955	3
Fenelon . . . . ."	2,633	51,890	678,998	71,990		7,943	3
Laxton, Digby and Long- ford . . . . ."	826	68,886	50,736	5,475		3,356	3
Mariposa . . . . ."	4,489	74,191	2,618,520	95,219		23,569	3
Ops . . . . ."	2,852	55,675	1,570,393	113,546	250	20,677	3
Somerville . . . . ."	1,422	62,406	191,833	7,575		5,451	1
Verulam . . . . ."	2,048	54,499	552,850	51,265		8,716	3
Rural . . . . .	21,520	567,720	7,576,766	478,010	250	100,818	3
Lindsay . . . . .Tn.	5,459	1,577	1,269,159	125,260	48,900	34,010	3
Bobcaygeon . . . . .Vil.	851	500	131,025	30,200		2,473	2
Fenelon Falls . . . . ."	1,134	502	214,145	17,360		5,788	3
Omamee . . . . ."	668	406	122,774	2,850	400	1,805	3
Woodville . . . . ."	499	483	60,575	3,400	200	906	3
Urban . . . . .	8,661	3,468	1,797,678	179,070	49,500	44,982	3
<b>PETERBOROUGH :</b>							
Asphodel . . . . .Tp.	1,744	37,601	854,268	53,615		8,273	3
Belmont and Methuen . . . . ."	1,670	74,807	213,650	20,224		4,495	3
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos . . . . ."	1,345	70,275	92,455	29,512		2,879	3
Douro . . . . ."	2,098	38,277	849,218	71,300	500	7,855	3
Dummer . . . . ."	1,987	64,856	472,877	55,155		5,287	3
Ennismore . . . . ."	895	17,236	379,425	16,000		3,634	3
Galway and Cavendish . . . . ."	709	36,389	39,445	1,911		1,242	3
Harvey . . . . ."	1,132	60,641	194,297	17,250		3,621	3
Monaghan N . . . . ."	807	13,837	643,850	36,400		3,636	3
Otonabee . . . . ."	3,543	64,804	2,100,377	154,960	2,550	13,761	3
Smith . . . . ."	2,693	57,490	1,421,505	168,697		11,196	3
Rural . . . . .	18,628	536,213	7,261,367	625,024	3,050	65,879	3
Peterborough . . . . .Tn.	8,663	1,282	3,250,425	267,300	217,850	47,936	3
Ashburnham . . . . .Vil.	1,436	958	367,435	11,675	5,350	4,832	3
Lakefield . . . . ."	1,122	500	249,810	31,000	650	3,237	3
Norwood . . . . ."	973	440	135,035	12,275	1,300	3,532	3
Urban . . . . .	12,194	3,180	4,002,705	322,250	225,150	59,537	3

\* Taxes collected.

TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres. assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
<b>LIBURTON :</b>							
Anson and Hindon.....Tp.	287	14,921	34,102	4,317		894	3 11
Cardiff.....	486	25,047	30,584	1,600		984	2 02
Cysart, etc.....	949	363,606	127,315	3,994	100	7,761	8 18
Hamorgan.....	457	19,677	21,404	100		1,888	3 04
Lutterworth.....	499	23,896	32,166	2,892		1,344	2 69
Linden.....	1,189	36,466	85,069	7,030	300	2,818	2 37
Monmouth.....	422	15,509	20,419	729		1,142	2 71
Nowdon.....	733	33,338	55,789	6,402		2,923	3 99
Stanhope and Sherborne	551	23,985	27,543	2,054		1,110	2 01
Rural.....	5,573	556,445	434,391	29,118	400	20,364	3 65
<b>STINGS :</b>							
Barlow and Mayo....Tp.	905	33,266	48,275	6,175		1,420	1 57
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	1,123	61,502	92,266	3,400		3,837	3 42
Haraday and Dugannon	1,190	69,741	77,640	12,912		3,152	2 65
Lungerford.....	6,013	85,477	676,968	102,072		12,559	2 09
Luntingdon.....	2,007	56,057	397,321	32,970		7,962	3 97
Merick.....	493	43,946	49,512	6,000	36	1,489	3 02
McClure, Wicklow and							
Bangor.....	678	23,771	25,665	6,895		1,405	2 07
Ladoc.....	3,002	55,572	480,353	500		11,653	3 88
Larmora and Lake....	1,881	107,077	242,683	23,525		5,327	2 83
Lonteaigle and Herschel	1,088	47,150	47,415	23,292		1,962	1 80
Ladon.....	2,939	68,580	998,575	42,740		14,053	4 78
Ldney.....	3,830	69,213	2,546,310	76,737	7,000	20,748	5 42
Lhurlow.....	4,391	53,353	1,926,410	75,030		22,527	5 13
Ludor and Cashel.....	793	55,493	58,041	5,375		2,054	2 59
Lendinaga.....	4,187	78,503	1,404,365	86,000	1,700	19,119	4 57
Lollaston.....	688	51,126	61,813	2,850		2,001	2 91
Rural.....	35,208	959,827	9,133,612	506,473	8,736	131,268	3 73
<b>RENTON :</b>							
Repton.....Tn.	5,019	1,800	1,051,275	41,925	4,900	23,254	4 63
Reptonroto.....Vil.	2,403	335	283,150	12,500	1,200	7,663	3 19
Ladoc.....	1,008	418	206,320			4,126	4 09
Lirling.....	817	800	161,330	3,700	1,250	4,576	5 60
Urban.....	9,247	3,353	1,702,075	58,125	7,350	39,619	4 28
<b>ROKA :</b>							
Ronel.....Tp.	659	38,779	69,832	19,034	100	1,491	2 26
Rardwell (a).....	375	25,969	37,366	6,773		888	2 37
Raffer.....	756	45,249	112,036	17,393		2,209	2 92
Raper and Oakley (b) ..	1,265	59,585	106,110	15,300		2,163	1 71
RLean and Ridout (b) ..	733	38,889	84,723	12,215		1,105	1 51
Racaulay (b).....	749	36,100	104,488	9,210		2,302	3 07
Redora and Wood (a) ..	720	46,037	108,076	11,633		1,598	2 22
Ronck (a).....	607	28,388	106,198	15,233	700	2,206	3 63
Rorrison (a).....	551	24,037	80,177	19,713		1,638	2 97
Roskoka (a).....	606	29,198	63,482	7,650		1,792	2 96
Ryde (b).....	683	25,592	52,087	4,800		1,540	2 25
Rophenson (b).....	831	40,389	88,679	27,331		2,507	3 02
Risted.....	638	40,350	64,579	10,892	1,200	1,453	2 28
Ratt (a).....	822	34,292	76,706	25,210		1,686	2 05
Rural.....	9,995	512,854	1,154,539	202,387	2,000	24,578	2 46
<b>ROVENHURST :</b>							
Ravenhurst (a).....Tn.	1,970	417	192,252	20,410	1,000	8,160	4 14
Racebridge (b).....Vil.	1,102	360	151,378	30,070	4,500	5,306	4 81
Rantsville.....	589	500	92,017	17,425	600	2,048	3 48
Urban.....	3,661	1,277	435,647	67,905	6,100	15,514	4 24

Attached for municipal purposes to (a) Simcoe, (b) Victoria.



TABLE No. III.—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Popula- tion.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed value of—			Taxes imposed for all purposes	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Per head.
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PARRY SOUND:							
Armour .....Tp.	881	42,059	174,908	39,849	.....	2,450	2
Chapman ....."	630	31,569	95,820	26,578	1,250	1,297	2
Foley ....."	331	26,671	38,389	5,733	.....	1,032	3
Himsworth ....."	200	8,667	36,915	5,574	.....	967	4
Humphrey (a)....."	453	28,076	67,070	13,825	.....	1,313	2
McDougall ....."	333	25,819	65,459	5,888	.....	1,348	4
McKellar ....."	551	26,548	56,185	5,800	200	1,894	3
Ryerson ....."	742	39,859	115,141	18,784	.....	1,664	2
Strong ....."	840	37,773	172,460	29,100	.....	3,023	3
Rural .....	4,961	267,041	822,347	151,131	1,450	14,988	3
Parry Sound (Urban)....Tn.	1,329	1,018	206,628	7,725	700	5,186	3
ALGOMA, THUNDER BAY AND RAINY RIVER:							
Assinack.....Tp.	984	45,569	160,515	.....	.....	*3,610	3
Billings ....."	403	22,719	56,638	12,939	.....	698	1
Carnarvon ....."	440	24,251	70,022	7,150	400	1,134	2
Cockburn Island .....	338	19,009	24,980	10,751	.....	877	4
Gordon ....."	981	29,342	112,076	.....	.....	4,078	2
Hilton ....."	182	9,385	27,380	5,310	.....	496	3
Howland ....."	1,064	40,225	136,330	28,761	.....	3,306	4
Neebing ....."	724	122,180	353,155	7,200	250	5,940	3
Oliver ....."	254	27,570	84,298	2,290	.....	*1,430	3
Rat Portage....."	951	5,760	242,195	48,800	2,250	7,425	2
St. Joseph's Island .....	694	28,541	96,311	26,836	.....	2,224	3
Sandfield ....."	403	17,053	45,735	8,150	.....	984	3
Sault Ste. Marie....."	2,020	47,616	155,846	4,050	.....	3,551	3
Tehkum'nah ....."	390	20,107	53,706	4,665	.....	1,475	3
Rural .....	9,828	459,327	1,619,187	166,902	2,900	37,228	3
Port Arthur .....Tn.	5,216	6,400	1,314,131	158,643	55,060	23,065	3
Sault Ste. Marie....."	1,165	2,979	706,093	44,050	10,600	4,135	3
Urban .....	6,381	9,379	2,020,224	202,693	65,660	27,200	3
NIPISSING :							
Bonfield.....Tp.	972	32,182	40,887	13,691	.....	1,425	3
Ferris ....."	700	19,972	30,020	2,220	.....	631	3
Mattawan ....."	248	9,525	18,861	.....	.....	94	3
Papineau ....."	340	14,423	39,719	11,034	.....	254	3
Springer ....."	388	19,727	35,217	11,455	.....	935	3
Widdifield....."	1,063	23,917	129,340	9,300	.....	3,553	3
Rural .....	3,711	119,746	294,044	47,700	.....	6,892	3
Mattawa (Urban) .....Vil.	989	500	133,426	82,065	800	2,191	3

\* Estimated.

Attached for municipal purposes to (a) Simcoe, (b) Victoria.

The cities are given in detail in Table II.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

TABLE No. IV.—Comparative summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, classified by counties, townships, cities and towns and villages, for the calendar years 1886 and 1887.

Municipalities.	Municipalities organised.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.
	No. in Province.	No. returned.				
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Counties.....	1887 38	38	2,785,580 29	2,486,648 43	5,291,225 98	4,065,283 11
	1886 38	38	2,804,519 53	2,507,948 06	5,090,601 95	4,062,068 22
Townships.....	1887 458	449	5,920,173 07	5,516,643 06	3,678,478 45	4,237,396 46
	1886 453	448	5,869,562 72	5,435,736 79	3,680,935 11	4,204,672 56
Cities.....	1887 11	11	9,967,759 80	9,330,329 70	23,545,727 05	22,413,071 07
	1886 11	11	7,887,182 41	7,304,895 20	21,507,769 22	20,201,304 84
Towns and villages...	1887 202	200	4,715,044 68	4,516,207 49	6,540,926 07	6,934,786 86
	1886 196	195	4,106,484 81	3,877,419 50	6,046,742 09	6,306,323 89
Totals.....	1887 709	698	23,388,557 84	21,849,828 68	39,056,357 55	37,650,537 50
	1886 698	692	20,667,749 47	19,125,999 55	36,326,048 37	34,774,369 51

MUNICIPALITIES NOT INCLUDED IN STATEMENT—(a) No return, (b) incomplete :

1887—Townships of Sandwich W., Essex (b); Sheffield, Lennox and Addington (a); Mountain, Dundas (a); Plantagenet N., Prescott (b); Huntley, Carleton (a); Westmeath, Renfrew (a); Somerville, Victoria (a); Mattawan, Nipissing (a), and Widdifield, Nipissing (a). Villages of Wroxeter, Huron (b) and Rockland, Russell (a).

1886—Townships of Sandwich W., Essex (b); Sheffield, Lennox and Addington (a); Huntley Carleton (a); Cockburn Island, Algoma (a), and Widdifield, Nipissing (a). Village of Wroxeter, Huron (b).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

TABLE No. V.—Summary statement showing details of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, classified by counties, townships, cities, and towns and villages, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

SCHEDULE.	Counties.	Townships.	Cities.	Towns and villages.	Totals for municipalities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Balance from 1886 .....	296,571 47	431,382 89	582,287 21	228,943 85	1,539,185
Taxes, municipal & school, per—					
(1) Collector .....		4,317,255 90	3,006,882 69	1,875,465 28	9,199,603
(2) County treasurer (non-resident taxes) .....		97,968 15	10,666 97	24,017 12	132,652
Rates from local municipalities .....	1,269,497 94				1,269,497
Non-resident taxes collected .....	110,790 78				110,790
Licenses, various .....	15,056 35	27,258 51	138,209 73	58,451 46	238,976
Interest on bank deposits and dividends from other investments .....	34,483 22	75,593 29	145,309 22	34,909 55	290,295
Received from Government on account of—					
(1) Schools* .....	151,911 20				151,911
(2) Administration of Justice .....	118,722 99		6,151 00	23 00	124,896
(3) Other purposes (except loans) .....	4,215 25	17,627 15	14,196 42	1,415 08	37,453
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc. ....	115,829 22	17,984 30	581,673 43	105,030 27	820,517
Towns or cities separated from counties .....	83,835 23				83,835
Refund of money loaned or invested .....	95,353 71	131,085 12	18,177 47	32,427 68	277,043
Money borrowed for current expenditure (including advances by treasurers) .....	356,954 67	365,723 70	3,067,352 52	1,404,102 38	5,194,133
Money borrowed on debentures for—					
(1) Tile drainage .....		12,149 44			12,149
(2) Municipal drainage .....		204,596 29			204,596
(3) Other purposes .....	92,053 04	75,556 15	1,756,729 51	749,068 67	2,673,407
Taken from sinking fund .....		11,816 97	73,906 38	76,903 64	162,626
Redemption of lands sold for taxes .....	10,386 13				10,386
Miscellaneous .....	29,919 09	134,175 21	566,217 25	124,286 70	854,598
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>2,785,580 29</b>	<b>5,920,173 07</b>	<b>9,967,759 80</b>	<b>4,715,044 68</b>	<b>23,388,557</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Taxes paid county treasurer .....		1,105,372 64		125,463 37	1,230,836
School board on account of school rates .....		1,711,164 61	599,283 60	659,777 64	2,970,228
Grants to High, Public and Separate schools .....	298,835 58				298,835
Other payments on account of schools and education .....	69,419 64	171,666 45	167,393 95	74,599 01	483,074
Non-resident taxes to local municipalities .....	116,421 31				116,421
Roads, bridges, streets and parks .....	213,044 46	718,534 68	1,415,585 26	591,202 00	2,938,369
Buildings and other property .....	105,270 39	15,643 31	327,111 95	202,056 06	650,080
Drainage works & expenses of—					
(1) Tile drainage .....		14,431 80			14,431
(2) Other drainage works .....		259,324 17			259,324
Expenses of municipal gov't. viz.:					
(1) Election of members of council .....		16,153 42	5,339 51	6,046 99	27,538
(2) Attendance and mileage at meetings .....	57,013 38				57,013
(3) Allowances, salaries and commissions .....	89,391 44	265,436 39	155,690 34	138,592 85	649,112
(4) Law costs .....	15,082 82	31,508 08	10,625 12	14,813 59	72,028
(5) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery .....	22,662 57	45,374 77	32,186 28	27,750 64	127,978

\* The amount received from Government on account of schools has been omitted in a large number of returns as not being a municipal account. Except in counties, therefore, it has been excluded entirely from Tables IV, V and VI, and the amount deducted from the expenditure on schools.



TABLE No. V.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ETC.—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE.	Counties.		Townships.		Cities.		Towns and villages.		Totals for all municipalities.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Expenses of municipal gov.— <i>Con.</i>										
(6) Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings . . . .	29,948	12	4,572	09	30,737	34	23,809	04	89,066	59
(7) Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection. . . . .					446,761	68	228,450	58	675,212	26
(8) Other expenses . . . . .	33,892	82	6,987	29	36,663	41	10,571	54	88,115	06
Administration of Justice (including police, gaol maintenance, juries and inquests) . . . . .	389,257	61			348,668	91	58,843	79	796,770	31
Debentures redeemed . . . . .	155,255	18	264,877	77	156,180	44	250,586	71	826,900	10
Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure . . . . .	345,875	76	345,696	76	2,907,736	51	1,291,570	93	4,890,879	96
Interest on loans, advances and debentures . . . . .	205,657	71	164,273	01	1,096,742	91	345,296	72	1,811,970	35
Sinking fund investments—										
(1) Mortgages . . . . .	78,568	00	61,757	69			25,999	64	166,325	33
(2) Debentures of other municipalities . . . . .	16,500	00	13,324	05	2,672	80	480	00	32,976	85
(3) Debentures of municipality. . . . .	500	00	4,431	34	247,963	25	9,741	66	262,636	25
(4) Loans and deposits . . . . .	114,093	20	95,734	27	52,488	53	196,690	69	459,006	69
Sheep killed by dogs . . . . .			17,248	30					17,248	30
Support of poor and other charities . . . . .	43,891	12	64,472	96	84,794	34	37,912	44	231,070	86
Redemption money paid lands sold for taxes . . . . .	8,776	10							8,776	10
Board of Health . . . . .			9,011	12	90,065	49	7,090	54	106,167	15
Miscellaneous . . . . .	77,291	22	109,646	09	1,115,638	08	188,861	06	1,491,436	45
Totals . . . . .	2,486,648	43	5,516,643	06	9,330,329	70	4,516,207	49	21,849,828	68
Balance on hand . . . . .	298,931	86	403,530	01	637,430	10	198,837	19	1,538,729	16
ASSETS.										
Land, buildings, furniture, etc. . . . .	2,827,065	33	336,377	99	12,157,508	01	3,389,490	49	18,710,441	82
Stock in public works (including waterworks and local improvements) . . . . .	316,353	00	92,128	00	6,212,740	63	1,029,856	13	7,651,077	76
Mortgages . . . . .	220,364	95	463,821	81	611	80	306,047	81	990,846	37
Debentures . . . . .	547,983	19	567,247	31	1,373,115	93	153,610	02	2,641,956	45
Other investments (including deposits in bank of special funds) . . . . .	279,133	20	513,075	76	282,140	43	390,537	40	1,464,886	79
Uncollected taxes for 1887 . . . . .			1,065,447	64	845,356	51	540,216	06	2,451,020	21
Other arrears of taxes (estimated) . . . . .			81,379	37	66,370	83	101,706	45	249,456	65
Due from local municipalities . . . . .	714,483	25							714,483	25
Cash in hand of treasurer . . . . .	58,929	06	285,661	12	6,594	92	94,388	95	445,574	05
Cash at credit in bank . . . . .	240,002	80	117,868	89	630,835	18	104,448	24	1,093,155	11
Miscellaneous . . . . .	86,911	20	155,470	56	1,970,452	81	430,624	52	2,643,459	09
Totals . . . . .	5,291,225	98	3,678,478	45	23,545,727	05	6,540,926	07	39,056,357	55
LIABILITIES.										
County rates . . . . .			391,918	13			65,788	99	457,707	12
Local school rates . . . . .			190,308	09	69,767	48	109,780	95	369,856	52
School grants . . . . .	45,474	27							45,474	27
Debentures outstanding for—										
(1) Aid to railways . . . . .	1,784,267	59	1,577,781	00	2,183,257	88	1,217,445	85	6,762,752	32
(2) All other objects . . . . .	1,724,633	02	1,576,646	58	17,264,542	85	4,676,754	48	25,242,576	93
Coupons on debentures due and unpaid . . . . .	30,540	90	5,693	63	187,325	22	15,131	61	238,691	36
Loans for current expenditure and interest on same . . . . .	338,577	65	155,337	67	1,095,936	37	595,901	93	2,185,753	62
Due to local municipalities for non-resident taxes collected . . . . .	22,708	54							22,708	54
Miscellaneous . . . . .	119,081	14	339,711	36	1,612,241	27	253,983	05	2,325,016	82
Totals . . . . .	4,065,283	11	4,237,396	46	22,413,071	07	6,934,786	86	37,650,537	56

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

TABLE No. VI.—Summary statement showing details of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, classified by counties, townships, cities, and towns and villages, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

SCHEDULE.	Counties.	Townships.	Cities.	Towns and villages.	Totals for all municipalities.
RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Balance from 1885 .....	286,903 33	385,131 89	774,633 53	180,786 22	1,627,454 97
Taxes, municipal & school, per—					
(1) Collector .....		4,283,374 65	2,681,295 99	1,767,322 54	8,731,993 18
(2) County treasurer (non-resident taxes) .....		99,804 59	5,822 61	24,136 74	129,763 94
Rates from local municipalities ..	1,245,154 40				1,245,154 40
Non-resident taxes collected .....	112,116 50				112,116 50
Licenses, various .....	14,591 45	30,584 87	127,982 01	57,041 12	230,199 45
Interest on bank deposits and dividends from other investments ..	31,912 47	75,111 54	99,802 09	28,901 24	235,727 34
Received from Government on account of—					
(1) Schools .....	148,554 93				148,554 93
(2) Administration of Justice ..	127,069 90		4,810 65	118 61	131,999 16
(3) Other purposes (except loans) ..	1,377 38	96,254 96	15,846 83	4,099 80	117,578 97
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc. ....	42,628 60	17,000 48	521,288 48	106,528 53	687,536 09
Towns or cities separated from counties .....	114,989 61				114,989 61
Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....	84,044 59	112,058 42	220,867 00	76,557 11	493,527 12
Money borrowed for current expenditure (including advances by treasurers) .....	400,645 04	335,806 27	1,947,319 65	1,111,649 22	3,795,420 18
Money borrowed on debentures for—					
(1) Tile drainage .....		14,700 00			14,700 00
(2) Municipal drainage .....		178,028 27			178,028 27
(3) Other purposes .....	128,191 67	85,464 74	833,561 83	599,958 45	1,647,176 69
Taken from sinking fund .....	25,036 42	17,150 65	10,255 60	35,212 40	87,655 07
Redemption of lands sold for taxes ..	8,599 36				8,599 36
Miscellaneous .....	32,703 88	139,001 39	643,696 14	114,172 83	929,574 24
Totals .....	2,804,519 53	5,869,562 72	7,887,182 41	4,106,484 81	20,667,749 47
EXPENDITURE.					
Taxes paid county treasurer .....		1,088,648 03		128,830 14	1,217,478 17
School boards on account of school rates .....		1,707,290 10	488,591 41	603,566 31	2,799,447 82
Grants to High, Public and Separate schools .....	311,557 63				311,557 63
Other payments on account of schools and education .....	52,086 88	165,553 54	71,185 59	88,838 85	377,664 36
Non-resident taxes to local municipalities .....	109,428 27				109,428 27
Roads, bridges, streets and parks ..	225,103 49	709,162 47	1,067,450 38	462,677 53	2,464,393 87
Buildings and other property ....	78,098 42	10,052 98	117,402 56	155,996 62	361,550 58
Drainage works & expenses of—					
(1) Tile drainage .....		16,767 45			16,767 45
(2) Other drainage works .....		234,447 49			234,447 49
Expenses of municipal government, viz.:					
(1) Election of members of council .....		15,348 70	5,979 38	5,756 93	27,085 01
(2) Attendance and mileage at meetings .....	54,568 42				54,568 42
(3) Allowances, salaries and commissions .....	96,968 68	264,119 22	148,900 52	131,540 44	641,528 86
(4) Law costs .....	8,763 82	29,237 76	9,465 09	26,779 11	74,245 78
(5) Printing, advertising, postage, stationery .....	22,722 21	43,365 84	28,265 09	25,612 72	119,965 86
(6) Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings .....	30,226 23	4,254 25	19,804 52	20,929 26	75,214 26

TABLE No. VI.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ETC.—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE.	Counties.		Townships.		Cities.		Towns and villages.		Totals for all municipalities.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Expenses of municipal gov.— <i>Con.</i>										
(7) Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.					389,242	07	198,153	74	587,395	81
(8) Other expenses	14,967	40	9,079	90	12,941	45	16,743	09	53,731	84
Administration of Justice (including police, gaol maintenance, juries and inquests).	386,587	70	14	00	375,482	85	51,579	73	813,664	28
Debentures redeemed	238,197	49	252,328	87	137,002	29	266,379	93	893,908	58
Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure	392,005	73	333,005	94	1,932,794	09	946,915	98	3,604,721	74
Interests on loans, advances and debentures	188,338	43	152,505	91	1,029,335	32	311,128	47	1,681,308	13
Sinking fund investments—										
(1) Mortgages	25,412	60	51,545	08			22,632	40	99,590	08
(2) Debentures of other municipalities	42,451	00	30,363	58	1,782	40	19,000	00	93,596	98
(3) Debentures of municipality.					441,858	00	20,470	93	462,328	93
(4) Loans and deposits	108,014	55	99,051	78	64,599	55	100,183	55	371,849	43
Sheep killed by dogs			15,312	48					15,312	48
Support of poor and other charities	46,325	67	64,915	73	78,223	36	37,852	55	227,317	31
Redemption money paid lands sold for taxes	7,495	37							7,495	37
Board of Health			14,164	69	88,634	96	11,754	03	114,553	68
Miscellaneous	68,628	07	125,201	00	795,954	32	224,097	69	1,213,881	08
Totals	2,507,948	06	5,435,736	79	7,304,895	20	3,877,419	50	19,125,999	55
Balance on hand	296,571	47	433,825	93	582,287	21	229,065	31	1,541,749	92
ASSETS.										
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	2,770,366	96	330,886	84	11,384,898	10	3,299,093	01	17,785,244	91
Stock in public works (including waterworks and local improvements)	316,452	00	92,128	00	6,138,287	60	837,414	01	7,384,281	61
Mortgages	154,226	37	440,798	71	1,011	80	279,774	68	875,811	56
Debentures	543,365	85	584,031	44	1,012,479	88	161,655	50	2,301,532	67
Other investments (including deposits in bank of special funds).	237,764	79	481,985	36	290,066	92	262,414	37	1,272,231	44
Uncollected taxes for 1886			1,077,084	81	943,715	40	572,255	81	2,593,056	02
Other arrears of taxes (estimated)			94,658	27	112,428	48	65,169	81	272,256	56
Due from local municipalities	700,361	81							700,361	81
Cash in hand of treasurer	55,274	91	317,426	33	33,199	42	84,444	46	490,345	12
Cash at credit in bank	241,296	56	116,399	60	549,087	79	144,620	85	1,051,404	80
Miscellaneous (including fire appliances)	71,492	70	145,535	75	1,042,593	83	339,899	59	1,599,521	87
Totals	5,090,601	95	3,680,935	11	21,507,769	22	6,046,742	09	36,326,048	37
LIABILITIES.										
County rates			374,176	46			66,847	16	441,023	62
Local school rates			193,800	35	77,064	27	113,584	67	384,449	29
School grants	43,488	09							43,488	09
Debentures outstanding for—										
(1) Aid to railways	1,803,102	84	1,636,645	04	2,068,688	44	1,220,718	65	6,729,154	97
(2) All other objects	1,710,429	41	1,517,001	03	15,797,181	69	4,178,884	41	23,203,496	54
Coupons on debentures due and unpaid	32,162	48	3,983	62	169,723	05	15,009	38	220,878	53
Loans for current expenditure and interest on same	324,798	24	127,974	09	936,306	19	479,442	94	1,868,521	46
Due to local municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	30,344	11							30,344	11
Miscellaneous	117,743	05	351,091	97	1,152,341	20	231,836	68	1,853,012	90
Totals	4,062,068	22	4,204,672	56	20,201,304	84	6,306,323	89	34,774,369	51



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. VII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of th

Number.	Counties.	RECEIPTS.							
		Balance from 1886.	Rates from local municipalities.	Non-resident taxes collected.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends from other investments.	Received from Government on account of—			
						Schools.	Administration of Justice.		
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	8,992 77	30,040 93	14,130 47	202 08	3,750 00	3,479 50		
2	Kent .....		35,257 79	6,731 18	202 08	3,980 00	2,533 30		
3	Elgin .....	1,286 35	53,805 00	1,284 62	201 63	3,483 00	7,218 00		
4	Norfolk .....	61 76	17,714 00	1,332 89	161 08	3,146 00	2,265 40		
5	Haldimand .....	6,870 85	21,355 90			2,409 00	2,532 90		
6	Welland .....	6,445 26	26,655 75	203 89		2,289 00	3,070 70		
7	Lambton .....	6,921 27	25,780 65	21,888 54	129 75	3,777 00	2,858 50		
8	Huron .....	1,915 50	64,653 64	2,035 36	4,984 79	6,369 00	1,869 60		
9	Bruce .....	9,098 71	63,902 02	3,608 76	3,508 65	5,399 00	3,712 30		
10	Grey .....	33,784 92	45,128 63	6,302 52	9,376 07	7,121 00	3,041 90		
11	Simcoe .....	39,084 09	69,241 55	11,415 47	220 00	6,754 00	4,688 60		
12	Middlesex .....	2,610 03	82,345 15	3,974 90	853 14	6,731 00	6,148 00		
13	Oxford .....	42,592 64	51,839 67	350 07	4,257 67	3,706 00	2,620 00		
14	Brant .....	9,138 17	16,167 35	143 07	443 34	2,131 00	2,667 30		
15	Perth .....	8,878 62	52,737 39	1,725 46	163 93	3,887 00	1,892 00		
16	Wellington .....	4,010 51	59,068 01	3,765 07	187 49	4,657 00	3,154 60		
17	Waterloo .....	6,846 35	36,672 00	32 83	880 00	3,033 00	3,664 00		
18	Dufferin .....	253 66	26,163 01	5,026 24		3,204 00	763 80		
19	Lincoln .....	4,535 88	21,354 94	127 20	51 70	1,858 00	2,028 00		
20	Wentworth .....	26,276 87	16,258 53	33 26	672 49	3,211 00	5,453 90		
21	Halton .....	13,873 11	25,815 41	181 79	3,203 90	1,841 00	1,317 00		
22	Peel .....	1,925 12	22,864 14	169 02	61 15	2,409 00	1,242 20		
23	York .....	248 19	35,060 33			5,544 00	17,307 90		
24	Ontario .....		20,022 00	1,552 45		4,188 00	2,947 70		
25	Durham and Northumberland .....	14,801 69	23,098 00	385 19		6,312 00	2,487 80		
26	Prince Edward .....	3,399 29	26,803 91		222 72	1,972 00	1,453 70		
27	Lennox and Addington .....	47 56	40,617 52	164 74		2,906 00	1,212 90		
28	Frontenac .....	4,272 21	30,879 09	2,282 40	274 24	2,738 00	1,990 90		
29	Leeds and Grenville .....	7,743 95	20,259 00	98 99		4,956 00	1,848 00		
30	Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry .....	2,770 25	12,269 52	806 15	23 42	6,456 00	1,524 10		
31	Prescott and Russell .....	2,927 24	13,315 32	3,350 48		3,426 00	1,347 20		
32	Carleton .....	3,473 31	21,446 44	1,601 72	246 50	3,683 00	5,273 50		
33	Renfrew .....	6,950 34	13,249 16	1,760 60		6,987 00	3,584 70		
34	Lanark .....	12,002 90	13,525 88	2,194 17	112 40	2,783 00	1,130 70		
35	Victoria .....	196 89	41,772 23	4,563 35	2,187 43	5,625 00	2,177 80		
36	Peterborough .....	1,669 11	20,804 52	2,168 51	35 61	2,373 00	2,016 50		
37	Haliburton .....	655 14	9,353 63	2,196 40		2,497 20	150 00		
38	Hastings .....	10 96	62,199 93	3,203 02	1,822 04	4,320 00	4,046 40		
Totals .....		296,571 47	1,269,497 94	110,790 78	34,483 22	151,911 20	118,722 90		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

County Municipalities in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1887.

RECEIPTS.—*Continued.*

Licenses, various.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Towns or cities separated from counties for various services.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Redemption lands sold for taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
140 00	45 00	2,000 00		2,000 00		1,195 65	2,449 56	68,223 96	1
260 00	5,332 55	4,861 10		6,257 46	8,400 00	1,230 04	2,514 24	77,559 74	2
416 00	3,224 00			25,000 00			157 03	96,075 72	3
244 00	834 29			12,000 00		56 50	267 81	38,083 78	4
70 00	1,447 68							34,686 41	5
260 00	341 53	1,367 10		10,225 64			1,851 20	52,710 09	6
353 25	6,414 30			6,526 80		1,694 00	44 93	76,389 00	7
1,445 00	3,134 61		5,000 00	22,500 00		38 16	598 80	114,544 54	8
562 00	6,265 83		50,311 00	1,000 00		1,313 31	5,886 39	154,568 05	9
641 25	1,139 36		12 50			16 94	135 58	106,700 72	10
1,220 00	10,390 21		1,600 00			1,510 67	910 85	147,035 49	11
566 00	11,455 56	6,474 52	1,170 00	4,000 00	21,000 00	21 16	2,265 92	149,615 45	12
620 00	4,711 83			24,182 00		355 95	686 58	135,922 47	13
290 00	787 23	2,850 00			16,500 00		118 67	51,236 16	14
386 00	183 74	5,009 54		49,000 00			367 04	124,210 77	15
368 00	4,664 70	3,243 65		26,500 00		54 98	1,037 04	110,711 09	16
440 00	100 38			15,000 00			1,043 24	67,711 81	17
120 00	552 05			7,119 98			48 07	43,250 87	18
120 00	1,269 08	5,357 26		11,000 00	17,353 97	8 00	1,032 22	66,096 31	19
136 00	8,805 50	14,123 22					579 49	75,550 34	20
285 00	902 20		10,856 00				42 00	58,317 42	21
210 00				13,500 00			74 85	42,455 53	22
922 00	3,932 56	15,559 77	2,500 00	7,847 31			200 00	89,122 09	23
566 00	6,470 64			15,516 89		445 71	532 23	52,241 68	24
550 00	6,271 65	2,278 00						56,284 33	25
50 00	111 99				13,799 07		1,518 25	49,330 99	26
202 00	1,605 03			1,826 30			25 25	48,607 34	27
177 00	3,680 70	2,041 72	1,614 48		15,000 00		141 49	65,092 30	28
900 00	3,115 40	2,980 00					2 50	41,903 84	29
623 00	5,935 65			39,200 00			5,723 64	75,331 74	30
255 00				2,300 00		525 35		27,446 67	31
150 00	1,555 04	6,696 00					397 38	44,522 95	32
340 00	3,000 24			2,000 00		157 28	191 44	38,220 84	33
354 30	496 13	625 00					136 56	33,361 09	34
241 00	6,117 44	400 00	1,659 84	18,500 00		1,213 56	789 08	85,443 63	35
139 05	1,463 17	2,968 35	6,150 00	11,519 04		548 87	760 05	52,615 80	36
69 50	42 95			12,099 50				27,064 32	37
285 00	29 00	5,000 00	14,479 89	10,333 75			1,604 96	107,334 96	38
15,056 35	115,829 22	88,835 23	95,353 71	356,954 67	92,053 04	10,386 13	34,134 34	2,785,580 29	

\* Including \$4,215.25 received from Government other than for schools, administration of justice and loans.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. VII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.					
		Grants to High, Public and Separ- ate schools.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other property.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	4,800 00	1,786 49	13,806 73	7,860 65		
2	Kent .....	9,136 23	5,334 60	10,886 02	8,230 36		2,135 85
3	Elgin .....	12,066 00	544 50	2,264 22	3,063 34		659 56
4	Norfolk .....	6,570 68	1,391 25	1,301 03	364 25		211 01
5	Haldimand .....	6,154 31	670 00		358 25		
6	Welland .....	4,291 29	1,245 27		1,823 72		9,235 15
7	Lambton .....	5,910 63	2,389 04	21,888 54	8,728 76		2,775 81
8	Huron .....	15,533 22	2,819 27	1,818 66	13,661 56		511 99
9	Bruce .....	4,352 26	12,671 00	6,158 61	10,794 80		
10	Grey .....	9,177 50	2,309 40	6,986 99	4,147 47		43 00
11	Simcoe .....	10,804 91	3,519 34	11,388 02	5,239 44		
12	Middlesex .....	14,681 68	2,593 74	3,660 87	22,654 11		
13	Oxford .....	9,882 11	686 00	1,000 84	5,758 44		1,102 73
14	Brant .....	5,703 49	814 00	143 07	1,418 21		14,860 85
15	Perth .....	9,155 65	1,908 92	1,958 59	10,523 84		39,499 27
16	Wellington .....	7,649 89	1,711 87	3,524 39	13,949 16		2,964 46
17	Waterloo .....	11,922 39	274 30	92 50	4,260 53		846 61
18	Dufferin .....	6,761 55	915 59	4,507 45	400 56		362 91
19	Lincoln .....	6,360 00	598 18	352 85	5,554 74		12,434 37
20	Wentworth .....	4,337 34	1,521 94	59 82	4,041 58		
21	Halton .....	5,741 00	1,220 77	123 62			
22	Peel .....	5,531 00	682 32	76 55	332 60		146 20
23	York .....	13,888 00	2,468 68		6,888 15		2,704 20
24	Ontario .....	11,590 35	1,800 80	1,792 57	1,159 83		1,961 25
25	Durham and Northumberland .....	9,055 01	975 47	385 19	960 38		2,003 14
26	Prince Edward .....	5,872 60	960 30		50 00		
27	Lennox and Addington .....	8,642 94	500 19	125 89	13,673 06		92 30
28	Frontenac .....	6,903 75	560 00	2,006 59	2,755 00		
29	Leeds and Grenville .....	12,017 58	1,743 58	98 99	846 35		439 75
30	Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	8,309 00	3,496 93	341 46			2,863 14
31	Prescott and Russell .....	4,780 06	1,063 40	4,714 53	2,687 47		223 97
32	Carleton .....	3,738 50	1,030 72	301 88	2,219 39		3,030 10
33	Renfrew .....	6,329 44	1,718 43	360 03	8,344 76		129 48
34	Lanark .....	4,493 92	519 94	2,308 32	86 00		447 62
35	Victoria .....	12,629 58	1,664 16	4,638 13	6,711 03		161 56
36	Peterborough .....	5,550 51	831 00	1,859 85	4,209 51		2,141 56
37	Haliburton .....	3,173 20	338 38	2,196 40			17 06
38	Hastings .....	5,338 01	2,139 87	3,292 11	29,287 16		1,265 49
	Totals .....	298,835 58	69,419 64	116,421 31	213,044 46		105,270 38



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities of the County Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

Expenses of municipal government.										Administration of Justice (including gaol maintenance, jurors and inquests.	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Number.
Attendance and mileage at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of Justice (including gaol maintenance, jurors and inquests.	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Number.				
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1,127 50	2,225 00	....	469 05	607 50	3,774 61	11,514 34	2,100 00	3,470 00	1				
2,436 05	1,866 60	96 58	363 31	1,170 57	625 00	2,386 52	16,204 39	238 23	2				
996 50	3,459 16	976 66	450 97	531 80	411 00	14,494 53	10,000 00	18,000 00	3				
691 80	1,150 00	129 31	497 65	447 01	.....	6,607 94	.....	12,000 00	4				
715 50	1,990 00	13 94	225 00	440 00	994 82	6,453 87	4,000 00	.....	5				
.....	3,610 60	.....	495 83	715 42	687 54	8,558 32	.....	18,000 00	6				
1,524 00	1,840 30	.....	703 54	147 51	4,958 07	9,960 08	1,400 00	6,526 80	7				
1,618 30	2,328 00	.....	547 31	670 51	.....	9,450 43	.....	10,000 00	8				
2,808 55	2,858 60	.....	630 07	.....	3,804 24	12,113 61	.....	1,000 00	9				
2,839 15	2,150 00	.....	243 32	1,167 92	1,696 27	12,224 52	.....	.....	10				
3,922 40	3,205 00	63 22	680 78	682 03	310 83	18,761 41	19,700 00	11,000 00	11				
2,099 90	2,650 00	5,250 00	448 03	1,111 19	.....	19,686 27	20,000 00	10,000 00	12				
1,337 83	3,895 00	115 23	853 51	290 50	610 20	10,349 13	4,800 00	6,000 00	13				
397 30	1,434 30	.....	363 39	1,371 32	86 35	8,526 57	700 00	.....	14				
1,414 30	2,407 00	53 25	386 79	611 12	.....	9,887 60	3,893 30	23,500 00	15				
1,450 40	2,230 00	55 50	327 67	1,033 48	8,900 00	10,246 65	17,800 00	25,000 00	16				
1,310 80	3,641 60	.....	999 46	1,001 23	.....	7,380 21	7,400 00	15,000 00	17				
481 80	880 00	187 06	213 36	190 00	.....	8,103 77	1,300 00	13,655 75	18				
1,009 30	2,499 66	.....	442 51	1,901 64	.....	7,790 28	1,700 00	16,000 00	19				
1,883 30	2,500 00	.....	494 25	476 00	.....	21,005 87	4,000 00	.....	20				
228 70	1,129 00	.....	163 95	296 25	551 64	5,439 94	4,800 00	2,500 00	21				
696 90	2,406 95	7 20	722 09	625 00	.....	3,254 49	5,500 00	13,500 00	22				
3,438 50	3,930 00	708 73	1,821 99	2,757 73	1,081 79	37,178 38	4,090 00	.....	23				
1,554 30	100 00	.....	565 15	944 15	.....	7,454 66	.....	19,916 22	24				
2,767 00	4,645 00	.....	654 89	566 53	1,600 00	11,933 92	.....	.....	25				
944 80	954 80	917 00	470 47	620 48	32 60	4,807 27	.....	30,000 00	26				
1,653 00	3,754 77	622 38	1,073 20	686 11	.....	3,750 07	2,700 00	700 85	27				
1,034 40	2,735 20	8 00	814 88	1,620 26	128 20	9,615 53	15,000 00	.....	28				
2,259 50	3,558 98	.....	471 08	344 80	1,807 48	5,044 61	.....	.....	29				
1,354 40	989 00	72 65	733 83	318 51	632 55	14,846 92	3,632 49	20,200 00	30				
686 80	840 00	.....	488 15	279 62	1,173 88	4,898 59	1,000 00	2,000 00	31				
2,441 95	2,100 00	877 88	418 98	2,000 00	.....	11,873 37	.....	.....	32				
1,532 30	2,758 25	7 00	578 03	494 90	.....	7,043 55	687 00	3,000 00	33				
1,103 50	2,960 85	20 00	382 49	667 67	.....	5,330 96	.....	.....	34				
1,497 65	2,280 00	445 13	1,340 74	848 63	.....	10,233 76	.....	25,600 00	35				
944 20	1,782 00	4,456 10	986 67	1,193 33	.....	8,554 28	.....	7,500 00	36				
191 45	605 82	.....	288 38	135 50	25 75	737 00	2,848 00	14,000 00	37				
2,619 35	3,040 00	.....	851 80	981 90	.....	11,758 39	.....	17,567 91	38				
57,013 38	89,391 44	15,082 82	22,662 57	29,948 12	33,892 82	389,257 61	155,255 18	345,875 76					

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. VII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.—Continued.					
		Interest on loans and advances.	Sinking fund investments.				Redemption money paid land sold for taxes.
			Mortgages.	Debentures of other municipalities.	Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	1,063 12					1,162 09
2	Kent .....	665 90					1,120 13
3	Elgin .....	3,259 10					
4	Norfolk .....	185 85					56 50
5	Haldimand .....	3,041 66				1,000 00	
6	Welland .....	848 25					
7	Lambton .....	460 71					
8	Huron .....	17,425 82	33,493 50				47 58
9	Bruce .....	6,757 90				77,342 36	744 86
10	Grey .....	15,000 00		15,000 00	500 00		
11	Simcoe .....	14,322 15					1,693 25
12	Middlesex .....	29,360 00					129 30
13	Oxford .....	14,147 32	11,000 00			18,182 00	399 89
14	Brant .....	800 00					
15	Perth .....	15,308 45					
16	Wellington .....	5,424 40					1 10
17	Waterloo .....	3,819 97					
18	Dufferin .....	2,428 71				1,823 10	483 35
19	Lincoln .....	3,051 32					8 00
20	Wentworth .....	4,350 00					
21	Halton .....	6,234 37	6,500 00			5,226 70	
22	Peel .....	2,429 41					
23	York .....	1,234 61					
24	Ontario .....	1,149 85					445 61
25	Durham and Northumberland .....						
26	Prince Edward .....	3,168 32					
27	Lennox and Addington .....	8,661 37					
28	Frontenac .....	15,639 46					
29	Leeds and Grenville .....	900 00				4,000 00	
30	Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	496 07					
31	Prescott and Russell .....	521 19					367 01
32	Carleton .....	3,546 50					
33	Renfrew .....	1,837 77					81 25
34	Lanark .....						
35	Victoria .....	6,738 26	7,524 50				1,209 37
36	Peterborough .....	2,476 09		1,200 00		6,519 04	473 03
37	Haliburton .....	2,000 80					20 64
38	Hastings .....	6,903 01	20,050 00	300 00			333 14
	Totals .....	205,657 71	78,568 00	16,500 00	500 00	114,093 20	8,776 10

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities of the County Municipalities, etc.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.				ASSETS.						
Support of the poor and other charities.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance December 31, 1887.	Land buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Mortgages.	Debentures.	Other investments, including special deposits.	Number.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
.....	148 00	55,915 08	12,308 88	62,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	4,663 40	77,559 74	.....	40,669 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
4,322,51	101 10	75,600 95	20,474 77	101,275 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
4,058 40	773 66	36,436 34	1,647 44	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	.....	26,057 35	8,629 06	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	13,814 46	5	
3,035 32	7 00	52,553 71	156 38	72,086 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
225 27	1,997 28	71,436 34	4,952 66	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
553 97	490 79	110,970 91	3,573 63	50,000 00	.....	80,800 00	19,500 00	.....	8	
404 80	7,034 84	149,476 50	5,091 55	54,300 00	.....	.....	11,400 00	57,000 00	9	
.....	1,968 00	75,453 54	31,247 18	70,285 42	.....	.....	197,600 00	.....	10	
254 00	1,904 22	107,451 00	39,584 49	150,000 00	182,580 00	.....	15,800 00	.....	11	
9,721 88	5,087 18	149,134 15	481 30	108,000 00	.....	.....	.....	23,000 00	12	
10 00	4,927 65	95,348 38	40,574 09	50,000 00	.....	72,200 00	235,300 00	90,910 00	13	
279 60	3,225 31	40,123 76	11,112 40	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
.....	726 27	121,234 35	2,976 42	108,202 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
7,227 50	775 08	110,271 55	439 54	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
4,372 77	3,404 73	65,727 10	1,984 71	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	17	
.....	100 58	42,795 54	455 33	37,618 87	.....	.....	.....	1,823 10	18	
881 00	2,302 34	62,886 19	3,210 12	94,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
200 00	2,431 97	47,302 07	28,248 27	210,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
.....	.....	40,155 94	18,161 48	50,000 00	.....	21,394 95	11,244 00	23,221 25	21	
.....	3,580 86	39,491 57	2,963 96	52,482 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
6,109 24	822 09	89,122 09	.....	74,500 00	61,773 00	.....	21,800 00	.....	23	
.....	1,806 94	52,241 68	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
.....	2,947 64	38,494 17	17,790 16	52,000 00	.....	.....	2,090 00	.....	25	
.....	204 91	49,003 55	327 44	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
100 00	835 64	47,571 77	1,035 57	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	2,800 00	27	
.....	3,990 14	62,811 41	2,280 89	110,000 00	22,000 00	.....	.....	2,764 00	28	
.....	4,527 98	38,060 68	3,843 16	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,664 98	29	
.....	9,789 19	68,076 14	7,255 60	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
.....	46	25,725 13	1,721 54	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
346 36	2,698 84	36,624 47	7,898 48	275,000 00	.....	1,260 00	.....	.....	32	
320 00	129 25	35,351 44	2,869 40	51,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
733 50	1,770 57	20,825 34	12,535 75	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	
.....	1,346 12	84,868 62	575 01	59,250 00	.....	18,310 00	23,475 56	.....	35	
.....	38 87	50,716 04	1,899 76	88,895 00	.....	.....	1,301 00	23,340 32	36	
.....	30 00	26,608 38	455 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
735 00	702 32	107,165 46	169 50	60,000 00	50,000 00	26,400 00	8,472 63	10,795 09	38	
13,891 12	77,291 22	2,486,648 43	298,931 86	2,827,065 33	316,353 00	220,364 95	547,983 19	279,133 20	39	



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. VII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Counties.	ASSETS.—Continued					
		Due from local municipalities.	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1	Essex .....	14,969 88	12,308 88		1,161 28	90,940 00	
2	Kent .....	31,478 98			2,728 39	74,876 00	
3	Elgin .....	16,170 76	20,474 77		2,200 00	140,121 30	
4	Norfolk .....	4,228 65		1,647 44		45,876 00	
5	Haldimand .....	6,043 41	520 25	8,108 81		53,486 90	
6	Welland .....	7,947 70	156 38			80,190 20	
7	Lambton .....			4,952 66		34,952 60	
8	Huron .....	51,278 91		3,573 63		205,152 50	
9	Bruce .....	18,677 14	269 24	4,822 31	3,517 52	149,986 20	
10	Grey .....	18,062 99	653 65	30,593 53		317,195 50	
11	Simcoe .....	31,844 40	6,083 11	33,501 38	5,845 00	425,653 80	
12	Middlesex .....	82,135 25		481 30	6,711 17	220,327 70	
13	Oxford .....	13,702 33	259 25	40,314 84	1,605 73	504,292 10	
14	Brant .....			11,112 40		91,112 40	
15	Perth .....	33,991 96	2,976 42		8,500 00	153,670 30	
16	Wellington .....	50,661 07	11 30	428 24		131,100 60	
17	Waterloo .....	5,153 00		1,984 71		97,137 70	
18	Dufferin .....	5,890 29	455 33		172 31	45,959 90	
19	Lincoln .....	11,533 67	1 50	3,208 62		108,743 70	
20	Wentworth .....	47,615 75		28,248 27	4,505 71	290,369 70	
21	Halton .....	455 93	3,106 48	15,055 00		124,477 60	
22	Peel .....	777 86	2,963 96			56,224 50	
23	York .....	11,397 00			26,195 00	195,665 00	
24	Ontario .....	11,797 00				66,797 00	
25	Durham and Northumberland .....			17,790 16		71,880 10	
26	Prince Edward .....	9,606 55	327 44			49,933 90	
27	Lennox and Addington .....	20,074 02	1,035 57			78,909 80	
28	Frontenac .....	19,077 91	320 42	1,960 47	5,608 14	161,730 90	
29	Leeds and Grenville .....	12,323 00		3,843 16		105,831 00	
30	Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	21,953 48	4,001 08	3,254 52	7,000 00	156,209 00	
31	Prescott and Russell .....	13,822 94	1,721 54			35,544 40	
32	Carleton .....	23,599 93	5 64	7,892 84	2,000 00	309,758 40	
33	Renfrew .....	14,437 54	651 41	2,217 99	237 48	68,594 40	
34	Lanark .....	181 18		12,535 75		62,716 40	
35	Victoria .....	30,406 00		575 01	4,468 20	136,484 40	
36	Peterborough .....	20,243 23		1,899 76	4,315 77	139,995 00	
37	Haliburton .....	10,026 07	455 94		89 50	10,571 40	
38	Hastings .....	42,917 47	169 50			198,754 40	
	Totals .....	714,483 25	58,929 06	240,002 80	86,911 20	5,291,225 00	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities of the County Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## LIABILITIES.

School grants unpaid.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest due on same.	Due to local muni- cipalities for non- resident taxes collected.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
	Aid to railways.	All other objects.						
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
		36,263 48			323 74	7,386 25	43,973 47	1
	155,067 59	8,482 86	5,220 34	6,257 46	6,707 43	10,619 09	192,354 77	2
	40,000 00			17,000 00	7 24		57,007 24	3
					206 92		206 92	4
	24,000 00	20,000 00					44,000 00	5
				10,225 64			10,225 64	6
		2,800 00					2,800 00	7
6,050 00		282,800 00		12,500 00	678 68		302,028 68	8
	93,000 00	20,000 00				830 20	113,830 20	9
	249,000 00		14,940 00		3,556 53		267,496 53	10
	176,000 00	52,500 00			246 72	6,250 00	234,996 72	11
		526,900 00		27,000 00	314 03	5,679 50	559,893 53	12
5,680 80	233,400 00		7,002 00	90,910 00	223 39	6,716 20	343,932 49	13
		15,300 00					15,300 00	14
2,368 00	120,000 00	137,979 67		25,500 00	590 91	2,322 00	288,760 58	15
1,804 52	57,900 00	10,000 00		26,500 00	993 39	2,475 88	99,673 79	16
4,400 00	47,300 00	20,000 00					71,700 00	17
1,195 47		36,000 00		2,119 98	1,507 74	129 96	40,953 15	18
1,900 00		30,600 00		8,500 00	65 01		41,065 01	19
510 25		71,000 00				6,992 03	78,502 28	20
	100,500 00				211 59		100,711 59	21
1,464 00	30,000 00		630 00		158 66		32,252 66	22
521 00	21,800 00	18,410 00	460 00	7,847 31		8,363 69	57,402 00	23
		20,000 00		516 89	268 87	90 40	20,876 16	24
								25
1,333 00	72,140 00	17,328 85					90,801 85	26
589 00		148,400 00		1,826 30	148 83	37 50	151,001 63	27
2,808.37	170,000 00	62,000 00	1,488 00		1,241 31	49,516 98	287,054 66	28
521 00		15,000 00				600 00	16,121 00	29
2,770 00		25,935 16		22,000 00	464 69	1,552 11	52,721 96	30
		3,000 00		5,400 00	1,050 83		9,450 83	31
		55,000 00					55,000 00	32
3,060 00		31,933 00		2,000 00	1,377 36	326 27	38,696 63	33
					270 59		270 59	34
5,015 00	85,000 00			28,500 00	1,054 74	2,367 14	121,936 88	35
2,805 86		32,000 00	660 00	31,340 32	887 46	4,164 88	71,858 52	36
678 00	29,160 00		140 56	2,300 00		1,041 58	33,320 14	37
	80,000 00	25,000 00		10,333 75	151 88	1,619 38	117,105 01	38
45,474 27	1,784,267 59	1,724,633 02	30,540 90	338,577 65	22,708 54	119,081 14	4,065,283 11	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. VIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of

Number.	Counties.	RECEIPTS.							
		Balance from 1885.	Rates from local municipalities.	Non-resident taxes collected.	Interest on bank deposits and divi- dends from other investments.	Received from Govern- ment on account of—			
						Schools.	Adminis- tration of Justice.		
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex	11,783 56	29,766 02	18,053 80	.....	3,626 00	3,991 04		
2	Kent	2,646 11	31,316 87	10,934 84	111 18	3,987 00	3,669 69		
3	Elgin	33,185 15	26,069 00	2,423 72	33 97	3,521 00	4,151 36		
4	Norfolk	792 96	19,545 29	1,610 67	87 65	3,167 00	1,364 68		
5	Haldimand	1,024 80	27,795 97	.....	.....	2,210 00	2,358 02		
6	Welland	1,350 07	21,040 53	407 98	21 75	2,337 00	2,033 75		
7	Lambton	700 92	32,934 20	20,820 27	75 00	3,792 00	4,211 51		
8	Huron	4,318 45	70,889 46	2,186 85	5,026 29	6,288 00	1,393 46		
9	Bruce	9,869 03	79,215 09	5,042 76	722 12	5,467 00	4,069 98		
10	Grey	26,849 16	46,293 30	6,236 02	9,705 68	7,051 00	3,101 57		
11	Simcoe	19,143 83	78,563 09	7,197 85	896 29	7,212 00	6,077 27		
12	Middlesex	6,871 60	86,459 67	3,733 11	1,662 49	6,794 00	5,739 27		
13	Oxford	32,448 78	57,936 27	1,104 24	2,968 32	3,889 00	2,413 22		
14	Brant	5,882 11	19,154 03	335 34	51 80	2,150 00	4,283 80		
15	Perth	2,471 20	51,384 33	761 23	310 29	4,229 00	2,920 04		
16	Wellington	5,193 86	65,050 03	1,328 08	168 00	4,579 00	3,963 71		
17	Waterloo	12,732 66	37,451 00	51 46	487 85	3,012 00	2,627 60		
18	Dufferin	32 85	14,137 91	2,959 23	.....	3,117 00	1,072 45		
19	Lincoln	5,731 37	22,139 53	607 50	77 41	1,887 00	4,101 20		
20	Wentworth	16,799 92	22,113 88	68 72	388 78	3,179 00	5,549 06		
21	Halton	20,939 87	35,273 91	107 58	4,114 28	1,875 00	1,351 41		
22	Peel	3,239 43	21,399 00	180 28	2 30	2,389 00	1,272 86		
23	York	.....	36,888 00	.....	71 00	5,742 00	19,175 00		
24	Ontario	183 24	17,859 40	1,810 05	.....	.....	7,843 88		
25	Durham and Northumberland.	12,038 18	21,008 00	466 78	.....	6,379 50	3,393 33		
26	Prince Edward	.....	5,160 96	.....	.....	2,015 00	1,311 33		
27	Lennox and Addington	3,569 63	27,505 76	180 11	398 57	2,903 20	1,045 13		
28	Frontenac	5,268 26	28,019 47	1,269 66	310 52	2,693 00	2,070 47		
29	Leeds and Grenville	7,256 35	23,737 00	309 64	51 80	5,113 00	2,112 78		
30	Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry.	9,837 30	16,019 82	423 36	.....	6,205 00	1,042 84		
31	Prescott and Russell	2,788 39	10,858 27	6,679 16	.....	4,501 93	1,245 03		
32	Carleton	.....	20,577 03	2,105 40	121 50	3,766 00	5,975 83		
33	Renfrew	4,640 28	10,310 69	1,380 09	.....	6,296 00	2,198 96		
34	Lanark	12,433 58	12,368 91	1,875 59	124 80	2,792 00	1,436 25		
35	Victoria	435 65	40,144 42	4,479 24	1,986 28	5,259 50	1,606 65		
36	Peterborough	1,635 85	19,726 14	2,689 26	40 87	2,618 00	671 31		
37	Haliburton	631 50	5,093 42	701 35	.....	2,141 80	150 00		
38	Hastings	2,177 43	53,948 73	1,595 28	1,895 68	4,371 00	4,074 16		
Totals		286,903 33	1,245,154 40	112,116 50	31,912 47	148,554 93	127,069 90		

\*Including \$1,377.38 received from Government other than for schools, Administration of Justice and Loans;



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

the County Municipalities in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1886.

## RECEIPTS.—Continued.

Licenses, various.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Towns or cities separated from counties for various services.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Repemption lands sold for taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
235 00			9,178 30	1,470 00	10,341 92	934 22	7,961 63	97,341 49	1
280 00	2,963 68	1,891 35	383 60	238 23		205 99	319 40	58,947 94	2
367 00	1,413 58	4,400 00		23,000 00			148 96	98,713 74	3
243 00	18 40			10,000 00			412 25	37,241 90	4
140 00	2,171 37						4,187 08	39,887 24	5
	91 29			18,000 00		111 30	6,509 49	51,903 16	6
310 00	2,719 10		522 03	2,800 00			849 34	69,734 37	7
1,130 00	1,774 15		7,720 00			81 02	603 79	101,411 47	8
541 00	2,417 21		20,788 00			715 15	267 00	129,114 34	9
638 40	994 30		30,310 00				113 49	131,292 92	10
648 00	3,647 25		522 00	28,276 87		1,053 22	143 83	153,381 50	11
531 00	111 00	7,215 75		10,000 00		189 54	2,426 66	131,734 09	12
700 00	1,009 30			21,682 00		481 92	150 03	124,783 08	13
136 00	280 41	2,850 00		4,000 00			66 50	39,189 99	14
369 00	183 00	21,133 30		4,000 00	33,171 31		2,247 54	123,180 24	15
463 00	181 27	3,015 05		30,000 00		364 42	368 70	114,675 12	16
380 00	66 50			12,000 00			235 29	69,044 36	17
104 00	173 01			13,155 75		1,054 96		35,807 16	18
110 00	210 04	4,342 45		20,500 00			212 21	59,918 71	19
148 00	9,179 73	16,624 71					12 00	74,063 80	20
230 00	400 00		1,200 00	3,000 00		413 22	42 07	68,947 34	21
220 65	74 50			12,000 00				40,778 02	22
784 00	2,750 00	15,462 00	2,350 00		20,000 00		1,781 19	105,003 19	23
653 00	83 53			20,916 22		27 77	3,305 27	52,682 36	24
821 00	753 01	2,278 00	2,090 00				102 25	49,330 05	25
100 00	88 50			32,000 00			99 92	40,775 71	26
292 00	33 37		3,500 00	700 85	20,000 00		3 00	60,131 62	27
97 00	3,236 25	4,000 00			18,000 00		2,301 18	67,265 81	28
835 00	2,049 85	1,650 00					21,448 53	64,563 95	29
939 00	707 00			6,903 50	10,700 44		38 00	52,811 26	30
297 50				4,300 00		65 65		30,735 93	31
204 00		24,510 00	200 00			389 60	212 67	58,062 03	32
200 00	1,260 86			6,500 00	15,978 00	203 49		48,968 37	33
445 00	77 47	625 00				113 91		32,292 51	34
394 00	212 39	400 00	1,670 66	71,600 00		837 97	350 16	129,376 92	35
206 90	221 03	1,592 00	3,050 00	8,385 31		230 21	1,345 98	42,412 86	36
79 00	63 00			17,648 40		20 64	11 02	26,540 13	37
320 00	1,013 25	3,000 00	560 00	17,567 91		1,105 16	846 25	92,474 85	38
14,591 45	42,628 60	114,989 61	84,044 59	400,645 04	128,191 67	8,599 36	*59,117 68	2,804,519 53	

also, \$25,036.42 taken from sinking fund, Haldimand \$4,187.08, Lambton \$849.34, and Leeds and Gren. \$20,000.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. VIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.				
		Grants to High, Public and Sep- arate schools.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other property.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	4,376 00	1,720 51	17,227 94	9,459 75	.....
2	Kent .....	8,236 28	1,436 44	10,134 50	2,286 72	2,697 6
3	Elgin .....	12,358 00	431 48	1,442 47	4,221 05	3,544 8
4	Norfolk .....	9,378 35	1,695 45	1,932 06	.....	.....
5	Haldimand .....	7,974 74	.....	.....	3,307 30	.....
6	Welland .....	4,101 72	1,127 91	407 98	2,876 39	1,021 0
7	Lambton .....	5,721 43	2,439 71	20,820 27	10,678 42	.....
8	Huron .....	14,659 57	2,384 83	2,387 29	17,921 57	208
9	Bruce .....	15,482 20	2,386 44	4,718 34	13,472 74	.....
10	Grey .....	8,670 40	2,258 47	6,079 48	.....	5,742
11	Simcoe .....	11,309 01	2,761 39	6,909 53	6,388 15	.....
12	Middlesex .....	15,979 11	2,208 68	4,064 95	22,919 11	.....
13	Oxford .....	9,519 31	511 00	971 29	5,211 92	771
14	Brant .....	5,750 00	347 58	335 34	108 39	2,702
15	Perth .....	9,722 11	1,358 30	687 37	13,244 69	29,027
16	Wellington .....	7,015 15	1,833 34	1,751 89	12,037 91	2,517
17	Waterloo .....	12,507 30	246 60	31 40	2,414 76	1,040
18	Dufferin .....	6,869 13	1,062 65	3,609 91	217 95	463
19	Lincoln .....	7,187 00	492 63	446 44	5,149 52	12,082
20	Wentworth .....	4,340 77	1,476 46	107 00	4,260 50	.....
21	Halton .....	5,475 00	1,107 73	703 08	485 00	.....
22	Peel .....	3,866 00	1,528 00	130 00	2,216 57	54
23	York .....	14,288 00	2,397 00	.....	1,574 00	3,257
24	Ontario .....	12,123 80	1,965 47	1,988 64	1,475 96	1,266
25	Durham and Northumberland .....	9,156 12	999 84	466 78	670 58	638
26	Prince Edward .....	3,414 77	.....	.....	302 12	1,550
27	Lennox and Addington .....	5,358 37	431 48	244 43	8,302 80	.....
28	Frontenac .....	6,731 75	672 28	1,475 71	2,985 86	233
29	Leeds and Grenville .....	10,146 15	4,428 05	380 81	2,135 60	.....
30	Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	11,520 66	341 55	423 36	9,583 28	5,907
31	Prescott and Russell .....	5,749 21	1,293 43	5,850 75	3,467 73	289
32	Carleton .....	3,766 00	1,220 99	2,105 40	15,785 16	.....
33	Renfrew .....	8,344 05	1,872 49	1,702 09	862 06	1,073
34	Lanark .....	4,377 18	431 66	1,490 85	320 50	.....
35	Victoria .....	12,488 90	2,211 89	4,108 49	7,961 06	311
36	Peterborough .....	5,096 29	809 50	2,361 08	3,182 46	1,366
37	Haliburton .....	2,766 80	328 70	701 35	.....	330
38	Hastings .....	5,731 00	1,866 95	1,230 00	27,615 91	.....
	Totals .....	311,557 63	52,086 88	109,428 27	225,103 49	78,090

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities of the County Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

Expenses of municipal government.						Administration of Justice (including gaol maintenance, juries and inquests.)	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Number.
Attendance and mileage at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Other expenses of municipal government.				
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1,265 10	2,125 00		432 78	865 71	3,528 89	12,223 81	22,154 00		1
1,847 60	2,150 00	232 00	260 89	1,011 06		8,778 06	15,951 39		2
866 90	3,385 00		418 19	807 40		15,242 96	10,000 00	35,000 00	3
607 60	3,669 13		424 64	201 06		3,728 83		10,000 00	4
1,144 70	1,530 00		180 00	594 25		7,203 77	4,000 00		5
	2,999 57		309 43		1,668 61	9,931 25		14,000 00	6
1,533 70	1,917 00		806 41	756 20	907 28	13,357 62		2,800 00	7
1,978 85	2,328 20	30 00	895 58	400 00	179 92	8,748 24		20,000 00	8
2,327 40	2,696 40		455 27		3,267 76	10,520 60	7,383 51	6,480 00	9
2,479 00	2,250 00		366 53	567 95	151 95	13,227 49			10
3,868 80	3,145 00	1,163 02	1,624 31	666 95		18,712 90	18,950 00	17,276 87	11
2,258 30	4,015 50	477 03	538 30	673 66	223 30	25,730 67	7,000 00		12
1,630 67	2,875 29	59 00	710 76	749 15	160 90	9,790 82	3,600 00	3,554 10	13
676 90	1,350 00		344 65	982 72	259 00	9,728 36		4,000 00	14
1,595 10	2,629 58	702 33	525 20	301 70	29 18	9,444 23	27,711 72	16,500 00	15
1,416 60	2,180 00	322 69	216 90	904 04		11,548 23	16,400 00	30,000 00	16
1,169 60	3,547 60		798 77	732 14	150 97	5,720 58	9,600 00	12,000 00	17
478 70	880 00		226 31	181 75		5,992 55	1,200 00	10,920 53	18
1,198 40	2,824 49	2,820 25	451 44	1,946 28		10,344 10	1,105 00	7,000 00	19
1,829 00	2,850 00	662 94	494 50	344 14		19,430 14	4,000 00		20
267 80	1,149 60		228 13	328 10	985 36	5,681 92	4,700 00	3,000 00	21
569 50	2,487 90	17 45	593 48	458 80		4,652 47	5,000 00	12,000 00	22
3,231 00	5,213 00	214 00	1,489 00	2,316 00		33,216 00	2,350 00	23,012 00	23
1,214 45	4,340 90		805 81	602 50		8,431 24		16,000 00	24
2,793 20	4,873 75		482 63	2,038 25		12,094 01			25
	2,160 60		525 60	600 01	1,320 41	3,247 27	5,342 66	13,028 50	26
1,590 00	3,231 45		1,054 33	743 57		4,143 73	22,500 00		27
1,032 00	2,656 10		798 10	1,049 17		9,710 86	22,000 00		28
1,833 00	2,576 53	8 00	470 50	2,415 42		5,595 48	20,000 00		29
1,653 10	1,000 20	782 20	789 37	450 00	2,126 37	7,112 46	2,913 21	4,000 00	30
744 80	867 81		222 50	297 55		5,667 51	1,000 00	1,700 00	31
2,207 25	2,745 33	600 58	742 87	2,005 00		15,231 52		1,763 07	32
1,481 30	2,758 75		520 95	819 48		6,614 53	648 00	13,000 00	33
1,076 20	2,425 00		476 65	684 28		6,402 21			34
1,218 85	1,880 00		1,160 82	650 89		8,477 50		75,000 00	35
1,037 60	1,729 00	672 33	653 07	747 92		7,290 04		7,500 00	36
223 75	460 00		168 24	118 63		736 00	2,688 00	15,000 00	37
2,221 70	3,065 00		1,059 30	1,214 50	7 50	12,877 74		17,470 66	38
568 42	96,968 68	8,763 82	22,722 21	30,226 23	14,967 40	386,587 70	238,197 49	392,005 73	



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. VIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure

Number.		Counties.	EXPENDITURE—Continued.								
			Interest on loans and advances.	Sinking fund investments.				Redemption money paid land sold for taxes.			
				Mortgages.	Debentures of other municipalities.	Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.				
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
1	Essex .....							9,016	74		973
2	Kent .....	633	90								363
3	Elgin .....	3,981	75								
4	Norfolk .....	158	71								
5	Haldimand .....	3,300	31					1,000	00		
6	Welland .....	947	17								111
7	Lambton .....	407	21								
8	Huron .....	17,141	50	8,800	00						85
9	Bruce .....							50,000	00		316
10	Grey .....	14,880	00			40,000	00				
11	Simcoe .....	16,992	35								911
12	Middlesex .....	32,035	30								65
13	Oxford .....	14,551	00	6,800	00			18,182	00		443
14	Brant .....	41	65								
15	Perth .....	220	75								
16	Wellington .....	6,492	19								433
17	Waterloo .....	5,656	85								
18	Dufferin .....	2,497	38								569
19	Lincoln .....	170	13								
20	Wentworth .....	4,950	00								
21	Halton .....	8,554	72	2,500	00	1,500	00	17,994	55		413
22	Peel .....	2,910	70								
23	York .....	1,891	00								
24	Ontario .....	848	56								67
25	Durham and Northumberland .....										
26	Prince Edward .....	825	11								
27	Lennox and Addington .....	8,883	75					2,800	00		
28	Frontenac .....	11,787	00								
29	Leeds and Grenville .....	3,100	00								
30	Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	720	00								
31	Prescott and Russell .....	475	00								49
32	Carleton .....	3,430	11								388
33	Renfrew .....	1,763	91								24
34	Lanark .....										11
35	Victoria .....	6,441	25	5,312	60						75
36	Peterborough .....	2,047	36			201	00	4,385	31		29
37	Haliburton .....	2,278	60								
38	Hastings .....	7,323	21	2,000	00	750	00	4,635	95		89
Totals .....		188,338	43	25,412	60	42,451	00		108,014	55	7,49

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES

Assets and Liabilities of the County Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE. —Continued.				ASSETS.														
Support of the poor and other charities.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Balance December 31, 1886.		Land buildings furniture, etc.		Stock in public works.		Mortgages.		Debentures.		Other investments, including special deposits.		Number.
£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	
		2,979	00	88,348	72	8,992	77	62,500	00									1
		2,927	73	58,947	94			46,402	35									2
4,414	82	1,312	51	97,427	39	1,286	35	100,975	83									3
2,685	32	2,698	99	37,180	14	61	76	30,000	00									4
69	00	2,712	32	33,016	39	6,870	85	25,000	00							12,339	79	5
3,255	37	2,700	16	45,457	90	6,445	26	72,146	50									6
290	29	377	56	62,813	10	6,921	27	30,000	00									7
435	22	910	88	99,495	97	1,915	50	50,000	00			52,350	00	19,500	00			8
480	00	28	50	120,015	63	9,098	71	54,300	00							41,368	64	9
		834	28	97,508	00	33,784	92	70,242	42					182,100	00			10
		3,618	07	114,297	41	39,084	09	150,000	00	182,580	00			17,400	00			11
8,256	94	2,677	26	129,124	06	2,610	03	108,000	00							23,000	00	12
10	00	2,088	37	82,190	44	42,592	64	50,000	00			61,200	00	237,000	00	72,728	00	13
746	25	2,678	73	30,051	82	9,138	17	100,000	00									14
		602	00	114,301	62	8,878	62	57,050	00									15
8,115	91	7,478	54	110,664	61	4,010	51	75,000	00									16
4,440	10	2,141	10	62,198	01	6,846	35	70,000	00					6,000	00	13,000	00	17
		383	55	35,553	50	253	66	37,618	87									18
2,164	45			55,382	83	4,535	88	94,000	00									19
300	00	2,741	48	47,786	93	26,276	87	210,000	00									20
				55,074	23	13,873	11	40,000	00			21,816	37	17,906	25	17,994	55	21
		2,367	83	38,852	90	1,925	12	51,485	99									22
7,447	00	2,860	00	104,755	00	248	19	74,500	00	61,872	00			24,300	00			23
		1,551	74	52,682	36			50,000	00									24
		315	00	34,528	36	14,801	69	52,000	00					4,180	00			25
		5,058	60	37,376	42	3,399	29	40,000	00									26
100	00	700	15	60,084	06	47	56	55,000	00							2,800	00	27
		1,861	36	62,993	60	4,272	21	110,000	00	22,000	00					3,007	25	28
		3,730	46	56,820	00	7,743	95	80,000	00							5,198	67	29
		717	98	50,041	01	2,770	25	120,000	00									30
		132	75	27,808	69	2,927	24	20,000	00									31
1,215	00	1,380	84	54,588	72	3,473	31	275,000	00			1,300	00					32
100	00	212	65	42,018	03	6,950	34	51,000	00									33
750	00	1,741	17	20,289	61	12,002	90	50,000	00									34
150	00	1,049	64	129,180	03	196	89	59,250	00			10,960	00	25,037	60			35
		1,374	73	40,743	75	1,669	11	88,895	00					251	00	22,821	28	36
		84	00	25,884	99	655	14											37
900	00	1,598	14	92,463	89	10	96	60,000	00	50,000	00	6,600	00	9,691	00	23,506	61	38
46,325	67	68,628	07	2,507,948	06	296,571	47	2,770,366	96	316,452	00	154,226	37	543,365	85	237,764	79	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. VIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Counties.	ASSETS.—Continued.				
		Due from local municipalities.	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	14,334 08	8,992 77	.....	2,031 12	87,857 97
2	Kent .....	26,354 71	.....	.....	1,097 71	73,854 77
3	Elgin .....	26,700 00	1,286 35	.....	.....	128,962 18
4	Norfolk .....	6,077 86	.....	61 76	.....	36,139 62
5	Haldimand .....	829 83	3,331 78	3,539 07	.....	45,040 47
6	Welland .....	4,862 58	194 12	6,251 14	2,118 00	85,572 34
7	Lambton .....	2,075 36	.....	6,921 27	1,200 00	40,196 63
8	Huron .....	55,205 50	.....	1,915 50	.....	178,971 00
9	Bruce .....	18,507 16	.....	9,098 71	128 24	123,402 75
10	Grey .....	17,082 44	688 22	33,096 70	.....	303,209 78
11	Simcoe .....	34,887 50	.....	39,084 09	7,278 55	431,230 14
12	Middlesex .....	82,282 78	2,610 03	.....	5,840 75	221,733 56
13	Oxford .....	5,640 00	.....	42,592 64	1,701 62	470,862 26
14	Brant .....	.....	.....	9,138 17	.....	109,138 17
15	Perth .....	36,254 01	8,878 62	.....	.....	102,182 63
16	Wellington .....	41,803 88	11 29	3,999 22	9,371 92	130,186 31
17	Waterloo .....	2,485 00	.....	6,846 35	.....	98,331 35
18	Dufferin .....	15,664 50	253 66	.....	103 75	53,640 78
19	Lincoln .....	7,223 21	.....	4,535 88	5 90	105,764 99
20	Wentworth .....	50,590 83	.....	26,276 87	2,250 00	289,117 70
21	Halton .....	854 45	1,998 95	11,874 16	.....	112,444 73
22	Peel .....	.....	.....	1,925 12	.....	53,411 11
23	York .....	9,653 00	.....	248 19	22,643 00	193,216 19
24	Ontario .....	9,869 10	.....	.....	.....	59,869 10
25	Durham and Northumberland.....	.....	14,801 69	.....	.....	70,981 69
26	Prince Edward .....	18,492 89	.....	3,399 29	.....	61,892 18
27	Lennox and Addington .....	22,588 84	47 56	.....	.....	80,436 40
28	Frontenac .....	18,613 22	544 45	3,727 76	5,762 53	163,655 21
29	Leeds and Grenville.....	13,344 00	7,743 95	.....	.....	106,286 62
30	Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry .....	.....	752 50	2,017 75	.....	122,770 25
31	Prescott and Russell .....	12,023 72	2,927 24	.....	.....	34,950 96
32	Carleton .....	23,648 48	.....	3,473 31	3,348 00	306,769 79
33	Renfrew .....	13,036 18	.....	6,950 34	2 50	70,989 02
34	Lanark .....	572 46	.....	12,002 90	.....	62,575 36
35	Victoria .....	32,429 23	.....	196 89	4,561 93	132,435 65
36	Peterborough .....	16,514 54	.....	1,669 11	2,009 68	132,160 61
37	Haliburton .....	10,815 07	200 77	454 37	37 50	11,507 71
38	Hastings .....	49,045 40	10 96	.....	.....	198,853 97
Totals.....		700,361 81	55,274 91	241,296 56	71,492 70	5,090,601 95



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities of the County Municipalities, etc.—*Continued.*

LIABILITIES.								
School grants unpaid.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest due on same.	Due to local muni- cipalities for non- resident taxes collected.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
	Aid to railways.	All other objects.						
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
.....		39,334 48	.....	1,470 00	825 86	3,746 02	45,376 36	1
.....	104,851 84	7,000 00	.....	238 23	10,934 84	11,405 33	134,433 24	2
.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	989 04	.....	60,989 04	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 66	.....	176 66	4
.....	28,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	18,000 00	6
.....	.....	4,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200 00	7
5,982 00	.....	282,799 64	.....	.....	461 98	.....	289,243 62	8
315 00	93,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	1,961 28	850 32	116,126 60	9
.....	249,000 00	.....	14,940 00	.....	4,224 06	.....	268,164 06	10
.....	192,000 00	56,200 00	.....	11,000 00	288 32	4,313 32	263,801 64	11
.....	.....	526,900 00	5,000 00	33,000 00	286 77	8,789 39	573,976 16	12
4,720 58	240,100 00	.....	7,834 94	72,728 00	918 10	5,383 90	331,685 52	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2,715 00	120,000 00	141,873 00	.....	.....	296 47	2,538 00	267,422 47	15
2,350 25	65,700 00	20,000 00	.....	25,000 00	691 35	3,347 00	117,088 60	16
4,400 00	54,700 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,100 00	17
1,056 30	.....	37,300 00	.....	8,655 75	1,602 26	.....	48,614 31	18
1,600 00	.....	15,300 00	.....	13,500 00	312 48	.....	30,712 48	19
450 00	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7,564 00	83,014 00	20
.....	105,300 00	.....	.....	.....	153 42	.....	105,453 42	21
.....	35,500 00	.....	.....	.....	68 19	.....	35,568 19	22
528 00	24,300 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	7,934 00	52,762 00	23
.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	4,916 22	293 69	.....	25,209 91	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	105,923 00	25
2,283 00	73,640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2,405 00	.....	151,100 00	.....	700 85	109 98	18 75	154,334 58	27
2,824 40	170,000 00	62,000 00	3,153 00	.....	974 87	49,415 77	288,368 04	28
4,500 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	20,500 00	29
.....	.....	25,994 99	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	28,994 99	30
.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	5,100 00	2,314 88	1,000 00	12,414 88	31
.....	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000 00	32
536 00	.....	34,427 30	.....	3,000 00	1 27	1,787 57	39,752 14	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 74	.....	384 74	34
4,850 00	85,000 00	.....	.....	35,600 00	1,129 52	1,848 46	128,427 98	35
1,296 56	.....	32,000 00	960 00	27,321 28	578 80	4,049 37	66,206 01	36
676 00	32,008 00	.....	274 54	4,000 00	.....	923 64	37,882 18	37
.....	80,000 00	25,000 00	.....	17,567 91	365 28	1,828 21	124,761 40	38
43,488 09	1,803,102 84	1,710,429 41	32,162 48	324,798 24	30,344 11	117,743 05	4,062,068 22	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. IX.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities for the Town-

Number.	Counties.	RECEIPTS.							
		Balance from 1886.	Taxes, municipal and school.		Licenses, various.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends, from other investments.	Received from Government on account of—		
			Per collector.	Non-resident taxes.			+Schools.	Other purposes (except loans).	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex	18,193 52	164,849 58	4,716 13	1,249 74	514 37	3,396 00	8,428 49	
2	Kent	19,966 36	193,670 29	10,602 80		816 57	3,274 00		
3	Elgin	18,626 49	139,444 29	2,191 25	10 00	47 46	2,668 00		
4	Norfolk	4,545 15	77,541 69	1,327 33		573 70	1,686 00		
5	Haldimand	7,294 45	76,115 91	248 24	841 11	765 36	1,388 75	17 37	
6	Welland	7,060 71	63,109 50	305 04	1,663 31	2,302 45	2,002 00	154 37	
7	Lambton	16,819 37	169,999 78	21,704 84	72 50	22 31	2,016 00		
8	Huron	24,576 26	198,702 06	1,744 85		4,695 12	4,454 00	968 98	
9	Bruce	30,969 79	172,881 03	3,012 33		4,561 56	3,639 00	1,807 96	
10	Grey	20,929 97	187,130 78	8,864 89	2,050 34	4,308 84	5,316 00	2,027 20	
11	Simcoe	16,588 35	194,895 55	8,269 44		1,096 93	6,056 00	9 28	
12	Middlesex	33,207 13	244,995 66	3,572 55	61 02	1,021 07	5,347 00	95 31	
13	Oxford	19,844 55	142,374 48	656 43		3,186 07	1,893 00	8 30	
14	Brant	1,177 69	61,489 60	17 71	77 00	4,672 43		209 37	
15	Perth	6,339 98	156,098 73	1,812 81	1,876 86	539 95	3,553 00	63 19	
16	Wellington	15,233 55	151,160 96	2,420 74	288 80	2,664 78	4,657 00	292 87	
17	Waterloo	12,334 60	94,380 94	24 92	1,809 51	3,740 15		65 98	
18	Dufferin	9,321 19	87,194 36	1,594 88		1,146 40		34 75	
19	Lincoln	4,221 39	57,923 58	294 64		8 00	814 00		
20	Wentworth	15,380 09	72,104 22	63 38	1,846 19	4,709 57	3,211 00		
21	Halton	2,448 64	61,417 90	92 18	10 00	2,354 49	1,841 00		
22	Peel	2,239 61	70,990 47	5 45	1,552 04	4,193 02	949 00		
23	York	17,963 12	162,349 29	702 42	4,535 18	11,018 00	2,850 00	45 00	
24	Ontario	8,091 53	115,156 82	1,727 81	199 00	3,233 33	2,010 00		
25	Durham	8,528 41	67,893 43	128 06	11 75	1,675 85	2,267 00	60 45	
26	Northumberland	6,807 91	85 808 60	266 34	2 63	52 00	1,941 00		
27	Prince Edward	6,244 87	49,904 28		413 62	1,051 06		9 08	
28	Lennox and Addington	4,541 58	67,239 64			2,888 82	2,242 00	859 14	
29	Frontenac	2,723 09	68,786 46	1,638 69		956 50	1,794 00	230 28	
30	Leeds and Grenville	14,366 65	105,300 86	117 46	98 00	2,837 16	3,416 00		
31	Dundas	670 47	38,212 25	28 93			1,617 00	10 09	
32	Stormont	689 55	38,837 34	273 44			1,488 00		
33	Glengarry	2,773 20	46,601 55	4 45		705 97	1,688 00		
34	Prescott	2,277 38	29,338 76	921 65	1,097 18		1,106 00	6 48	
35	Russell	3,119 86	27,475 59	3,283 96	683 78		1,551 00		
36	Carleton	4,437 52	87,236 30	1,149 50	86 00	701 43	1,411 00	17 50	
37	Renfrew	7,663 31	49,269 63	1,426 09		161 23	3,001 86	316 40	
38	Lanark	5,570 48	56,838 18	1,780 00	102 33	853 60	3,072 20	25 33	
39	Victoria	5,895 04	90,257 71	2,003 53	43 66	1,347 93	2,270 00	3 63	
40	Peterborough	4,616 56	63,119 46	1,562 23			622 00	233 18	
41	Haliburton	1,959 45	19,259 22	1,403 84	157 73		219 00	345 61	
42	Hastings	4,816 47	133,005 69	2,713 14	1,745 07	103 24	4,322 00	155 81	
43	Muskoka	4,663 09	24,197 77	779 46	20 74		1,438 00	799 56	
44	Parry Sound	1,587 27	12,300 55	196 68	494 59	66 57	214 62	302 71	
45	Algoma	3,792 07	38,020 48	2,317 64	3,550 62		233 30		
46	Nipissing	265 17	2,374 68		608 21		72 78	23 48	
Totals		*431,382 89	4,317,255 90	97,968 15	27,258 51	75,593 29	99,007 51	17,627 15	

\* This balance is less by \$2,443.04 than the amount on hand December 31, 1886, as shown in Table x. meath and Somerville which were not reported in 1887, while a balance of

† This column is incomplete, as a large number of treasurers have not considered the item

NOTE.—For township, town and village municipalities

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ship Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, grouped by counties, for the year ending December 31, 1887.

RECEIPTS.—Continued.																		
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.		Refund of moneys loaned or invested.		Money borrowed for current expenditure.		Money borrowed on debentures for—			Taken from sinking fund.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Number.			
						Title drainage.	Municipal drainage.	Other pur- poses.										
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
112	70	2,268	40	21,386	19	500	00	27,807	52	14,637	00	11,910	30	280,019	94	1		
239	99	237	39	26,370	21	1,349	44	116,193	00	9,706	35	4,162	55	386,588	95	2		
2,333	40			32,899	96	6,800	00	11,744	87	4,000	00	2,167	99	222,933	71	3		
17	25	1,299	00	11,298	00			366	95	848	00	2,767	54	102,270	61	4		
44	36			4,098	42			1,050	00			1,197	23	93,061	20	5		
222	68	3,200	51	5,750	00			260	00			1,911	63	87,942	20	6		
142	15			35,060	19	2,100	00	20,679	87			8,999	90	277,616	91	7		
124	90	7,977	13	16,086	00					8,824	50	5,684	10	273,837	90	8		
52	50	7,421	25	8,818	04					1,300	00	8,280	46	242,743	92	9		
165	95	11,994	05	7,146	59					4,800	00	948	78	3,148	50	258,831	89	10
21	25	466	00	9,051	99			448	90			6,163	82	243,067	51	11		
173	30	107	27	15,331	96	1,400	00	8,265	39	2,763	14	5,282	65	321,623	45	12		
79	96	6,990	26	12,395	42			3,729	30	3,020	75	6,667	86	200,846	38	13		
227	44	9,103	24	6,127	06							648	56	83,750	10	14		
327	00	2,541	50	11,749	26						6,500	00	8,744	29	200,146	57	15	
80	25	4,782	86	16,011	02			970	00	1,215	65	443	00	3,827	84	204,049	32	16
76	00	13,930	00	1,391	27					6,611	00			989	99	135,288	38	17
11	00			8,493	75			5,009	14			309	91	113,146	61	18		
45	17			3,618	47							728	55	67,688	55	19		
5,060	01	5,926	83	1,000	00			800	00		800	00	1,400	33	112,301	62	20	
6	00	6,608	95	1,525	53							2,814	39	79,119	08	21		
54	00	8,375	45	9,320	30						185	60	350	19	98,215	13	22	
153	07	16,399	71	5,236	64					4,543	76			2,883	45	228,679	64	23
233	05	5,400	00	28,301	86			1,640	00					5,877	83	171,871	23	24
110	95			556	35					1,300	00			576	39	83,108	61	25
1,553	50			9,366	18					620	00			971	17	107,389	33	26
27	00	393	44	7,710	42									1,550	75	67,304	52	27
36	12	9,875	00	6,438	93			631	35					9,894	99	104,647	57	28
461	24	4,100	00	3,734	36									2,401	83	86,826	45	29
2,197	95			6,042	88			5,000	00					3,028	23	142,405	19	30
752	21			5,095	21									581	10	46,967	26	31
35	50			3,600	00									78	84	45,002	67	32
102	65			33	26					800	00			381	80	53,090	88	33
52	75			1,014	43									637	09	36,451	72	34
76	70			3,129	06					2,500	00			81	27	41,901	22	35
748	87			4,729	17					3,116	00			532	20	104,165	49	36
152	56	401	00	646	48									1,283	06	64,321	62	37
65	83	68	03	536	44									403	33	69,315	75	38
120	35	659	66	1,815	26						739	59		2,715	77	107,872	13	39
43	25			4,034	65									691	37	74,922	70	40
36	00	200	00	2,526	52									946	33	27,053	70	41
695	85	263	19	420	05									6,057	34	154,297	85	42
35	20			1,269	47					100	00	200	00	806	95	34,310	24	43
211	60	20	00	1,486	45						2,000	00		245	90	19,126	94	44
282	40			3,070	00					4,800	00			3,386	71	59,453	22	45
182	44	75	00											2	93	3,604	69	46
17,984	30	131,085	12	365,723	70	12,149	44	204,596	29	75,556	15	11,816	97	134,175	21	6,019,180	58	

The latter included balances aggregating \$2,462.55 in the townships of Mountain, Plantagenet N., West—\$19.51 is carried forward in 1887 in Cockburn Island, which did not report in 1886.

as a municipal account, they only acting as sub-treasurers to the county treasurers comprising counties, see Table III.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. IX.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.						
		Taxes paid to the county treasurer.	School boards on account of school rates.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Roads, bridges, streets and parks.	Buildings and other property.	Drainage works and expenses of—	
							Tile drainage.	Other drainage works.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex	17,532 72	51,547 26	5,496 34	21,802 86		500 00	42,471 02
2	Kent	32,691 90	54,790 90	10,096 20	17,676 40	2,724 78	2,437 16	117,395 65
3	Elgin	50,860 00	45,370 36	8,641 08	31,400 15		7,013 53	9,384 55
4	Norfolk	16,138 02	34,663 81	4,536 96	16,132 27			836 45
5	Haldimand	24,095 27	27,557 31	3,995 60	12,789 16		11 05	1,813 09
6	Welland	22,056 35	25,216 97	5,963 95	4,932 11			3,648 72
7	Lambton	21,812 27	57,744 73	4,036 68	37,485 51		2,727 90	26,568 02
8	Huron	51,024 82	77,820 75	9,288 31	40,787 76			1,057 62
9	Bruce	57,998 43	62,828 45	6,939 10	33,951 24			132 85
10	Grey	42,057 86	75,397 22	14,871 00	28,584 88	357 45		193 54
11	Simcoe	57,239 02	87,831 98	11,475 45	21,220 49			478 16
12	Middlesex	73,431 93	76,581 96	13,484 28	61,622 26	75 00	1,441 65	15,698 32
13	Oxford	45,001 89	50,562 06	7,117 12	26,633 97		288 51	11,082 28
14	Brant	12,242 41	23,186 35	5,927 43	12,902 87	113 42		1,044 97
15	Perth	48,003 45	50,447 89	6,312 15	29,815 75			3,426 88
16	Wellington	46,200 18	57,244 87	11,911 16	21,300 87	479 43	12 00	3,369 96
17	Waterloo	29,793 00	41,616 90	10,245 63	17,131 10			37 00
18	Dufferin	22,185 70	31,865 35	1,788 00	11,848 78			4,446 23
19	Lincoln	18,981 15	22,284 67	1,861 30	8,160 51			345 35
20	Wentworth	15,056 36	30,926 57	14,272 90	13,443 72	12 22		1,649 52
21	Halton	23,864 25	21,433 43	6,874 15	9,835 49	11 00		
22	Peel	22,624 88	25,909 91	4,415 35	9,383 28			
23	York	37,439 49	66,251 35	18,731 52	35,607 53	62 30		
24	Ontario	21,826 80	49,993 60	4,118 76	24,430 24	70 31		3,054 65
25	Durham	9,574 00	34,145 68	6,657 00	10,237 91	104 00		
26	Northumberland	9,822 00	40,951 84	5,619 26	13,355 29	139 73		
27	Prince Edward	20,307 50	23,366 56	995 66	1,726 83	58 49		
28	Lennox and Addington	30,808 91	24,462 05	5,974 16	9,662 23	110 00		1,073 58
29	Frontenac	26,650 00	31,816 17	3,219 60	7,431 58	360 00		585 18
30	Leeds and Grenville	17,730 00	55,809 96	8,539 18	17,795 61	31 17		5,413 83
31	Dundas	2,279 85	19,510 02	2,696 33	12,532 50			612 91
32	Stormont	4,550 27	20,798 69	2,983 00	6,334 57	45 14		891 30
33	Glenarry	4,442 89	20,253 47	3,867 00	7,858 63			42 50
34	Prescott	6,659 22	15,863 50	2,261 64	3,848 11			195 88
35	Russell	4,037 24	15,073 15	2,661 00	8,479 57			
36	Carleton	19,290 90	44,868 40	7,311 85	10,845 75	330 37		1,217 57
37	Renfrew	8,494 48	26,741 84	4,468 76	6,913 89			30 00
38	Langark	9,959 73	33,500 51	4,826 96	6,695 05			597 37
39	Victoria	31,857 00	34,497 37	4,125 81	9,662 96			231 72
40	Peterborough	15,354 29	28,247 11	870 61	10,497 16			
41	Haliburton	11,367 81	7,019 09	267 00	2,532 69	72 70		
42	Hastings	59,120 96	49,635 10	8,114 47	8,959 85	963 85		266 50
43	Muskoka	2,907 44	10,331 84	2,216 37	5,117 41	224 04		
44	Parry Sound		7,830 84	214 62	1,480 00			
45	Algoma		16,633 33	810 48	6,727 77	9,297 91		
46	Nipissing		832 44	72 78	860 12			31 00
Totals		1,105,372 64	1,711,164 61	270,673 96	718,534 68	15,643 31	14,431 80	259,324 17

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities for the Township Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE—Continued.

Expenses of municipal government.						Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Interest on loans and advances.	Number.
Election of members of council.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Other expenses of municipal government.				
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
453 14	9,491 37	2,863 16	1,529 53	244 86	388 49	53,016 16	26,484 45	12,436 55	1
1,005 81	9,553 30	5,346 13	1,450 04	120 26	182 94	45,168 31	38,863 86	7,009 88	2
446 02	6,207 50	989 19	1,571 68	27 18	211 49	5,748 02	30,455 00	4,148 83	3
369 80	5,283 53	110 37	735 02	95 97	181 78	4,860 00	7,996 12	1,959 50	4
215 78	3,870 84	406 41	541 17	77 12	88 78	2,100 00	6,015 02	1,088 17	5
257 79	3,965 03	1,483 41	720 82	233 36	.....	1,172 27	4,130 09	717 83	6
405 20	10,167 24	2,521 93	1,899 97	90 15	324 79	40,627 25	26,098 87	14,011 71	7
707 93	9,899 85	357 45	1,429 94	67 64	199 49	9,769 08	13,421 77	10,121 00	8
652 07	9,777 64	684 58	1,563 51	46 30	70 50	1,743 48	7,683 67	14,271 79	9
825 31	10,830 29	844 00	1,818 42	117 40	350 42	2,127 87	8,937 68	23,043 21	10
792 52	11,802 12	871 57	1,789 91	67 00	561 10	6,065 20	8,833 76	8,332 30	11
663 57	12,296 45	3,210 17	1,326 24	143 58	12 00	10,758 11	14,791 62	3,210 89	12
322 06	6,361 45	239 27	830 37	79 60	651 15	5,330 00	8,000 00	2,266 96	13
265 12	4,257 55	67 98	397 79	56 13	102 75	2,227 87	4,983 38	1,126 02	14
415 82	8,111 25	1,287 29	1,127 36	61 05	250 24	12,621 41	14,820 59	7,273 32	15
508 87	8,589 10	371 50	1,353 42	49 92	241 44	5,397 46	10,425 75	5,176 88	16
267 25	5,752 59	219 55	991 57	92 58	.....	1,117 40	3,705 00	1,598 88	17
283 20	3,087 00	223 00	685 90	17 50	105 60	8,582 05	7,320 76	6,551 50	18
289 01	3,547 91	228 27	608 43	32 52	62 10	2,772 62	3,200 00	136 96	19
463 76	5,551 79	733 95	1,194 37	173 25	81 36	2,126 67	101 27	310 00	20
197 63	3,107 61	.....	434 12	43 00	162 00	.....	5,676 48	45 45	21
339 00	3,965 75	54 77	525 57	110 22	112 00	4,720 00	4,600 00	2,105 80	22
667 06	12,400 79	985 92	2,013 71	78 41	479 57	3,432 50	4,480 57	4,910 61	23
188 92	8,848 20	22 05	1,261 01	322 43	58 40	4,292 01	25,054 11	8,472 33	24
203 24	4,821 19	777 88	560 17	136 85	.....	2,543 58	.....	692 35	25
341 83	5,650 95	649 88	722 98	244 91	80 88	4,918 96	10,298 99	1,648 84	26
162 00	2,300 96	128 89	620 76	190 05	58 40	100 00	9,895 60	650 56	27
257 74	3,891 87	60 00	834 09	118 71	273 79	1,483 70	4,974 98	2,184 34	28
196 75	5,556 93	135 80	1,245 79	203 38	63 22	200 00	2,038 00	132 28	29
578 66	8,889 77	458 28	1,324 68	162 85	115 55	800 00	4,365 39	288 97	30
196 55	1,549 32	129 71	447 28	.....	74 19	500 00	3,005 11	840 71	31
320 75	1,660 97	304 22	666 11	52 50	30 00	905 00	1,600 00	381 62	32
282 98	2,925 13	53 91	345 11	20 00	186 56	360 00	790 74	2,703 40	33
324 48	2,118 84	31 40	359 14	28 00	129 29	641 20	1,316 71	408 27	34
295 85	3,109 80	492 60	578 40	45 25	22 70	306 50	1,983 89	95 78	35
333 77	6,315 47	634 23	694 54	136 97	45 21	2,270 00	4,661 94	1,736 95	36
130 64	5,186 15	169 37	1,171 28	50 25	67 68	681 86	407 97	710 52	37
219 43	4,761 89	3 00	869 46	169 62	37 50	1,155 00	350 00	596 53	38
251 40	4,836 90	995 87	637 48	.....	190 00	2,370 52	2,200 05	5,024 61	39
160 00	4,102 62	14 00	728 75	166 89	101 85	464 50	4,070 45	163 01	40
40 05	1,963 77	700 35	424 56	.....	15 00	108 48	257 08	28 92	41
332 09	6,618 55	263 69	1,200 50	152 15	155 42	3,964 54	2,234 46	3,949 63	42
262 44	3,639 28	465 64	665 41	172 03	112 70	1,292 64	1,615 04	181 87	43
94 25	2,398 70	232 70	421 04	50 25	103 86	2,302 95	1,030 60	178 99	44
137 70	5,426 71	650 34	2,920 55	24 00	152 60	1,732 60	2,420 00	1,348 49	45
28 18	919 47	30 40	136 82	.....	92 50	.....	100 00	.....	46
16,153 42	265,436 39	31,508 08	45,374 77	4,572 09	6,987 29	264,877 77	345,696 76	164,273 01	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. IX.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure.

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE—Continued.						
		Sinking fund investments.				Sheep killed by dogs.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Board of Health.
		Mortgages.	Debentures of other municipalities.	Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.			
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex	1,000 00			1,645 63	1,200 44	1,951 69	258 97
2	Kent					1,547 49	2,977 49	346 00
3	Elgin					680 48	319 65	272 90
4	Norfolk	1,290 00				488 70	600 12	167 10
5	Haldimand					360 74	1,130 32	349 86
6	Welland	2,745 00			446 51	304 06	1,745 20	73 46
7	Lambton					1,061 25	2,103 21	138 45
8	Huron	10,466 00			7,231 06		2,923 79	325 85
9	Bruce	6,621 25		1,300 00	4,635 59		2,645 35	393 55
10	Grey	3,542 00		950 00	20,871 37		2,354 34	462 17
11	Simcoe			448 90	3,321 63		1,907 45	126 70
12	Middlesex					2,150 33	1,444 85	265 24
13	Oxford			1,732 44	7,880 22	1,382 38	2,769 67	384 07
14	Brant	2,500 00			6,669 29	891 10	2,418 35	169 45
15	Perth						1,442 97	169 00
16	Wellington	800 00	1,250 00		7,722 87		204 98	276 20
17	Waterloo	11,600 00			1,830 00	1,082 86	389 52	495 27
18	Dufferin				3,660 94		279 74	33 75
19	Lincoln					415 33	207 80	133 25
20	Wentworth	3,700 00	1,814 21			616 46	3,049 50	441 60
21	Halton	2,400 00			1,260 00	842 01	1,078 57	8 00
22	Peel		1,832 20		5,775 00	260 66	1,541 37	52 70
23	York		8,427 64		11,433 59	1,659 35	1,406 97	410 70
24	Ontario	4,000 00			3,331 00	1,327 26	4,346 47	228 75
25	Durham					212 77	3,200 39	137 20
26	Northumberland				40 00	614 48	3,079 87	85 50
27	Prince Edward	393 44				9 32	2,845 77	35 00
28	Lennox and Addington	9,500 00			273 40	16 00	1,555 46	146 33
29	Frontenac						765 65	435 91
30	Leeds and Grenville						2,659 39	41 00
31	Dundas						974 37	
32	Stormont						992 62	274 65
33	Glengarry				4,625 97		370 94	64 24
34	Prescott						61 10	256 54
35	Russell						105 67	351 37
36	Carleton				237 20		199 45	107 70
37	Renfrew				865 60	55 50	233 57	74 00
38	Lanark					3 33	343 00	95 25
39	Victoria	1,200 00			1,131 46		1,340 61	182 50
40	Peterborough				54 00		1,476 90	4 00
41	Haliburton				300 00		161 15	389 19
42	Hastings						2,129 45	94 50
43	Muskoka				77 00	21 00	194 06	30 40
44	Parry Sound				125 00	5 00	103 45	68 25
45	Algoma				290 00	40 00	430 72	154 60
46	Nipissing						10 00	
Totals		61,757 69	13,324 05	4,431 34	95,734 27	17,248 30	64,472 96	9,011 12



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities for the Township Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Con.			ASSETS.													
Miscellaneous.		Total.	Balance December 31, 1887.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Mortgages.	Debentures.	Other investments.	Number.							
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.							
5,808	65	258,123	29	21,896	65	9,450	00	6,000	00	2,000	00	11,168	00	4,139	16	1
9,327	46	360,711	96	25,876	99	13,200	00					712	17	447	11	2
5,937	15	209,684	76	13,248	95	4,660	00									3
2,313	41	98,808	93	3,461	68	9,100	00			6,650	00	1,619	00	2,165	72	4
973	76	87,479	45	5,581	75	5,800	00			4,850	00	3,050	00	7,346	00	5
1,920	86	81,735	79	6,206	41	17,370	00			17,128	19	25,000	00	446	51	6
14,773	14	264,598	27	13,018	64	5,100	00									7
2,913	75	249,813	86	24,024	04	6,770	30			72,198	00	16,355	00	23,277	64	8
4,115	55	218,054	90	24,689	02	5,425	50	300	00	44,496	66	22,220	00	7,128	83	9
4,593	65	243,130	08	15,701	81	10,080	00			20,326	33	33,223	90	137,331	12	10
2,434	00	225,599	26	17,468	25	2,500	00					1,392	92	20,497	00	11
5,740	40	298,348	85	23,274	60	10,750	00					11,400	00	10,281	38	12
1,980	14	180,945	61	19,900	77	5,525	00	5,000	00	16,100	00	9,699	32	17,629	35	13
1,413	23	82,963	51	786	59	5,700	00			27,670	00	40,948	25	13,060	50	14
1,799	40	187,385	82	12,760	75	3,700	00			7,440	00			4,363	92	15
1,642	14	184,529	00	19,520	32	3,750	00			21,565	00	16,577	25	19,123	38	16
1,393	00	129,259	10	6,029	28	2,500	00			39,881	70	5,754	00	10,894	54	17
4,595	55	107,562	55	5,584	06	1,800	00	9,100	00			9,315	40	13,541	09	18
958	77	64,225	95	3,462	60	1,000	00									19
1,649	64	97,369	12	14,932	50	13,025	00	25,000	00	22,778	00	49,836	00	8,855	75	20
364	96	77,638	15	1,480	93	3,025	00			34,650	00	14,800	00	15,499	33	21
796	28	89,124	74	9,090	39	6,500	00			10,920	00	51,555	36	21,495	04	22
1,901	68	212,781	26	15,898	38	6,750	00			17,989	99	143,890	51	35,419	15	23
1,683	07	166,930	37	4,940	86	13,050	00			19,750	00	29,966	91	13,652	46	24
1,547	80	75,553	01	7,555	63	9,400	00	34,368	00							25
1,534	06	99,800	25	7,589	08	16,750	00			800	00	200	00	1,998	00	26
991	62	64,837	41	2,467	11	14,700	00			24,790	94			15,397	55	27
905	33	98,566	67	6,080	90	5,250	00			11,700	00	37,400	00	14,543	87	28
1,720	81	82,757	05	4,069	40	11,955	21	400	00			14,300	00			29
4,633	59	129,637	88	12,767	31	31,250	00			13,013	00	13,733	32	37,351	88	30
721	66	46,070	51	896	75	1,000	00									31
845	81	43,637	22	1,365	45	400	00									32
641	78	49,335	25	3,755	63	2,693	00							31,631	87	33
694	78	35,198	10	1,253	62	2,700	00									34
304	98	37,943	75	3,957	47	3,200	00									35
1,297	32	102,535	59	1,629	90	12,800	00	10,400	00	4,450	00			5,113	86	36
568	15	57,021	51	7,300	11	5,200	00							4,038	40	37
525	97	64,709	60	4,606	15	5,520	00	1,560	00					7,600	09	38
983	29	101,719	49	6,152	64	6,000	00			22,674	00	3,130	00	7,807	59	39
1,065	32	67,541	46	7,381	24	8,225	00							54	00	40
668	68	26,321	52	732	18	3,000	00							100	00	41
1,008	17	149,163	82	5,134	03	15,100	00									42
660	30	30,246	91	4,063	33	3,000	00							353	76	43
631	53	17,272	03	1,854	91	591	00									44
6,643	95	55,841	75	3,611	47	11,113	28							290	00	45
21	50	3,135	21	469	48											46
109,646	09	5,615,650	57	403,530	01	336,377	99	92,128	00	463,821	81	567,247	31	513,075	76	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. IX.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure.

		ASSETS.—Continued.					
Number.	Counties.	Uncollected taxes for 1887.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated).	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex	96,444 95	11,052 46	21,896 65		8,737 86	170,889 08
2	Kent	53,512 43	9,370 26	8,270 75	17,606 24	19,179 53	122,298 49
3	Elgin	9,767 84	2,696 62	11,652 81	1,596 14	2,219 26	32,592 67
4	Norfolk	20,821 80	1,199 70	2,098 15	1,363 53	4,520 00	49,537 90
5	Haldimand	1,032 29	10 00	5,581 75			27,670 04
6	Welland	10,533 37		6,206 41		924 10	77,608 58
7	Lambton	53,767 99	17,524 64	9,172 82	3,845 82	4,598 36	94,009 63
8	Huron	13,624 24	394 11	16,889 14	7,134 90	4,264 47	160,907 50
9	Bruce	22,450 83	5,529 32	9,979 04	14,709 98	18,079 64	150,319 80
10	Grey	55,092 43	2,141 63	15,268 97	432 84	18,311 06	292,208 28
11	Simcoe	62,370 62	5,402 77	9,352 70	8,115 55	8,845 11	118,476 67
12	Middlesex	101,045 01	856 11	13,621 70	9,652 90	1,829 07	159,436 17
13	Oxford	3,526 03	476 40	7,645 78	12,254 99		77,856 87
14	Brant	5,062 68		786 59			93,228 02
15	Perth	26,875 95	40 83	12,760 75		3,034 08	58,215 53
16	Wellington	31,046 68	518 35	17,793 06	1,727 26	4,980 85	116,981 83
17	Waterloo	467 25	46 04	3,959 77	2,069 51	400 00	65,972 81
18	Dufferin	17,422 97	2,123 47	5,584 06		156 25	59,043 25
19	Lincoln	7,976 23	25 85	3,462 60		266 98	12,731 66
20	Wentworth	8,644 32		4,244 06	10,688 44	1,222 30	144,293 87
21	Halton	7,515 17	141 81	1,480 93		841 68	77,953 92
22	Peel	67 97		2,846 04	6,244 35	59 30	99,688 06
23	York	27,630 16	1,565 21	9,336 52	6,561 86	6,401 50	255,544 90
24	Ontario	9,658 59	164 77	3,914 86	1,026 00	12,366 06	103,549 65
25	Durham	9,712 19	59 07	7,555 63		417 17	61,512 06
26	Northumberland	14,965 38	117 96	7,589 08		3,592 75	46,013 17
27	Prince Edward	3,344 27		1,807 06	660 05		60,699 87
28	Lennox and Addington	25,282 50	116 51	6,080 90		906 41	101,280 19
29	Frontenac	19,740 28	2,700 00	4,069 40		4,112 50	57,277 39
30	Leeds and Grenville	8,318 86	232 92	11,717 31	1,050 00	3,640 65	120,307 94
31	Dundas	2,035 09	157 23	896 75		301 21	4,390 28
32	Stormont	12,457 32	177 18	1,365 45		50 00	14,449 95
33	Glengarry	20,580 78	30 36	3,755 63		1,709 00	60,400 64
34	Prescott	11,010 41	208 94	1,253 62			15,172 97
35	Russell	20,423 84	931 38	3,957 47		223 72	28,736 41
36	Carleton	48,966 15	1,200 00	1,629 90			84,559 91
37	Renfrew	18,125 17	712 63	5,961 88	1,338 23	100 61	35,476 92
38	Lanark	7,475 86	95 44	4,606 15		365 00	27,222 45
39	Victoria	51,905 52	1,722 24	2,981 23	3,171 41	1,209 10	100,601 09
40	Peterborough	22,494 68	2,119 92	3,787 12	3,594 12	411 04	40,685 88
41	Haliburton	9,841 64	315 41	732 18		100 67	14,089 90
42	Hastings	65,941 07	1,884 99	2,109 26	3,024 77	5,770 00	93,830 09
43	Muskoka	9,131 45	1,581 77	4,063 33		1,055 90	19,386 21
44	Parry Sound	9,340 87	607 56	1,854 91		3,751 27	16,145 61
45	Algoma	25,982 09	5,010 51	3,611 47		6,616 09	52,623 44
46	Nipissing	2,014 42	117 00	469 48			2,600 90
Totals		1,065,447 64	81,379 37	285,661 12	117,868 89	155,470 56	3,678,478 45

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities for the Township Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## LIABILITIES.

County rates.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest due on same.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
		Aid to railways.	All other objects.					
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
7,795 72	8,743 49	42,000 00	299,896 64	22 50	4,790 64	34,053 61	397,302 60	1
19,064 03	10,411 70		369,038 80		1,489 31	71,385 16	471,389 00	2
11,608 83	1,016 92		75,132 76		3,044 76	6,652 32	97,455 59	3
6,666 28	5,309 45	22,500 00	3,906 95	6 00	6,616 75	400 00	45,405 43	4
	400 00		7,870 00		1,723 42		9,993 42	5
5,950 18	378 20		7,023 00		3,368 00		16,719 38	6
7,298 94	9,329 22	14,600 00	168,954 83	1,562 64	13,559 32	117,457 85	332,762 80	7
13,243 49	558 81	134,500 00	32,715 47	300 00	2,730 00	8,801 44	192,849 21	8
6,899 57	2,137 46	201,000 00	30,774 20		3,330 04	5,480 86	249,622 13	9
9,764 76	4,034 74	340,350 00	45,179 96		5,160 24	4,839 54	409,329 24	10
25,863 53	11,453 27	120,900 00	39,400 30		2,193 74	8,350 97	208,161 81	11
59,039 56	8,069 67	15,000 00	58,634 36	29 44	4,450 00	10,361 39	155,584 42	12
6,349 00	330 33	20,600 00	24,058 66		13,438 40	144 00	64,920 39	13
1,407 67		12,790 00	2,158 38		3,192 66	112 36	19,661 07	14
10,787 96	306 79	89,500 00	51,705 44	1,350 00	1,300 00	1,775 73	156,725 92	15
16,411 22	861 11	63,600 00	20,767 67	600 00	6,856 34	1,527 10	110,023 44	16
			22,875 14		2,800 27	220 00	25,895 41	17
4,166 60	2,608 01	48,875 00	72,944 36	204 00	3,757 67	18,749 89	151,305 53	18
6,616 86	669 46				728 97	240 25	8,255 54	19
	3,880 72		4,945 66		1,498 27	2,004 90	12,329 55	20
					818 68	2,400 00	3,218 68	21
	431 75	23,000 00	3,720 00		4,720 30	32 40	31,904 45	22
6,639 40	14,073 92	55,750 00	23,864 00		8,477 27	7,268 59	116,093 18	23
5,223 40	682 00	97,100 00	40,840 84		4,695 54	600 68	149,142 46	24
	1,258 09		13,082 80		556 35	906 50	15,803 74	25
190 35	1,034 29	24,890 00	5,278 46		7,350 13	2,883 17	41,626 40	26
5,045 28	3 68		300 00		2,964 70	3,250 10	11,569 76	27
15,223 44	1,534 44	30,000 00	4,035 00		4,646 07	810 31	56,249 26	28
15,849 67	4,664 36		840 00		1,917 80	872 56	24,144 39	29
4,657 00	112 29	35,000 00	11,010 00		4,027 91	600 00	56,407 20	30
4,422 04	241 96	14,100 00			3,522 25	1,101 50	23,387 75	31
4,813 22	1,221 74	1,800 00	5,000 00		6,245 10	1,719 45	20,799 51	32
3,610 94	10,621 18	42,000 00	3,380 00	1,335 00	33 26	3,852 56	64,832 94	33
4,037 26	4,863 69		5,438 00		535 62	2,147 62	17,022 19	34
4,033 95	4,927 71		3,113 00		4,592 32	597 00	17,263 98	35
15,612 54	20,892 11		28,872 89		3,479 17	1,772 38	70,629 09	36
5,586 56	5,777 03	8,500 00	3,052 92		770 98	1,710 65	25,398 14	37
449 18	459 98		9,382 25		860 47		11,151 88	38
22,952 00	7,889 82	60,392 00	34,970 43		347 81	636 40	127,188 46	39
17,572 68	4,072 13	2,934 00	520 00		1,734 91	1,132 75	27,966 47	40
2,683 19	3,891 49				2,962 92	651 28	10,188 88	41
33,268 72	10,839 85	46,200 00	19,759 40	45 00	172 83	3,585 52	113,871 32	42
1,053 70	4,188 23		3,855 56		501 48	1,328 30	10,927 27	43
39 41	5,774 93		5,645 85	239 05	1,131 40	942 81	13,773 45	44
	9,108 31	10,500 00	12,702 60		2,243 60	5,671 99	40,226 50	45
	1,243 76					673 47	1,917 23	46
391,918 13	190,308 09	1,577,781 00	1,576,646 58	5,693 63	155,337 67	339,711 36	4,237,396 46	



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. X.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities for the Township

Number.	Counties.	RECEIPTS.							
		Balance from 1885.	Taxes, municipal and school.		Licenses, various.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends from other investments.	Received from Government on account of—		
			Per collector.	Non-resident taxes.			Schools.	Other purposes (except loans.)	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	Essex	14,826 63	127,521 93	7,544 89	1,515 69	226 43	3,343 78	8,500 2	
2	Kent	26,829 07	178,752 58	10,211 57	194 18	488 18	2,639 00	196 8	
3	Elgin	12,724 48	134,863 93	1,404 88	143 64	128 04	2,158 00	257 0	
4	Norfolk	5,475 17	78,380 29	1,723 40		593 83	1,552 00	25 0	
5	Haldimand	11,137 17	71,102 32	254 89	1,079 70	893 76	1,462 93	36 7	
6	Welland	5,169 91	56,958 27	247 09	1,528 65	2,984 25	2,160 00	32 1	
7	Lambton	8,067 11	171,952 04	15,808 24	169 13	41 11	2,025 00	60 9	
8	Huron	14,974 57	199,294 21	2,090 20		3,678 78	3,983 00	15,262 0	
9	Bruce	17,466 48	167,896 98	3,023 47		4,077 38	3,272 00	32,670 7	
10	Grey	13,675 58	192,845 74	5,022 58	2,487 69	3,580 91	5,144 00	25,785 9	
11	Simcoe	13,330 84	196,713 46	6,435 86	8 16	498 23	6,171 30	47 7	
12	Middlesex	23,050 21	268,793 25	3,364 62	157 15	1,197 62	4,751 00	110 9	
13	Oxford	27,583 23	141,770 96	543 05		2,927 63	1,912 00	75 0	
14	Brant	5,096 38	57,739 25	298 25	124 68	4,875 47		54 1	
15	Perth	6,694 35	153,161 45	620 42	1,714 87	961 56	3,346 00	8,100 1	
16	Wellington	12,198 45	173,864 54	1,524 84	203 99	2,713 60	4,579 00	304 6	
17	Waterloo	11,452 86	95,239 79	75	1,934 65	3,354 45		28 7	
18	Dufferin	3,723 27	69,608 52	3,832 30		501 42		89 0	
19	Lincoln	2,799 86	58,424 93	334 09	56 00		823 00	21 0	
20	Wentworth	16,489 62	71,754 40	107 00	1,546 43	5,336 03	3,188 00	318 7	
21	Halton	2,706 60	61,470 39	609 25		2,527 71	1,875 00	21 9	
22	Peel	4,028 84	68,196 06	130 00	1,299 20	5,464 00	926 00	272 0	
23	York	20,610 63	147,204 60	1,166 77	5,045 04	10,451 62	2,414 00	467 0	
24	Ontario	9,886 88	111,553 96	1,789 30	457 86	2,638 89	3,734 50	62 7	
25	Durham	9,286 67	72,335 10	101 74	23 92	1,778 54	2,292 00	38 7	
26	Northumberland	11,349 59	81,232 25	92 85	111 57	97 00	1,848 00	51 0	
27	Prince Edward	949 43	54,799 87	22 19	515 85	1,429 81		10 8	
28	Lennox and Addington	2,341 82	69,661 18	24 07	40 78	3,969 67	2,278 00	236 7	
29	Frontenac	4,362 10	68,548 19	1,526 39	249 24	1,302 00	1,994 00	517 0	
30	Leeds and Grenville	11,157 59	108,153 67	375 32	406 99	2,667 25	3,797 45	55 7	
31	Dundas	2,471 50	46,452 81	5 25			2,020 00	31 0	
32	Stormont	1,361 88	38,822 69	125 50			1,928 00	17 7	
33	Glenalgary	1,896 65	44,796 65				1,679 00	31 7	
34	Prescott	3,485 39	38,348 27	2,090 99	1,548 69		1,196 00	22 7	
35	Russell	1,583 45	27,857 23	4,565 22	756 99		1,648 00	67 7	
36	Carleton	5,674 87	86,683 06	1,285 50	591 19	618 30	2,184 00	25 7	
37	Renfrew	8,389 87	53,186 00	1,515 11		224 79	3,068 20	190 0	
38	Lanark	4,404 41	59,579 70	1,634 27	241 43	767 85	2,889 65	88 7	
39	Victoria	5,983 30	93,726 90	2,833 45	63 26	1,890 00	2,200 00	38 7	
40	Peterboro	5,609 66	60,119 64	1,832 05	114 15		461 00	425 7	
41	Haliburton	615 44	23,234 88	1,243 75	80 00	1 00	381 00	296 7	
42	Hastings	4,227 27	127,478 33	4,054 95	1,596 90	34 45	4,347 00	474 7	
43	Muskoka	4,537 80	24,201 44	1,345 35	70 45	5 50	1,442 06	643 7	
44	Parry Sound	2,168 27	17,167 72		252 36	184 48	173 20	132 7	
45	Algoma	3,252 36	30,482 16	7,042 93	3,809 56		307 57	17 7	
46	Nipissing	24 38	1,443 06		444 83		64 00	38 7	
Totals		385,131 89	4,283,374 65	99,804 59	30,584 87	75,111 54	99,597 64	96,254 7	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, grouped by counties, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

## RECEIPTS.—Continued.

Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures for—			Taken from sinking fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Number.
			Tile drainage.	Municipal drainage.	Other purposes.					
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
141 70		30,720 99		53,156 45	19,443 82		13,803 45	280,746 00		1
1,019 87	271 11	40,381 86	4,100 00	69,646 26	9,135 00		3,930 53	347,796 07		2
2,355 60		21,930 80	3,200 00	3,866 40			1,436 59	184,469 40		3
40 30	24 28	4,215 01					2,964 21	94,993 57		4
68 94		2,890 02		900 00			1,408 47	91,234 94		5
247 02		2,130 09		5,590 00			1,177 70	78,225 14		6
124 75		25,709 40	1,200 00	21,281 50	800 00		13,159 48	260,398 72		7
221 95	2,131 41	13,221 47					7,240 58	251,370 99		8
34 50	7,751 29	7,937 60					7,043 53	261,901 19		9
125 66	9,618 84	10,008 68					7,240 58	251,370 99		10
169 57	240 00	6,791 51		147 88	4,650 00	543 57	2,490 57	271,417 80		11
122 98		14,831 85	5,600 00	14,572 47	4,520 00		7,589 56	242,700 20		12
166 09	9,825 93	6,825 93		472 04	704 00		4,236 64	345,355 32		13
95 25	18,411 96	5,413 73		1,027 44			8,214 10	200,976 94		14
39 25	4,070 00	19,182 52					427 21	93,634 58		15
13 00	4,282 86	8,532 61		2,600 00	1,118 91	13,181 91	9,490 13	207,436 70		16
	2,500 00	4,162 00			11,389 00		3,422 96	228,567 54		17
		8,479 33		2,317 87	4,597 30		5,992 37	136,067 58		18
63 97		3,931 65					613 76	93,763 37		19
4,238 80	2,050 00	476 09					812 72	67,267 31		20
67 40	399 00	2,020 68			1,183 55		856 38	107,545 00		21
83 00	6,638 60	7,024 35					2,838 27	74,536 20		22
62 00	28,470 48	4,905 97			500 00	2,425 17	356 09	97,343 94		23
98 35		14,282 15		1,200 00	8,222 80		2,970 23	231,991 83		24
99 50		3,414 25		116 94		1,000 00	3,050 10	149,754 53		25
1,113 60		9,597 74					681 78	90,168 57		26
21 00		8,985 63					932 05	106,426 31		27
60 05		4,933 93					4,272 61	71,007 22		28
155 71	9,100 00	3,011 63			403 18		6,562 17	90,107 93		29
1,597 75	527 69	3,827 39			701 00		2,028 09	93,198 16		30
976 50	610 00	5,933 13					2,923 43	136,191 09		31
157 67		5,150 00					489 71	58,990 55		32
427 30		790 74			500 00		131 88	47,694 77		33
88 65	669 24	881 33			4,600 00		454 81	50,577 14		34
		4,161 63					1,063 93	53,995 12		35
819 40	150 00	5,884 03					178 66	40,819 02		36
187 66	414 40	207 97			4,991 00		744 92	109,652 19		37
72 37		1,197 55		327 25	1,723 00		800 73	69,847 73		38
40 00	3,358 94	2,626 70	600 00	805 77	1,500 00		524 30	71,727 04		39
96 90		2,834 24					2,228 54	117,894 93		40
30 80	107 92	1,124 44					412 87	71,905 94		41
296 36	131 47	1,987 18					1,150 10	28,265 43		42
66 25		500 00					6,013 35	150,641 53		43
188 61		761 60			1,378 00		1,489 41	34,301 96		44
707 24	303 00	1,888 85			3,404 18		131 82	22,538 21		45
73 50		100 00					261 57	51,477 35		46
							49 03	2,237 31		47
7,090 48	112,058 42	335,806 27	14,700 00	178,028 27	85,464 74	17,150 65	139,001 39	5,969,160 36		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. X.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Asset

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.							
		Taxes paid to county treasurer.	School boards on account of school rates.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Roads, bridges, streets and parks.	Buildings and other property.	Drainage works and expenses of—		
							Tile drainage.	Other drainage works.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$	
1 Essex . . . . .		21,174 88	43,331 25	4,224 83	17,435 91			47,990	
2 Kent . . . . .		23,172 95	54,041 72	9,515 70	26,477 89	215 14	4,203 12	91,050	
3 Elgin . . . . .		25,799 00	44,870 73	3,944 14	27,967 25		5,208 10	10,821	
4 Norfolk . . . . .		16,782 03	34,803 57	3,345 16	12,880 67			174	
5 Haldimand . . . . .		22,812 01	28,807 79	3,301 13	13,537 45	25 00		938	
6 Welland . . . . .		17,170 05	23,008 07	6,592 75	5,947 32			5,945	
7 Lambton . . . . .		22,429 41	58,661 79	4,206 95	36,688 08		1,200 00	23,312	
8 Huron . . . . .		62,499 42	68,207 80	7,557 31	39,319 60	1,505 00		1,255	
9 Bruce . . . . .		59,492 70	62,950 71	6,419 00	30,484 38			8	
10 Grey . . . . .		39,221 03	76,431 42	10,500 00	25,149 60	2,360 85		12	
11 Simcoe . . . . .		62,927 78	81,467 36	16,130 55	19,671 77			260	
12 Middlesex . . . . .		76,428 52	81,306 96	14,746 20	56,537 48	266 05	5,556 23	16,079	
13 Oxford . . . . .		47,634 23	50,996 48	5,068 00	27,789 73	449 25		13,709	
14 Brant . . . . .		13,758 67	22,799 18	4,888 43	12,858 01	118 00		1,435	
15 Perth . . . . .		49,407 82	49,709 91	5,730 00	33,409 31			2,863	
16 Wellington . . . . .		67,050 28	59,748 32	10,872 20	20,529 68	502 50		1,645	
17 Waterloo . . . . .		30,060 00	44,654 09	4,171 19	27,553 43			17	
18 Dufferin . . . . .		13,144 75	25,779 98	1,239 00	7,000 28			4,619	
19 Lincoln . . . . .		19,945 67	22,595 73	2,515 15	6,662 48	25 00			
20 Wentworth . . . . .		15,053 74	31,542 68	12,806 71	13,199 61	171 97		418	
21 Halton . . . . .		24,900 24	21,645 73	7,005 72	9,446 03				
22 Peel . . . . .		20,550 58	26,859 69	5,192 78	10,861 15				
23 York . . . . .		34,444 77	61,080 39	22,180 81	35,622 06	328 00			
24 Ontario . . . . .		17,273 10	47,259 10	5,932 37	22,425 64	135 83		1,476	
25 Durham . . . . .		9,574 00	37,136 43	3,596 00	12,439 79				
26 Northumberland . . . . .		9,825 25	43,565 72	5,415 97	15,766 97	10 00			
27 Prince Edward . . . . .		14,214 85	24,390 53	1,675 48	4,974 79				
28 Lennox and Add. . . . .		27,047 90	24,007 00	6,611 21	9,179 38			224	
29 Frontenac . . . . .		25,651 28	31,808 94	3,456 18	8,213 15	1,783 85		1,500	
30 Leeds and Gren. . . . .		20,614 00	53,154 53	9,241 43	15,942 00	180 31		685	
31 Dundas . . . . .		6,946 01	24,043 65	4,513 36	9,894 09	54 05		989	
32 Stormont . . . . .		4,222 27	21,248 01	3,079 00	5,895 65			257	
33 Glengarry . . . . .		5,475 82	21,122 45	2,807 00	4,566 85			17	
34 Prescott . . . . .		5,677 18	19,975 51	2,643 34	11,369 12	275 00		2,278	
35 Russell . . . . .		5,029 71	13,548 87	1,648 00	6,599 33	592 78		105	
36 Carleton . . . . .		18,158 85	45,540 19	10,271 57	11,486 47			2,769	
37 Renfrew . . . . .		8,281 74	29,634 29	6,351 71	4,331 86	28 25		43	
38 Lanark . . . . .		9,805 18	33,702 20	4,010 99	7,845 19	59 00		325	
39 Victoria . . . . .		32,456 45	33,516 86	6,115 19	8,363 36		600 00	1,214	
40 Peterborough . . . . .		18,912 39	27,174 72	220 66	10,122 75				
41 Haliburton . . . . .		8,833 81	8,253 34	684 70	2,159 72				
42 Hastings . . . . .		52,539 27	51,598 13	10,355 45	9,430 33	768 10			
43 Muskoka . . . . .		2,248 44	11,701 77	2,439 09	4,659 08	78 55			
44 Parry Sound . . . . .			11,610 69	1,551 20	1,807 90				
45 Algoma . . . . .			17,315 24	313 57	4,043 54	120 50			
46 Nipissing . . . . .			680 58	64 00	616 34				
Totals . . . . .		1,088,648 03	1,707,290 10	265,151 18	709,162 47	10,052 98	16,767 45	234,447	



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Township Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

Expenses of municipal government.										
Election of members of council.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Interest on loans and advances.	Number.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
687 78	8,303 12	2,303 86	1,892 16	127 10	1,680 19	41,460 67	33,249 32	11,726 98	1	
644 43	10,091 40	5,670 83	1,952 47	274 30	530 64	44,880 33	34,984 43	5,455 64	2	
607 32	6,272 40	182 05	1,721 40	157 67	1,080 77	8,376 32	23,326 65	2,259 97	3	
456 17	4,691 31	79 00	678 19	74 90	365 35	6,150 00	4,212 82	2,079 00	4	
295 04	4,001 94	761 36	565 95	36 25	118 50	1,960 00	1,738 90	828 14	5	
276 11	3,383 82	1,521 63	476 53	91 45	109 66	1,687 00	466 74	294 26	6	
303 07	8,822 72	1,929 79	1,503 92	167 68	139 84	29,510 09	29,786 72	8,883 10	7	
652 14	10,245 44	245 05	1,339 59	69 85	146 00	1,487 66	13,155 70	10,298 77	8	
403 76	9,443 99	132 11	1,822 48	39 00	193 75	7,098 11	11,674 29	13,530 77	9	
783 94	10,868 99	246 50	1,942 66	82 23	680 52	2,890 75	12,466 71	21,663 67	10	
765 99	12,106 63	546 14	1,506 24	52 57	356 01	4,401 20	8,205 21	9,708 19	11	
527 15	12,301 80	3,555 52	1,546 26	129 25	64 75	6,671 50	24,893 87	2,480 50	12	
285 38	6,276 68	471 25	842 84	64 50	162 01	5,693 00	3,500 00	2,184 00	13	
125 00	4,291 75	334 25	483 41	36 50	115 92	3,027 87	3,364 75	1,235 14	14	
294 43	7,562 31	281 50	1,126 78	25 40	122 83	18,633 85	18,335 22	8,783 68	15	
458 05	8,968 67	755 12	1,523 18	36 20	254 96	14,641 05	8,700 67	5,069 00	16	
315 40	6,040 97	268 03	713 00	46 60	.....	409 00	3,691 00	752 96	17	
313 95	3,049 70	64 80	669 40	.....	114 60	9,603 87	7,258 24	5,385 72	18	
206 07	3,501 43	698 33	450 88	25 50	127 00	.....	3,631 65	110 30	19	
457 83	5,615 17	752 58	1,202 44	145 08	125 53	1,800 00	1,000 00	305 12	20	
46 00	3,294 32	3 00	382 78	106 75	67 66	.....	1,969 19	28 59	21	
270 00	4,266 38	.....	634 53	88 04	150 00	.....	7,024 35	2,163 19	22	
731 28	11,614 93	1,054 59	1,776 64	36 00	.....	4,810 45	1,742 21	4,430 30	23	
289 56	8,402 30	29 77	1,128 17	192 72	63 20	2,652 50	3,414 25	904 43	24	
172 51	4,841 72	13 24	642 79	136 27	7 70	4,936 12	13,203 04	6,931 61	25	
282 63	5,298 04	126 82	756 36	351 39	114 27	2,555 49	6,335 74	544 12	26	
199 13	2,544 62	876 65	420 42	120 71	108 80	100 00	7,815 25	1,556 86	27	
168 96	3,913 95	121 10	527 93	72 96	10 51	835 00	6,475 11	1,256 16	28	
345 57	5,399 92	231 36	929 69	105 24	122 41	600 00	2,781 19	105 49	29	
661 95	8,014 60	190 83	1,293 84	73 45	48 24	1,039 62	4,076 25	152 67	30	
278 98	1,811 96	1,141 06	452 66	27 40	110 35	400 00	5,165 00	597 05	31	
287 92	1,933 26	80 25	658 27	40 30	40 00	815 00	5,534 90	486 10	32	
172 97	3,033 18	449 89	177 30	82 75	82 00	360 00	1,689 42	2,704 70	33	
255 26	3,388 93	306 83	532 24	89 00	508 09	1,548 00	879 55	829 79	34	
303 80	2,906 58	426 94	162 29	72 97	.....	1,206 50	4,021 20	150 40	35	
171 80	5,519 18	194 57	728 52	118 23	54 07	2,000 00	3,243 49	1,671 12	36	
353 32	6,426 20	156 61	928 92	41 35	40 30	362 90	11 46	583 80	37	
182 62	4,606 04	65 43	1,031 67	107 85	63 35	1,789 11	897 55	730 79	38	
260 26	5,368 90	139 95	825 04	52 00	50 00	3,768 96	2,084 29	6,723 80	39	
81 00	4,420 61	24 22	597 80	49 45	234 11	354 50	2,653 28	150 01	40	
76 25	2,105 77	1,616 50	308 58	87 64	11 75	.....	1,302 66	71 06	41	
503 82	7,873 94	36 88	914 95	243 94	215 00	2,218 58	673 53	4,101 63	42	
195 75	3,483 17	491 14	638 21	204 56	246 24	733 26	813 24	188 09	43	
82 00	2,643 94	391 34	465 47	38 25	65 27	599 06	168 05	404 46	44	
107 74	5,788 14	260 50	2,269 89	30 00	177 75	4,588 59	1,388 85	1,364 78	45	
8 61	378 40	8 59	21 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	
15,348 70	264,119 22	29,237 76	43,365 84	4,254 25	9,079 90	252,328 87	333,005 94	152,505 91		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. X.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

		EXPENDITURE.—Continued.							
Counties.		Sinking fund investments.				Sheep killed by dogs.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Board of Health.	
		Mortgages.	Debentures of other municipalities.	Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.				
Number.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	Essex	1,500 00			588 87	1,016 12	1,992 76	339 34	
2	Kent					1,329 02	3,445 52	562 34	
3	Elgin					819 39	294 20	276 69	
4	Norfolk					352 83	780 22	88 40	
5	Haldimand.					635 93	1,130 34	346 75	
6	Welland				7 02	617 64	2,094 45	227 80	
7	Lambton					892 15	1,953 26	407 85	
8	Huron	5,100 00			7,497 22		2,976 96	255 25	
9	Bruce	2,050 00			8,194 84		2,526 29	420 07	
10	Grey	16,696 40	2,000 00		18,795 60		2,413 53	563 44	
11	Simcoe				3,106 11		2,234 95	70 20	
12	Middlesex					1,867 81	1,012 46	318 15	
13	Oxford	7,100 00			3,325 93	591 02	2,560 29	271 77	
14	Brant	1,500 00	16,500 00		453 24	809 56	2,293 89	262 19	
15	Perth				1,000 00		1,289 34	151 90	
16	Wellington	1,100 00	1,600 00		8,080 40		352 29	226 45	
17	Waterloo	200 00			2,412 11	998 29	223 95	477 22	
18	Dufferin				869 17		320 05	32 50	
19	Lincoln					403 94	1,363 56	108 70	
20	Wentworth		928 58		1,057 48	861 94	2,952 18	259 55	
21	Halton	900 00			411 26	639 72	942 12	47 75	
22	Peel	625 00			8,530 90	161 15	1,677 01	80 55	
23	York	13,481 68	2,189 50		14,546 48	1,397 92	938 96	730 40	
24	Ontario				4,381 01	870 41	4,495 08	310 68	
25	Durham					367 86	3,230 45	1,255 74	
26	Northumberland					432 02	3,209 21	795 07	
27	Prince Edward					8 00	2,461 72	243 66	
28	Lennox and Addington				1,500 00	19 60	1,476 36	107 38	
29	Frontenac		5,935 50				515 47	34 00	
30	Leeds and Grenville				2,488 00		2,705 48	56 50	
31	Dundas						1,228 69	12 75	
32	Stormont.						705 20	827 58	
33	Glengarry				4,320 00		255 15	96 50	
34	Prescott.						87 39	535 32	
35	Russell.						86 09	396 00	
36	Carleton				1,475 66		215 35	310 82	
37	Renfrew				994 20	83 66	373 60	808 47	
38	Lanark.					41 58	407 90	126 90	
39	Victoria	1,292 00	1,210 00		4,697 28		1,451 27	218 28	
40	Peterborough						1,009 11	8 00	
41	Haliburton						238 37	120 00	
42	Hastings						2,273 34	697 28	
43	Muskoka				119 00	41 32	349 20	157 07	
44	Parry Sound				200 00		136 31	163 47	
45	Algoma					53 60	226 41	358 00	
46	Nipissing						10 00		
Totals		51,545 08	30,363 58		99,051 78	15,312 48	64,915 73	14,164 68	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Township Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE—Con.			ASSETS.													
Miscellaneous.		Total.	Balance December 31, 1886.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Mortgages.	Debentures.	Other investments.	Number.							
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.							
21,526	62	262,552	48	18,193	52	9,950	00	6,000	00	1,500	00	12,168	13	3,261	93	1
9,331	12	327,829	71	19,966	36	10,300	00					949	56	406	86	2
1,857	57	165,842	91	18,626	49	4,460	00									3
2,453	92	90,448	42	4,545	15	9,100	00			4,360	00	1,619	00	4,465	49	4
2,099	88	83,940	49	7,294	45	5,750	00			4,850	00	4,800	00	5,592	50	5
1,043	74	71,164	43	7,060	71	17,370	00			16,318	67	25,000	00	1,256	03	6
14,780	78	243,579	35	16,819	37	5,100	00									7
3,511	16	237,324	93	24,576	26	6,775	00			66,395	00	16,455	00	19,100	22	8
3,515	96	220,401	20	30,969	79	5,200	00	300	00	21,771	66	21,771	25	18,467	70	9
2,717	21	250,487	83	20,929	97	9,880	00			19,149	50	32,047	16	121,162	20	10
2,594	27	226,111	85	16,588	35	2,600	00					2,361	90	16,090	00	11
5,858	02	312,148	19	33,207	13	10,950	00					11,400	00	9,830	94	12
2,756	44	181,132	39	19,844	55	5,175	00	5,000	00	19,000	00	8,888	01	12,212	49	13
1,765	32	92,456	89	1,177	69	5,700	00			30,670	00	42,948	25	7,994	45	14
2,368	73	201,096	72	6,339	98	3,800	00			12,490	00	170	00	8,074	60	15
1,219	90	213,333	99	15,233	55	3,300	00			23,965	00	16,910	11	11,865	69	16
728	74	123,732	98	12,334	60	2,500	00			42,711	70	6,154	00	9,264	54	17
4,976	77	84,442	18	9,321	19	1,800	00	9,100	00			9,523	10	9,880	40	18
674	53	63,045	92	4,221	39	1,000	00									19
1,508	37	92,164	91	15,380	09	12,225	00	25,000	00	23,078	00	48,783	00	8,455	75	20
250	70	72,087	56	2,448	64	3,025	00			36,000	00	15,110	00	13,944	11	21
1,158	58	95,104	33	2,239	61	7,100	00			11,320	00	52,661	32	20,975	79	22
3,049	29	214,028	71	17,963	12	6,750	00			18,531	68	138,228	51	33,816	05	23
1,926	51	141,663	00	8,091	53	13,650	00			15,750	00	31,360	76	14,321	46	24
1,351	49	81,640	16	8,528	41	9,400	00	34,368	00							25
1,503	12	99,618	40	6,807	91	16,825	00			800	00	400	00	1,794	00	26
4,063	62	64,762	35	6,244	87	14,700	00			25,112	50			15,042	50	27
1,011	10	85,566	35	4,541	58	5,100	00			2,200	00	40,400	00	21,119	58	28
955	31	90,475	07	2,723	09	11,926	21	400	00			14,300	00	4,100	00	29
1,205	24	121,824	44	14,366	65	31,250	00			13,013	00	14,599	98	36,261	22	30
312	29	57,978	90	1,011	65	1,000	00									31
894	50	47,005	22	689	55	300	00									32
390	96	47,803	94	2,773	20	2,693	00							26,695	32	33
537	16	51,716	62	2,278	50	4,600	00									34
442	54	37,690	16	3,119	86	3,100	00									35
1,284	97	105,214	67	4,437	52	12,775	00	10,400	00	4,450	00			4,876	66	36
1,362	20	60,198	34	9,649	39	5,200	00							3,593	20	37
717	75	66,156	56	5,570	48	5,220	00	1,560	00					7,600	00	38
1,457	66	111,865	72	6,029	21	6,150	00			20,992	00	15,022	40	7,875	07	39
1,276	77	67,289	38	4,616	56	8,025	00									40
435	83	26,305	98	1,959	45	3,000	00									41
1,380	89	145,825	06	4,816	47	14,350	00									42
851	69	29,638	87	4,663	09	2,650	00							638	61	43
623	59	20,950	94	1,587	27	591	00			20	00			1,875	00	44
9,297	69	47,704	79	3,772	56	8,571	63									45
184	50	1,972	14	265	17									75	00	46
*125,215	00	5,535,334	43	433,825	93	330,886	84	92,128	00	440,798	71	584,031	44	481,985	36	

\* Including \$14 for administration of justice in Nipissing.

5\* (B. I.)



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. X.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

		ASSETS.—Continued.											
Number.	Counties.	Uncollected taxes for 1886.		Other arrears of taxes (estimated).		Cash in hand of treasurer.		Cash at credit in bank.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1	Essex	104,964	36	10,713	52	18,193	52			10,328	77	177,080	23
2	Kent	50,066	12	10,071	97	12,903	44	7,062	92	11,906	44	103,667	31
3	Elgin	10,524	47	1,974	33	8,796	76	9,829	73	3,345	04	38,930	33
4	Norfolk	19,489	79	1,180	11	3,403	78	1,141	37	4,847	95	49,607	49
5	Haldimand	560	69	35	10	7,294	45			46	30	28,929	04
6	Welland	4,670	62	186	21	7,060	71			766	14	72,628	38
7	Lambton	40,879	61	20,100	88	11,675	33	5,144	04	5,565	36	88,465	22
8	Huron	17,810	79	138	07	13,950	70	10,625	56	4,650	49	155,900	83
9	Bruce	29,791	13	4,357	13	16,975	24	13,994	55	18,082	82	157,061	48
10	Grey	57,252	34	6,418	76	17,274	97	3,655	00	19,674	89	286,514	82
11	Simcoe	73,727	79	3,600	00	11,893	89	4,694	46	9,483	75	124,451	79
12	Middlesex	96,379	97	1,570	49	20,833	96	12,373	17	935	79	164,274	32
13	Oxford	6,640	42	18	49	7,295	97	12,548	58			76,778	96
14	Brant	5,342	50			1,177	69					93,832	89
15	Perth	23,322	08	622	31	6,339	98			2,904	00	57,722	97
16	Wellington	27,924	24	114	84	12,833	41	2,400	14	3,757	06	105,670	49
17	Waterloo	562	83	20	64	7,239	86	5,094	74	439	10	73,987	41
18	Dufferin	31,126	82	3,100	00	9,321	19			342	87	74,194	38
19	Lincoln	6,790	46	11	08	4,221	39					12,022	93
20	Wentworth	6,760	12			5,396	95	9,983	14	2,016	40	141,698	36
21	Halton	6,529	75	83	52	2,448	64			755	43	77,896	45
22	Peel	37	31			1,849	15	390	46			94,334	03
23	York	25,259	46	1,696	74	11,376	28	6,586	84	6,564	63	248,810	19
24	Ontario	8,740	12	123	60	7,298	60	792	93	11,154	84	103,192	31
25	Durham	7,441	25	93	28	7,278	03	1,250	38	540	00	60,370	94
26	Northumberland	15,338	04	112	05	6,807	91			3,966	00	46,043	00
27	Prince Edward	6,865	88			6,244	87			1,381	02	69,346	77
28	Lennox and Addington	22,475	96	622	56	4,541	58			2,270	94	98,730	62
29	Frontenac	22,514	19	2,322	00	2,723	09			4,884	31	63,169	80
30	Leeds and Grenville	7,482	98	388	07	13,885	65	481	00	321	96	117,683	86
31	Dundas	1,103	87	188	16	1,011	65			316	47	3,620	15
32	Stormont	9,450	56	323	33	689	55			86	00	10,849	44
33	Glengarry	22,106	31	70	11	2,773	20			2,050	80	56,388	74
34	Prescott	19,392	93	712	81	2,278	50			61	53	27,045	77
35	Russell	18,288	91	539	75	3,119	86			418	36	25,466	88
36	Carleton	45,377	48	1,450	90	1,437	52			108	83	83,876	39
37	Renfrew	14,466	57	1,179	45	6,538	07	3,111	32	429	41	34,518	02
38	Lennox	7,233	54	330	65	5,570	48					27,514	67
39	Victoria	57,271	60	6,675	27	2,548	20	3,481	01	1,281	54	121,297	09
40	Peterborough	20,993	97	2,174	19	4,616	56			128	00	55,937	72
41	Haliburton	10,044	14	277	05	1,664	14	295	31	112	67	15,393	31
42	Hasings	64,993	06	1,171	41	3,353	52	1,462	95	6,367	94	91,698	88
43	Muskoka	8,832	83	1,588	53	4,663	09			621	22	18,994	28
44	Parry Sound	6,330	92	1,303	83	1,587	27			214	43	11,922	45
45	Algoma	33,235	58	6,997	08	3,772	56			346	25	52,923	10
46	Nipissing	690	45			265	17			60	00	1,090	62
Totals		1,077,084	81	94,658	27	317,426	33	116,399	60	145,535	75	3,680,935	11

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Township Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## LIABILITIES.

County rates.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest due on same.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
		Aid to railways.	All other objects.					
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
5,508 17	10,409 95	42,000 00	312,329 29		9,872 90	42,286 53	422,406 84	1
16,783 98	4,337 40		282,648 57		13,953 46	68,919 34	386,642 75	2
20,508 00	1,381 24		54,503 78		618 66	8,208 23	85,219 91	3
5,208 42	5,424 98	26,000 00	4,100 00		3,276 37		44,009 77	4
161 74			8,920 00		3,649 02		12,730 76	5
2,500 40	2,026 57		7,935 27		1,779 02		14,241 26	6
2,516 00	9,674 70	16,200 00	185,236 96	1,339 99	4,560 40	129,059 59	348,587 64	7
8,436 82	4,778 87	142,700 00	25,984 55	300 00	65 77	8,898 36	191,164 37	8
11,700 40	2,368 80	201,000 00	31,217 68	60 00	2,137 67	5,518 55	254,033 10	9
11,378 79	3,035 00	340,300 00	42,305 83	214 83	7,000 00	3,402 40	407,636 85	10
28,025 90	17,623 62	121,825 00	43,904 60		2,131 69	8,374 43	221,885 24	11
57,887 62	5,384 85	15,000 00	56,297 49		3,992 99	7,474 63	146,037 58	12
	793 26	23,550 00	21,304 43		9,032 18	464 00	55,143 87	13
		14,520 00	2,656 25		2,048 98	261 91	19,487 14	14
8,728 25	1,198 59	96,000 00	57,827 85	150 00	4,371 33	1,863 84	170,139 86	15
11,772 91	2,114 25	65,000 00	21,994 23	628 00	1,301 07	2,288 66	105,099 12	16
			17,992 54		4,976 00	140 00	23,108 54	17
12,834 89	10,262 97	49,976 04	73,975 22		2,635 63	22,389 62	172,074 37	18
2,551 88	1,007 19		2,772 62		300 00	200 00	6,831 69	19
	2,535 05		6,272 33		599 54	957 52	10,364 44	20
					2,020 68	500 00	2,520 68	21
		23,000 00	8,440 00				31,440 00	22
6,833 76	8,444 61	57,750 00	20,796 50		3,920 57	8,435 64	106,181 08	23
4,354 80	980 91	97,850 00	42,742 75		1,329 11	1,378 89	148,636 46	24
	421 00		13,922 58			823 00	15,166 58	25
	430 32	26,547 50	7,919 92		8,220 24	2,122 44	45,240 42	26
9,784 70	226 16		400 00		5,149 88	3,002 64	18,563 38	27
14,261 15	1,719 60	30,000 00	4,894 00		3,133 93	1,116 87	55,125 55	28
16,642 56	3,367 19		1,040 00		241 63	1,668 75	22,960 13	29
2,268 00	320 34	35,000 00	6,810 00		2,355 42	143 80	46,897 56	30
1,164 90		14,600 00			1,398 13	551 00	17,714 03	31
4,350 27	634 70	2,000 00	5,705 00		3,960 00	1,065 50	17,715 47	32
3,066 42	9,593 61	42,000 00	2,940 00	1,244 00	790 74	2,761 65	62,396 42	33
5,535 47	7,429 13		13,887 00		877 90	1,938 01	29,667 51	34
2,725 99	5,069 50		919 50		3,436 65	580 00	12,731 64	35
13,912 07	20,273 12		28,142 89	28 80	3,411 94	977 68	66,746 50	36
4,531 16	4,730 79	8,500 00	3,734 78	18 00	523 65	1,328 28	23,366 66	37
180 35	676 71		10,537 25		606 00	152 86	12,153 17	38
23,937 00	11,094 56	85,448 00	36,784 95		724 00	642 50	158,631 01	39
11,289 25	4,679 50	3,178 50	740 00		1,763 63	877 91	22,528 79	40
5,747 45	3,269 93		108 48		692 48	615 31	10,433 65	41
35,869 24	11,374 91	46,200 00	23,723 94		1,987 18	2,756 37	121,911 64	42
1,217 75	3,589 08		5,048 00		847 05	765 82	11,467 70	43
	3,949 02		7,948 80		630 60	159 31	12,687 73	44
	6,990 05	10,500 00	9,635 20		1,550 00	5,804 81	34,480 06	45
	178 32				100 00	215 32	493 64	46
374,176 46	193,800 35	1,636,645 04	1,517,001 03	3,983 62	127,974 09	351,091 97	4,204,672 56	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XI.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities for the Town and

RECEIPTS.									
Number.	Counties.	Balance from 1886.	Taxes, municipal and school.		Licenses, various.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends from other investments.	Received from Gov- ernment on acc't of—		
			Per collector.	Non-resident taxes.			Schools.	Other purposes (except loans).	
									\$ c.
1	Essex	8,494 95	104,119 81	1,434 70	5,450 41	2,815 35	2,606 46	7 3	
2	Kent	2,640 60	97,287 71	572 82	1,822 76	2,863 79	2,204 00		
3	Elgin	750 91	13,261 73	30 96	76 00	725 21	640 20		
4	Norfolk	4,956 91	21,773 67	116 94		1,159 05	1,659 74	208 0	
5	Haldimand	4,790 69	16,443 35	484 72	1,762 80		371 00		
6	Welland	5,491 76	62,532 03	437 79	3,721 57	60	1,195 75	5 2	
7	Lambton	9,710 86	95,955 39	355 63	1,326 95	260 90	2,012 00		
8	Huron	13,380 36	72,133 30	2,033 04	444 00	461 39	2,694 50	59 6	
9	Bruce	4,291 48	64,162 86	1,763 69	666 60	1,795 76	2,149 00	17 8	
10	Grey	12,504 71	52,758 10	811 02	2,653 61	485 12	1,292 00		
11	Simcoe	15,455 75	97,497 08	879 80	1,234 48	2,040 01	2,559 00		
12	Middlesex	4,997 37	41,527 73	638 78	368 00	11 10	967 75	158 1	
13	Oxford	3,093 54	82,479 91	397 20	847 00	7,266 63	2,051 00		
14	Brant	663 57	21,156 10		119 00	56 70	368 00		
15	Perth	422 88	45,745 05	204 06	3,306 04		2,400 86		
16	Wellington	13,173 36	55,667 45	952 73	606 75	1,307 83	1,232 00		
17	Waterloo	9,037 52	91,564 68	107 09	5,105 55	2,020 28	2,035 55	231 0	
18	Dufferin	256 17	17,423 56	77 09	135 00		544 00		
19	Lincoln	1,125 32	22,162 24	6 60	95 00	10 38	464 00		
20	Wentworth	7,251 21	20,792 01	1 00	1,149 33	361 41	444 00		
21	Halton	4,258 15	26,137 89	92 97	280 50	32 00	1,019 88		
22	Peel	1,654 07	22,265 54	113 41	1,105 77	206 37	623 00		
23	York	34,137 04	84,959 48	6,278 45	4,065 97	2,024 99	1,561 00		
24	Ontario	3,682 73	66,242 72	773 88	125 00		2,910 88		
25	Durham	16,191 93	56,558 53		930 41	883 75	738 00		
26	Northumberland	7,217 33	51,492 97	61 53	888 34	47 35	1,059 00		
27	Prince Edward	1,257 54	22,076 86	16 28	1,847 30	35 47	377 00	10 0	
28	Lennox and Addington	1,379 94	26,497 29		564 05	120 00	170 00	1 8	
29	Frontenac	101 65	3,998 56	105 39			131 00		
30	Leeds and Grenville	8,682 34	77,632 34	16 39	1,708 15	37 00	1,718 00		
31	Dundas	418 83	13,644 96		120 00		393 00		
32	Stormont		22,106 36	10 00	1,159 00	24 95	405 00	12 0	
33	Glengarry	477 66	2,541 35		5 00		49 50		
34	Prescott	119 40	7,690 57		533 40		761 43		
35	Russell								
36	Carleton	8 18	1,315 69				47 00		
37	Renfrew	5,192 57	36,580 34	53 13	1,033 60	1,986 51	1,097 91		
38	Lanark	6,690 91	68,504 89	66 94	1,069 17	27 70	531 00		
39	Victoria	1,433 40	46,294 67	1,368 22	522 52	99 42	896 00		
40	Peterborough	5,490 37	60,348 80	246 85	2,026 87	5,714 03	1,251 00	600 0	
41	Haliburton								
42	Hastings	3,438 30	41,233 45	10 26	2,807 60		1,242 96		
43	Muskoka	108 34	14,424 22	144 51	267 24	28 50	357 00	90 0	
44	Parry Sound		16 00						
45	Algoma	3,569 64	23,951 86	3,298 70	5,369 79		597 00		
46	Nipissing	943 61	2,506 18	54 55	1,130 93			13 8	
Totals		*228,943 85	1,875,465 28	24,017 12	58,451 46	34,909 55	47,827 37	1,415 0	

\* This amount is less by \$121.46 than the balance on hand, December 31, 1886, as shown in Table XI. New Edinburgh was annexed to Ottawa in 1887 and the balance on hand of \$121.46 was merged into miscellaneous receipts of that city in 1887.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Village Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, grouped by counties, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887.

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

Fees, rent, tolls, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Taken from sinking fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
3,359 84		58,228 45	72,109 76		31,684 00	290,311 03	1
9,195 54	5,000 00	235,241 00	35,825 30		2,212 03	394,865 55	2
298 65	3,055 78	35,028 36	5,700 00		2,060 68	62,628 48	3
293 50	139 95	146 12			1,503 60	31,957 48	4
211 30		8,920 43			273 17	33,257 46	5
1,628 38	200 00	16,483 32	8,520 00		4,061 95	104,278 40	6
1,574 75		64,368 05	55,175 77	4,148 34	10,835 23	245,723 87	7
2,018 07	900 00	35,212 90	16,618 19	4,475 76	4,011 44	154,442 61	8
1,818 58	1,412 60	13,263 43	17,661 44	1,100 00	2,218 74	112,322 01	9
2,674 88		22,132 90		9,271 20	1,021 39	105,604 93	10
2,475 31	362 42	52,333 75	46,105 77	7,147 43	3,820 66	231,911 46	11
1,133 43	700 00	37,440 96	4,450 00		298 53	92,691 81	12
3,824 90		174,700 00	39,670 00	800 00	14,205 74	329,335 92	13
658 64		4,000 00			4,053 74	31,075 75	14
898 85		80,737 90	3,717 00		1,322 54	138,755 18	15
1,750 46	684 75	22,877 75	8,572 25		1,722 30	108,547 63	16
4,239 58	500 00	68,295 24	9,323 50		3,613 20	196,073 19	17
922 76	950 00	15,128 95	2,000 00		1,107 45	38,544 98	18
1,188 98		5,778 31	60,144 45		67 24	91,042 52	19
861 50	6,000 00				438 79	37,299 25	20
1,084 36		2,070 30	3,887 53		1,500 91	40,364 49	21
351 50	2,182 18	9,543 28	1,800 00		2,496 21	42,341 33	22
8,743 76	700 00	137,073 73	180,221 66	30,960 91	7,934 66	498,661 65	23
1,949 89		60,617 87	20,500 20		1,948 28	158,751 45	24
6,168 34	8,200 00	47,738 92			406 29	137,816 17	25
12,024 15		15,283 30		19,000 00	545 55	107,619 52	26
602 91		8,497 54			1 33	34,722 25	27
957 14		4,569 92			2,714 73	36,974 44	28
2 00					67 55	4,406 15	29
11,936 26	660 00	29,465 67	9,000 00		1,173 50	142,029 65	30
313 81		500 00	35,031 35		355 96	50,777 91	31
1,538 47		9,645 18			87 34	34,988 99	32
9 00		1,746 00			10 00	4,838 51	33
22 50					630 43	9,757 73	34
							35
2 00						1,372 87	36
938 95	600 00	5,187 25	57,769 00		4,628 23	115,667 49	37
1,485 80	80 00	41,685 13	3,500 00		965 10	124,606 64	38
1,177 83		18,000 00			3,326 54	73,118 60	39
10,999 31		8,296 81	4,400 00		1,995 20	101,369 24	40
							41
1,936 64		26,070 44	29,365 50		1,642 98	107,748 13	42
425 10	100 00	3,685 00			1,154 47	20,784 38	43
331 75		1,470 25				1,818 00	44
834 90		22,499 47	17,000 00		192 02	77,313 38	45
166 00		138 50				4,953 57	46
105,030 27	32,427 63	1,404,102 38	749,068 67	76,903 64	†124,309 70	4,762,872 05	

† Including \$23 received from Government by Middlesex on account of Administration of Justice.

NOTE.—All town municipalities separated from counties for municipal purposes are included in this and following table with the counties in which they are situated.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XI.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.									
		Taxes paid to county treasurer.		School boards on account of school rates.		Other payments on account of schools and education.		Roads, bridges, streets and parks.		Buildings and other property.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1	Essex	5,081	62	26,260	93	2,725	46	15,298	69	60,338	56
2	Kent	6,166	98	31,762	15	11,520	05	23,632	48	16,634	86
3	Elgin	1,444	00	4,981	81	6,439	39	15,606	03	625	70
4	Norfolk	1,923	91	9,018	90	1,663	74	4,581	03		
5	Haldimand	1,336	80	7,711	11	371	00	5,546	82		
6	Welland	5,718	64	18,511	54	1,278	86	17,449	53	13,488	88
7	Lambton	4,953	17	27,550	62	9,333	25	19,002	92	12,148	61
8	Huron	5,173	37	25,801	42	14,094	71	8,419	14	13,078	86
9	Bruce	8,264	32	22,614	61	2,238	00	11,636	23	1,210	15
10	Grey	3,478	30	13,625	36	1,292	00	9,534	47	2,145	34
11	Simcoe	8,459	28	33,640	79	5,081	84	17,447	04	25,786	25
12	Middlesex	4,057	10	15,743	11	1,203	21	8,656	86	1,023	10
13	Oxford	11,491	20	26,106	38	3,341	17	38,368	06	155	00
14	Brant	1,217	27	5,843	74	368	00	2,870	59	781	11
15	Perth	1,589	42	15,029	80	2,400	86	7,068	45	3,600	00
16	Wellington	5,119	43	20,901	78	12,242	27	7,516	12	1,633	31
17	Waterloo	4,145	00	34,748	22	3,230	94	23,169	53	8,903	41
18	Dufferin	1,336	25	6,650	00	2,544	00	1,441	53		
19	Lincoln	3,339	44	8,312	12	800	00	4,579	99		
20	Wentworth	1,185	20	9,003	50	444	00	3,139	40		
21	Halton	1,848	96	10,963	58	1,619	88	4,248	64	76	60
22	Peel	239	04	8,355	56	623	00	2,589	24		
23	York	3,328	59	44,869	06	2,870	50	148,306	85	17,992	81
24	Ontario	3,268	60	24,640	31	5,362	65	9,603	05	7,581	41
25	Durham	1,144	00	18,603	00	738	00	9,367	10	961	11
26	Northumberland	683	14	13,491	00	1,209	00	12,365	58	2,202	61
27	Prince Edward	1,639	00	8,085	50	377	00	2,418	18	104	52
28	Lennox and Addington	3,726	97	8,160	50	515	37	3,765	47	59	01
29	Frontenac	448	06	2,486	09	143	10	378	38		
30	Leeds and Grenville	4,045	00	25,780	01	10,064	92	16,600	87	7,983	41
31	Dundas	818	25	6,739	00	6,674	00	3,140	04	59	50
32	Stormont			8,824	56	417	69	3,322	81	381	81
33	Glengarry	133	93	1,026	58	99	00	1,776	11		
34	Prescott	893	85	3,642	16	1,560	76	1,774	63	55	50
35	Russell										
36	Carleton			819	00	47	00	290	36		
37	Renfrew	3,868	08	18,609	43	1,097	91	38,627	84		
38	Lanark	3,799	04	27,590	54	531	00	32,454	27	982	81
39	Victoria	4,199	23	16,430	68	1,165	00	5,047	44	12	11
40	Peterborough	1,215	88	18,396	59	1,820	40	20,035	16	128	31
41	Haliburton										
42	Hastings	3,753	78	16,718	83	1,919	95	6,724	92	1,488	51
43	Muskoka	979	27	4,773	00	357	00	2,094	05	202	81
44	Parry Sound					3	50	712	77	55	61
45	Algoma			5,483	97	597	00	18,874	31	110	91
46	Nipissing			1,470	80			1,719	02	63	51
	Totals	125,463	37	659,777	64	122,426	38	591,202	00	202,056	01

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Town and Village Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

## Expenses of municipal government.

Election of members of council.	Allowances, salaries, and commissions.	Law costs.	Printing, advertis- ing, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of Justice, including police service.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
557 24	5,647 15	734 86	869 13	2,861 45	2,513 71	10,896 60	513 08	6,252 64	1
292 55	6,521 04	1,566 88	1,750 42	2,034 61	1,979 11	8,650 84	1,054 59	4,617 02	2
178 33	1,236 88	209 55	443 45	112 00	395 00	1,386 17	116 97		3
97 35	1,200 63	178 75	235 78	102 49	616 20	423 07	50 00	368 57	4
46 00	1,239 09	97 19	366 01	128 18	404 05	1,550 62	28 84		5
306 57	4,450 50	446 56	681 40	458 74	2,249 25	6,782 19	458 52	2,093 25	6
181 00	7,135 84	866 62	1,166 36	281 11	1,315 00	10,589 95	137 30	1,170 17	7
250 95	7,312 36	332 94	976 88	528 87	34 25	2,436 93	190 13	44 50	8
183 77	4,670 68	1,381 79	1,281 97	494 41	445 00	841 29	626 00		9
165 69	4,291 99	140 06	969 11	428 25	1,814 85	3,049 19	898 39	2,727 59	10
259 16	7,092 77	228 76	1,431 91	876 65	1,375 18	3,230 76	154 69	1,015 30	11
124 34	3,889 94	694 09	539 01	315 77	386 67	3,040 34	395 80	75 00	12
404 47	5,819 42	245 75	1,372 25	704 07	2,064 48	12,852 36	511 22	3,241 24	13
28 50	1,474 15	20 00	235 53	80 00	891 19	1,675 85	384 05	449 50	14
135 00	2,479 36	418 13	779 54	396 04	325 00	2,004 81	412 13	1,595 16	15
177 56	3,900 16	539 44	742 33	648 45	469 01	978 79	115 55	453 15	16
243 25	8,211 48	579 65	1,451 71	472 97	2,471 19	4,802 94	263 45	965 06	17
18 00	1,060 74	4 00	379 02	226 23	226 39	2,586 48	74 30	300 00	18
101 53	2,000 15	219 31	413 75	179 60	226 39	1,482 65	500 10	502 50	19
62 50	2,762 46	443 32	300 89	629 91	900 42	981 96			20
39 40	2,113 82	420 00	443 03	374 00	627 15	2,606 07		300 00	21
120 75	2,707 06	2 00	270 79	107 31	1,270 40	1,490 81	8 00		22
202 00	5,666 78	1,226 59	1,504 88	1,639 53	4,999 95	26,199 49	326 91	2,083 38	23
336 12	4,390 88	128 89	1,011 76	1,204 02	591 67	5,171 56	697 87	315 80	24
92 70	5,535 92	145 50	852 19	446 39	1,760 77	2,884 22	252 88	2,766 50	25
95 00	3,354 72	45 13	373 72	1,109 57	964 92	1,172 36	375 27	3,390 67	26
35 00	860 32	23 97	134 34	54 45	380 60	120 53	41 90	939 00	27
52 00	2,963 15	297 27	198 82	97 18	1,372 51	15 35			28
10 50	290 84		120 05	18 58	15 00			30 00	29
150 00	5,893 70	12 81	1,141 99	1,507 03	3,222 29	12,355 59	156 77	6,473 45	30
35 93	107 14	29 90	232 45			27,823 00			31
	3,620 01	30 50	285 41	159 99	635 38	2,051 08			32
8 00	191 90		31 27				20 45		33
	457 05	8 48	42 88	9 80			45 75	68 00	34
									35
7 00	106 00		49 22						36
188 45	1,970 42	41 00	489 65	1,339 39	430 50	953 85	171 07	381 75	37
86 25	3,854 34	1,067 83	869 73	1,581 47	2,029 01	2,375 61	289 25	811 70	38
240 00	2,951 19	981 51	1,106 58	392 67	712 24	4,080 87	62 65	2,149 11	39
209 43	2,776 81	84 11	568 50	1,100 86	3,315 91	7,263 66	196 00	8,206 81	40
									41
77 25	2,800 37	675 00	620 29	179 89	1,476 00	2,222 28	673 75	2,610 89	42
66 55	1,019 23	10 00	510 31	285 84		648 54	23 30	524 52	43
34 25	160 00	78 45	125 35				60	99 02	44
142 65	2,056 26	150 00	331 59	199 74		3,865 28	287 21	1,822 54	45
4 00	348 15	7 00	49 39	41 53			56 80		46
6,046 99	138,592 85	14,813 59	27,750 64	23,809 04	44,906 64	183,543 94	10,571 54	58,843 79	



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XI.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.—Continued.						
		Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Interest on loans and advances.	Sinking fund investments.			Support of the poor and other charities.
					Mortgages.	Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	30,673 29	61,951 79	28,932 95			10,428 45	2,597 78
2	Kent .....	15,311 81	226,711 00	15,674 67				3,325 16
3	Elgin .....	2,716 95	20,457 46	2,252 66				109 88
4	Norfolk .....	647 00		3,637 74				822 43
5	Haldimand .....	1,155 00	5,250 00	1,549 15				322 20
6	Welland .....	4,923 15	9,529 19	4,346 49			600 00	1,380 18
7	Lambton .....	26,581 03	63,771 16	22,523 33		*480 00		1,405 72
8	Huron .....	2,918 00	35,448 13	11,497 49		5,041 66	2,619 00	1,529 17
9	Bruce .....	1,983 64	14,007 86	7,375 21	2,601 80	600 00	4,863 41	782 30
10	Grey .....	1,395 00	8,532 90	10,413 34			12,884 72	590 91
11	Simcoe .....	18,201 00	55,768 75	16,435 76			4,871 50	2,485 28
12	Middlesex .....	5,239 06	38,328 40	5,027 30				308 62
13	Oxford .....	1,800 00	146,301 65	21,323 57	23,097 84	400 00	2,000 00	1,855 42
14	Brant .....	943 00	4,000 00	2,596 93			765 00	395 20
15	Perth .....	3,595 53	83,312 90	9,170 77				1,070 42
16	Wellington .....	2,404 74	19,840 85	12,213 52	300 00		921 01	206 97
17	Waterloo .....	7,706 75	51,281 74	12,821 31		500 00	4,718 60	218 48
18	Dufferin .....	1,100 00	13,013 00	5,077 88			271 33	134 91
19	Lincoln .....	2,274 03	5,121 96	848 22			58,126 92	115 61
20	Wentworth .....	1,992 50		3,470 50			6,217 96	614 62
21	Halton .....	1,771 00	1,551 19	3,357 40			2,435 69	497 32
22	Peel .....	5,237 95	3,575 25	8,798 00			2,200 00	661 33
23	York .....	2,324 01	114,970 90	29,303 43			69,923 07	636 11
24	Ontario .....	7,191 21	58,559 85	13,313 79			3,920 70	1,443 08
25	Durham .....	27,589 03	47,996 49	11,247 40				1,385 44
26	Northumberland .....	28,071 10	10,077 26	16,141 31			2,173 00	643 68
27	Prince Edward .....	1,089 46	15,550 00	1,473 38				990 10
28	Lennox & Add .....	800 00	4,569 92	4,026 32				676 39
29	Frontenac .....			24 00				
30	Leeds & Grenville .....	5,755 00	18,000 00	7,548 38			2,613 00	1,925 98
31	Dundas .....	2,980 94						144 23
32	Stormont .....	5,514 00	2,873 27	4,645 03			840 00	142 52
33	Glengarry .....		900 00	172 99				13 50
34	Prescott .....			372 00			290 25	3 72
35	Russell .....							
36	Carleton .....							15 00
37	Renfrew .....	16,011 00	15,643 62	5,975 02				65 07
38	Lanark .....	6,783 12	24,743 72	6,493 85				716 44
39	Victoria .....	1,315 32	15,500 00	10,501 54			200 00	569 81
40	Peterborough .....	3,820 00	6,192 57	10,922 47		3,200 00	983 75	4,255 61
41	Haliburton .....							
42	Hastings .....		53,649 47	4,548 72			1,323 33	2,175 24
43	Muskoka .....	772 09	4,701 60	1,590 10				310 01
44	Parry Sound .....							100 00
45	Algoma .....		28,887 08	7,402 80				254 00
46	Nipissing .....			150 00			500 00	16 60
	Totals .....	250,586 71	1,291,570 93	345,296 72	25,999 64	10,221 66	196,690 69	37,912 44

\* Debentures of other municipalities.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Town and Village Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.				ASSETS.					
Board of Health.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance December 31, 1887.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Mortgages.	Debentures.	Other investments.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
605 06	6,897 82	282,588 26	7,722 77	147,858 00	172,057 00	9,065 00	881 69	31,938 41	1
633 45	8,192 33	388,032 03	6,833 52	151,197 33	29,275 52	24,814 05		6,515 06	2
8 00	2,910 06	61,630 29	998 19	39,580 59		11,253 88			3
94 05	2,832 81	28,494 45	3,463 03	43,800 00		25,033 00			4
120 00	2,890 57	30,112 63	3,144 83	17,184 00					5
754 88	4,207 08	100,115 35	4,163 05	121,130 00	36,000 00			12,138 72	6
247 85	26,543 15	237,384 16	8,339 71	121,024 46	32,000 00		1,418 00	2,358 49	7
52 25	5,184 61	142,965 62	11,476 99	114,010 00	5,700 00	22,100 00	6,000 00	7,505 01	8
205 76	19,887 04	108,195 24	4,126 77	65,790 00	1,700 00	26,513 50	13,400 00	15,531 45	9
313 00	12,747 15	91,437 61	14,167 32	87,700 00				15,175 72	10
66 50	14,509 67	218,418 84	13,492 62	192,895 95	42,000 00	2,000 00	23,113 55	10,508 20	11
335 74	1,147 87	90,531 33	2,160 48	77,050 00				4,000 00	12
85 87	20,060 30	323,601 72	5,734 20	161,897 54	84,470 53	52,469 04	40,745 93	31,900 25	13
25 50	3,852 59	28,997 74	2,078 01	40,115 46				2,900 00	14
58 25	2,344 23	137,785 80	969 38	97,675 00					15
48 00	4,144 22	95,516 66	13,030 97	84,415 00		19,950 00	6,400 00	3,575 16	16
421 73	14,911 55	186,238 98	9,834 21	209,444 97		30,499 34	500 00	13,324 13	17
20 00	1,880 35	38,344 41	200 57	43,997 71		7,050 00		556 92	18
84 25	476 15	89,704 67	1,337 85	35,845 00				58,910 17	19
191 75	1,457 31	33,798 20	3,501 05	29,975 20	36,500 00		3,000 00	3,542 56	20
103 60	1,503 31	36,900 64	3,463 85	38,130 72	10,000 00	2,000 00	7,500 00	3,435 69	21
109 07	663 25	39,028 81	3,312 52	31,615 00	75,000 00	68,000 00		10,818 00	22
539 28	1,356 22	480,269 84	18,391 81	69,213 35	335,202 74	4,700 00	4,450 85	70,777 07	23
44 52	2,566 82	151,344 61	7,406 84	136,735 09	24,487 00			3,920 70	24
84 00	1,958 79	135,811 50	2,004 67	89,198 85	34,782 00				25
18 78	1,464 70	99,422 58	8,196 94	182,230 00	20,000 00				26
20 84	3 18	34,341 27	380 98	32,800 00				1,600 00	27
80 25	799 75	32,176 30	4,798 14	36,000 00			2,000 00		28
	227 39	4,191 99	214 16	3,000 00					29
290 75	2,776 21	134,297 20	7,732 45	172,384 26				12,934 00	30
20 00	30 40	48,834 78	1,943 13	23,000 00					31
155 89	1,089 03	34,988 99		59,000 00				3,045 00	32
13 45	398 19	4,785 37	53 14	275 00					33
	62 38	9,287 21	470 52	12,000 00	5,000 00			3,081 67	34
									35
		1,333 58	39 29	750 00					36
116 36	711 52	106,691 93	8,375 56	26,151 87				41,200 00	37
40 00	1,788 45	118,888 42	5,718 22	173,500 00	18,481 34				38
241 48	1,559 41	70,418 90	2,699 70	77,730 00	10,000 00			404 00	39
299 50	3,468 66	98,461 05	2,908 19	239,500 00	57,200 00		44,200 00	8,659 82	40
									41
100 00	2,179 78	105,918 29	1,829 84	64,650 00				10,081 20	42
157 99	403 30	19,429 50	1,354 88	23,875 00		600 00			43
13 34	219 07	1,602 00	216 00	262 40					44
253 80	6,494 54	77,213 72	99 66	11,902 74					45
15 75	59 85	4,502 39	451 18	3,000 00				800 00	46
7,090 54	188,861 06	4,564,034 86	198,837 19	3,389,490 49	1,029,856 13	306,047 81	153,610 02	390,537 40	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT--TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XI.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure Assets

Number.	Counties.	ASSETS—Continued.					
		Uncollected taxes for 1887.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated.)	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex.....	51,425 57	5,814 86	7,722 77	.....	17,937 19	444,700 49
2	Kent.....	79,478 77	9,556 21	3,703 20	3,130 32	14,968 91	322,639 37
3	Elgin.....	1,688 00	23 98	326 30	671 89	9,375 21	62,919 85
4	Norfolk.....	1,152 22	395 92	251 68	3,211 35	.....	73,844 17
5	Haldimand.....	2,354 88	418 85	1,376 95	1,767 88	50 00	23,152 56
6	Welland.....	6,945 38	1,444 30	2,197 80	1,965 25	14,436 38	196,257 83
7	Lambton.....	47,981 67	846 27	4,128 50	4,211 21	3,188 90	217,157 50
8	Huron.....	6,234 30	2,650 86	5,207 50	6,269 49	5,218 00	180,895 16
9	Bruce.....	24,503 25	3,613 42	3,869 47	257 30	142 25	155,320 64
10	Grey.....	34,273 13	3,029 69	3,686 38	10,480 94	7,539 36	161,885 22
11	Simcoe.....	27,349 43	1,603 68	4,758 89	8,733 73	11,522 83	324,486 26
12	Middlesex.....	16,171 76	698 80	2,160 48	.....	3,644 74	103,725 78
13	Oxford.....	9,284 56	1,018 75	5,517 22	216 98	52,442 66	439,963 46
14	Brant.....	434 81	239 99	.....	2,078 01	222 90	45,991 17
15	Perth.....	8,852 53	564 39	969 38	.....	24,758 00	132,819 30
16	Wellington.....	9,127 52	517 93	4,316 77	8,714 20	5,851 31	142,867 89
17	Waterloo.....	10,464 63	44 40	5,581 45	4,252 76	12,735 23	286,846 91
18	Dufferin.....	3,388 96	402 41	200 57	.....	5,411 07	61,007 64
19	Lincoln.....	2,656 50	57 93	1,337 85	.....	1,118 55	99,926 00
20	Wentworth.....	5,851 88	1,351 80	2,224 09	1,276 96	1,345 38	85,067 87
21	Halton.....	10,656 65	1,344 20	197 70	3,266 15	4,410 69	80,941 80
22	Peel.....	6,309 94	212 32	192 71	3,119 81	2,119 20	197,886 98
23	York.....	17,227 86	5,973 06	2,200 37	16,191 44	95,493 22	621,429 96
24	Ontario.....	20,303 88	1,460 21	3,001 96	4,404 88	20,500 49	214,814 21
25	Durham.....	3,425 74	2,140 01	1,272 36	732 31	2,413 35	133,964 62
26	Northumberland.....	9,752 18	.....	584 57	7,612 37	10,860 00	231,039 12
27	Prince Edward.....	3,060 92	344 00	.....	380 98	.....	37,585 90
28	Lennox and Addington.....	8,579 70	.....	528 65	4,269 49	4,050 00	55,427 84
29	Frontenac.....	1,306 52	100 66	214 16	.....	80 61	4,701 95
30	Leeds and Grenville.....	28,560 65	2,482 00	7,732 45	.....	21,853 80	245,947 16
31	Dundas.....	45 00	.....	1,943 13	.....	3,000 00	27,988 13
32	Storment.....	424 57	.....	.....	.....	6,176 00	68,645 57
33	Glengarry.....	3,012 72	28 33	53 14	.....	.....	3,369 19
34	Prescott.....	2,475 01	195 38	470 52	.....	5 58	23,228 16
35	Russell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Carleton.....	1,068 00	451 72	39 29	.....	.....	2,309 01
37	Renfrew.....	27,611 04	88 55	3,649 05	4,726 51	17,734 33	121,161 35
38	Lanark.....	1,315 15	200 00	5,718 22	.....	12,000 00	211,214 71
39	Victoria.....	19,236 14	1,748 73	1,792 31	907 39	1,758 46	113,577 03
40	Peterborough.....	7,917 35	.....	1,309 55	1,598 64	7,527 50	367,912 86
41	Haliburton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Hastings.....	7,666 00	1,700 00	1,829 84	.....	3,543 87	89,470 91
43	Muskoka.....	4,227 18	685 55	1,354 88	.....	6,832 00	37,574 61
44	Parry Sound.....	5,235 05	.....	216 00	.....	216 40	5,929 85
45	Algoma.....	974 21	47,872 90	99 66	.....	17,128 76	77,978 27
46	Nipissing.....	204 85	384 39	451 18	.....	1,011 39	5,851 81
Totals.....		540,216 06	101,706 45	94,388 95	104,448 24	430,624 52	6,540,926 07



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Town and Village Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## LIABILITIES.

County rates.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest on same.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
		Aid to Railways.	All other objects.					
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1,318 61	5,517 77	23,656 04	471,652 29	370 80	41,583 61	8,670 60	552,769 72	1
21,429 22	7,281 50	106,365 44	254,316 69		83,673 65	1,622 70	474,689 20	2
1,030 88			40,318 98		16,455 36	109 88	57,915 10	3
		15,000 00	43,182 00		146 12	4,020 00	62,348 12	4
285 00	600 00	12,000 00	8,325 00		5,300 43	809 86	27,320 29	5
236 38	4,421 37		72,076 74	799 00	8,385 04	51 68	85,970 21	6
1,291 22	13,292 00	32,596 00	256,635 32	1,004 73	23,126 37	14,242 47	342,188 11	7
2,201 91	1,989 01	57,132 00	141,113 44	701 00	2,449 12	4,110 19	209,696 67	8
	7,200 00	25,515 00	116,684 77	1,254 00	7,036 98	16,626 79	174,317 54	9
1,473 66	1,170 06	56,000 00	108,205 00		17,100 00	14,931 19	198,879 91	10
4,606 78	2,393 33	44,100 00	232,983 00	937 50	4,781 23	15,856 02	305,657 86	11
3,548 91	377 00		70,475 38		12,245 25	766 69	87,413 23	12
3,039 00	7,149 66	110,740 00	208,656 14	3,306 08	35,750 00	51,084 60	419,725 48	13
			42,780 00			311 17	43,091 17	14
1,935 00	764 17	60,000 00	89,295 76	2,475 00	13,400 00	2,675 33	170,545 26	15
1,702 01	6,372 72	111,000 00	91,435 16		6,032 00	6,302 43	222,844 32	16
1,278 00	3,233 29	13,973 45	172,041 45	317 00	26,026 04	3,699 13	220,568 36	17
978 50	2,055 00	29,500 00	54,225 00		3,139 35	5,695 55	55,993 40	18
413 38			73,421 50		2,195 89	100 42	76,131 19	19
			64,946 25			6,392 99	71,339 24	20
150 56	424 00	34,300 00	35,661 53	140 00	2,154 11	14 47	72,844 67	21
777 86	2,379 05	20,500 00	126,213 66	45 00	6,693 28	1,903 93	158,512 78	22
1,899 17	917 00		524,290 54		137,130 78	4,784 17	669,021 66	23
1,150 60	392 21	52,500 00	151,383 49		16,858 02	16,861 44	239,145 76	24
214 00			177,534 91		11,307 32	4,922 74	194,078 97	25
	2,886 26	5,201 10	239,762 30		7,027 10	25,709 00	280,585 76	26
1,400 00	3,201 00	13,969 58	2,500 00	52 50	197 54		21,320 62	27
	50 00	36,500 00	30,400 00	210 00			67,160 00	28
459 99	738 06		74,660 00		419 00	147 61	1,764 66	29
1,025 00	2,075 00	81,700 00	58,353 46	509 00	21,147 33	8,513 61	189,629 94	30
			75,279 00		900 00		59,253 46	31
1,019 79			902 00		9,772 73		86,071 52	32
155 69	959 37		6,200 00		1,595 95	1,882 29	5,495 30	33
240 97	1,509 85					657 42	8,608 24	34
								35
380 00	776 75						1,156 75	36
2,463 92	13,246 77	72,000 00	77,389 00		700 00	300 00	166,099 69	37
		40,300 00	70,356 88		20,500 00		131,156 88	38
4,450 00	8,963 67	111,897 24	42,200 00		10,500 00	3,080 02	181,090 93	39
948 48	390 51		189,490 00	765 00	5,027 12	3,894 81	200,515 92	40
								41
2,284 50		20,000 00	76,265 00		13,583 22	5,720 00	117,852 72	42
	1,609 00		25,436 56		400 00	2,504 11	29,949 67	43
	2,300 00				1,500 00	4,733 01	8,533 01	44
	2,484 48	31,000 00	77,106 28	2,245 00	19,223 49	10,029 21	142,088 46	45
	661 09		2,500 00		438 50	245 52	3,845 11	46
65,788 99	109,780 95	1,217,445 85	4,676,754 48	15,131 61	595,901 93	253,983 05	6,934,786 86	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XII.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities for the Town and

Number.	Counties.	RECEIPTS.							
		Balance from 1885.	Taxes, municipal and school.		Licenses, various.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends from other investments.	Received from Gov- ernment on acc't of—		
			Per collector.	Non-resident taxes.			Schools.	Other purposes, except loans.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	Essex	5,473 04	79,118 97	673 89	5,324 31	388 10	2,487 23	37 62	
2	Kent	3,343 12	82,107 96	542 67	1,057 53	3,371 82	2,099 00	42 88	
3	Elgin	1,362 82	12,814 61		331 41	733 89	580 38	18 91	
4	Norfolk	3,286 28	21,190 71	149 27	40 00	731 52	1,612 46	313 40	
5	Haldimand	2,144 81	16,322 64	6 25	1,532 29		327 00	9 10	
6	Welland	8,656 20	59,889 49	596 30	3,925 52		1,203 29	16 50	
7	Lambton	17,965 89	91,484 87	887 88	1,035 65	145 61	2,204 00	23 83	
8	Huron	7,643 95	75,205 71	2,370 99	635 25	637 60	3,097 74	516 04	
9	Bruce	7,646 24	59,181 19	1,331 19	517 25	753 81	1,773 00	1,134 89	
10	Grey	4,158 31	52,010 33	822 60	2,767 33	770 45	1,128 44	927 59	
11	Simcoe	10,233 85	103,140 40	935 71	1,061 40	2,101 41	2,757 00	25 66	
12	Middlesex	3,632 15	44,287 84	653 01	557 24	1,005 00	2,985 11	24 18	
13	Oxford	5,789 47	81,250 32	248 28	801 00	3,695 61	1,851 00	3 63	
14	Brant	1,256 66	19,679 58		172 03		376 00	9 03	
15	Perth	2,299 00	51,976 57	171 83	3,454 05		769 81		
16	Wellington	12,300 81	56,621 87	620 92	702 21	947 91	1,254 00	28 34	
17	Waterloo	6,262 77	73,408 52	76 28	4,324 62	1,523 16	2,434 85	758 31	
18	Dufferin	490 29	17,082 57	154 83	131 00		557 00		
19	Lincoln	738 48	22,156 74	143 58	138 30	11 64	512 00	3 90	
20	Wentworth	932 17	33,996 44	66 27	1,265 80	186 93	436 00		
21	Halton	2,731 26	25,544 25	197 95	293 00	830 96	1,580 48	6 59	
22	Peel	5,462 54	21,499 25	39 08	1,266 80	143 25	632 00	11 44	
23	York	9,298 53	66,645 43	8,807 95	3,241 71	1,181 41	1,636 80	11 94	
24	Ontario	7,981 82	62,562 62	854 06	389 06	101 11	2,968 13	14 35	
25	Durham	3,656 15	57,344 81		1,518 86	1,281 39	750 53	2 13	
26	Northumberland	6,208 39	52,286 19	83 45	1,288 86	719 80	1,049 00	10 55	
27	Prince Edward	1,139 15	15,218 34	58 84	1,814 88	32 02	389 00	1 55	
28	Lennox and Addington	1,765 27	21,601 09	30 00	551 70	120 00	164 00	17 23	
29	Frontenac	176 44	3,738 46	100 00	17 56		150 00	83	
30	Leeds and Grenville	7,807 93	85,540 37	23 00	1,729 14	63 70	2,369 26	33 05	
31	Dundas	454 67	11,519 63		143 00		374 00	4 48	
32	Stormont		24,406 42		1,054 35		337 00		
33	Glengarry	714 29	1,648 99		15 00		17 00		
34	Prescott	9 82	5,690 58	2 88	152 88		777 98	4 74	
35	Russell								
36	Carleton	6,721 45	8,239 15		41 24	24 50	208 00	3 65	
37	Renfrew	5,566 84	29,568 71	2 97	1,099 50	1,846 00	1,063 15	3 52	
38	Lanark	6,603 41	57,830 10	135 03	856 38		775 63	16 90	
39	Victoria	3,001 42	45,558 80	1,301 02	429 92	87 07	856 00	28 69	
40	Peterborough	2,395 76	69,074 54	307 43	1,881 14	5,433 57	1,111 00	8 74	
41	Haliburton								
42	Hastings	2,618 07	28,930 10		2,745 57		550 00	16 10	
43	Muskoka	406 19	12,088 43	324 91	171 08	32 00	337 00		
44	Parry Sound								
45	Algoma	25 77	5,390 70	1,337 41	5,456 18		503 00	7 75	
46	Nipissing	424 74	2,468 25	79 01	1,109 12			1 76	
Totals		180,786 22	1,767,322 54	24,136 74	57,041 12	28,901 24	49,044 27	4,099 80	

\*Including \$118.61 received from Government on account of Administration.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

Village Municipalities in the Province of Ontario, grouped by counties, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886.

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Taken from sinking fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
23,766 40	1,295 00	55,584 75	53,282 07		15,937 06	243,368 44	1
5,833 52	1,146 00	170,624 60	15,466 44		2,804 31	288,439 85	2
274 75	600 80	11,309 46	13,204 90		1,610 13	42,842 06	3
528 90	352 00	7,000 00	6,325 00		1,181 09	42,710 63	4
152 00		1,700 00	5,400 00		2,364 05	29,958 14	5
1,158 16	52 65	12,413 97	8,905 26		9,270 25	106,087 59	6
1,530 12		71,189 49	37,823 00	3,376 21	15,842 25	243,508 80	7
2,847 34		32,990 45	13,284 82		1,978 56	141,208 45	8
1,667 75	3,567 50	11,177 76	8,227 00	2,426 48	4,156 78	103,560 84	9
3,819 75		8,300 00	5,397 42	3,128 40	958 06	84,188 68	10
2,537 09	2,374 60	35,736 25	5,500 00	6,817 78	4,518 94	177,740 09	11
1,620 05	750 00	47,994 34	15,057 47		1,172 57	119,738 96	12
3,359 76	28,642 10	84,574 57	86,296 05	17,335 93	7,321 06	321,168 78	13
419 32		5,000 00			2,898 73	29,811 35	14
959 90		76,486 20	2,575 00		826 17	139,518 53	15
1,623 92	1,502 94	17,574 27	29,329 11	500 00	2,793 75	125,800 05	16
3,316 36	733 43	36,802 24	17,240 00		3,344 84	150,225 38	17
931 70	2,246 00	17,202 90	18,254 48		1,658 77	58,709 54	18
749 91	41 45	4,802 71	1,000 00		522 54	30,821 25	19
1,836 26			3,500 00		88 40	42,308 27	20
1,116 58	3,000 00	2,401 20	11,500 00		505 85	49,708 12	21
389 95	6,470 39	2,375 25			2,565 89	40,855 84	22
7,006 13		112,817 85	54,094 99		3,774 58	268,517 32	23
2,078 99		47,000 00	2,500 00		5,451 80	131,901 94	24
3,491 47		76,196 14	65,759 06		558 24	210,558 78	25
9,759 86		7,920 01			431 32	79,757 43	26
818 25		22,510 00			992 52	42,974 55	27
944 32		3,869 70			353 17	29,416 48	28
13 50					181 01	4,377 80	29
6,059 72	680 71	20,380 95	10,000 00		2,878 43	137,566 26	30
216 36		1,000 00	2,500 00			16,212 14	31
2,120 30	1,436 50	2,873 27	20,825 00		2,200 57	55,253 41	32
14 00		300 00	902 00			3,611 28	33
18 00					648 98	7,305 86	34
							35
82 00		2,000 00			5,850 18	23,170 17	36
1,048 54	600 00	4,059 02	2,666 60		575 62	48,100 47	37
1,835 61		13,931 22	28,567 04		1,151 74	111,703 06	38
1,191 61	1,965 04	19,945 35		1,156 68	1,297 81	76,819 41	39
5,136 21	19,000 00	5,200 00	19,000 00		1,007 03	129,555 42	40
							41
2,192 85		35,500 00	26,805 74		1,456 48	100,814 91	42
460 85	100 00	2,679 86			766 15	17,366 47	43
							44
1,421 00		20,225 44	8,770 00	470 92	395 76	44,003 93	45
179 47						4,262 35	46
106,528 53	76,557 11	1,111,649 22	599,958 45	35,212 40	*114,291 44	4,155,529 08	

of Justice—Essex \$41.11, Elgin \$3.00 and Bruce \$74.50.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. XII.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

Number.	Counties.	EXPENDITURE.				
		Taxes paid to county treasurer.	School boards on account of school rates.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Roads, bridges, streets and parks.	Buildings and other property.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Essex .....	3,955 48	25,279 21	2,615 23	17,733 86	55,138 56
2	Kent .....	8,329 30	34,270 90	23,995 33	20,000 53	1,314 37
3	Elgin .....	1,494 00	4,774 10	15,040 79	2,534 20	118 22
4	Norfolk .....	2,869 29	8,007 96	2,401 92	3,518 74	1,203 30
5	Haldimand .....	2,264 50	5,910 00	327 00	4,488 04	324 18
6	Welland .....	5,308 11	16,415 27	8,373 57	13,862 99	6,590 65
7	Lambton .....	7,015 58	30,072 25	3,120 46	26,329 63	...
8	Huron .....	5,430 18	23,662 80	3,486 74	11,572 14	193 74
9	Bruce .....	7,482 22	22,132 43	5,510 00	12,440 56	7,343 19
10	Grey .....	2,976 08	18,148 13	1,339 09	8,176 30	2,908 15
11	Simcoe .....	9,472 11	33,588 82	5,864 94	16,578 93	275 48
12	Middlesex .....	4,945 84	18,285 15	8,108 59	8,827 10	5,643 71
13	Oxford .....	11,205 47	29,317 54	8,576 38	19,714 06	1,099 86
14	Brant .....	1,092 61	4,883 05	476 00	2,898 43	1,116 66
15	Perth .....	1,884 98	14,779 89	3,269 81	6,456 74	3,061 77
16	Wellington .....	8,841 61	19,198 30	2,776 76	9,030 20	795 53
17	Waterloo .....	4,677 00	26,031 20	3,095 85	18,386 95	12,222 43
18	Dufferin .....	246 75	6,381 00	557 00	3,989 38	584 58
19	Lincoln .....	1,658 56	8,829 45	722 10	4,480 33	1,578 33
20	Wentworth .....	2,269 82	9,235 50	436 00	2,268 30	3,500 00
21	Halton .....	1,601 32	10,183 93	1,624 70	5,071 73	343 28
22	Peel .....	848 40	5,206 57	530 00	5,193 00	152 50
23	York .....	3,131 89	17,955 46	2,370 83	106,305 07	188 05
24	Ontario .....	2,294 12	25,199 29	6,236 66	12,201 30	667 28
25	Durham .....	1,144 35	17,143 56	631 53	8,510 02	2,822 25
26	Northumberland .....	823 55	16,688 39	1,199 00	8,618 60	1,699 95
27	Prince Edward .....	1,714 79	7,049 50	389 00	3,021 12	178 86
28	Lennox and Addington .....	473 59	8,094 41	284 00	4,574 25	...
29	Frontenac .....	488 32	2,101 72	150 00	530 00	128 67
30	Leeds and Grenville .....	3,288 20	24,598 88	3,534 39	17,035 94	1,704 71
31	Dundas .....	739 44	5,238 00	507 00	4,828 73	...
32	Stormont .....	1,900 07	10,128 78	337 00	3,725 89	1,995 20
33	Glengarry .....	...	537 02	817 00	958 85	...
34	Prescott .....	821 81	2,666 64	1,528 43	886 83	...
35	Russell .....	...	...	...	...	...
36	Carleton .....	2,093 46	3,288 34	208 00	13,173 41	...
37	Renfrew .....	3,207 32	12,643 54	3,979 75	6,130 51	818 54
38	Lanark .....	3,581 82	21,534 49	3,115 36	9,130 08	1,003 22
39	Victoria .....	3,248 33	15,018 67	1,322 00	4,890 67	391 35
40	Peterborough .....	814 00	17,219 98	1,638 11	13,461 40	3,053 05
41	Haliburton .....	...	...	...	...	...
42	Hastings .....	2,670 03	11,903 60	6,496 30	9,521 84	33,279 37
43	Muskoka .....	525 84	4,961 75	337 00	3,011 76	636 14
44	Parry Sound .....	...	...	...	...	...
45	Algoma .....	...	3,900 84	553 00	7,465 97	1,631 34
46	Nipissing .....	...	1,100 00	...	1,140 13	340 15
	Totals .....	128,830 14	603,566 31	137,882 62	462,677 53	155,996 62

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Town and Village Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

## Expenses of municipal government.

Election of members of council.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of Justice, including police service.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
550 02	4,555 54	638 86	1,597 42	949 20	3,271 40	13,805 11	3,846 71	5,741 82	1
269 25	5,589 19	796 30	1,147 39	1,129 67	2,135 56	7,896 22	727 40	4,460 43	2
55 42	1,047 00	453 83	216 96	77 00		1,241 46	109 51		3
104 20	1,351 62	119 20	269 21	117 37	560 84	231 69	68 40	431 00	4
66 24	1,057 43	90 50	211 49	58 98	242 81	921 12		24 30	5
151 00	5,328 59	446 20	892 20	44 50	916 02	9,208 97	1,378 50	1,367 09	6
269 92	5,725 94	762 20	952 75	651 48	1,322 71	10,167 55	509 78	2,514 88	7
263 35	6,971 52	123 25	784 17	678 22	76 69	3,410 34	435 62		8
205 35	4,471 90	2,075 66	1,440 37	402 99	282 00	1,069 28	1,022 85	25 25	9
163 96	3,602 31	136 90	695 55	1,179 55	169 50	3,870 18	578 66	2,411 59	10
204 19	6,446 48	302 45	1,095 72	466 28	858 25	3,827 51	697 73	650 35	11
162 78	3,377 25	2,459 32	525 87	317 88	463 33	608 60	864 49	64 20	12
349 45	6,368 42	1,515 21	1,203 94	667 20	2,306 44	33,871 48	56 64	1,793 03	13
18 50	1,431 01	26 70	171 85	96 40	605 34	1,145 45		461 25	14
123 90	3,417 30	611 54	965 22	430 00	380 00	1,555 58	288 92	813 75	15
190 50	4,083 14	4,120 09	844 74	271 90	420 00	2,811 51	165 39	475 30	16
326 85	7,129 31	356 23	1,362 99	730 80	1,790 15	3,731 67	1,229 77	6 00	17
65 75	1,036 91		362 30	155 00	204 47	3,921 05	10 18	300 00	18
76 22	1,751 68	519 20	345 26	208 96	221 04	530 81	90 30	270 88	19
66 00	2,678 67	470 90	301 05	307 56	869 46	696 48	15 00		20
70 50	2,325 20	937 66	443 23	811 99	171 87	450 34	106 90	350 00	21
63 39	2,622 16		274 54	113 23	281 57	1,340 37	13 25		22
123 58	5,607 95	6,149 03	1,725 87	1,405 76	4,246 88	18,206 27	753 61	1,673 81	23
264 89	3,845 46	135 89	736 95	1,725 21	840 38	4,022 66	355 24	1,030 00	24
43 00	3,960 25	61 00	716 55	310 54	2,528 61	2,413 91	12 00	3,556 22	25
155 68	3,061 85	3 00	486 37	1,365 12	972 54	672 99	32 42	3,792 42	26
56 50	979 45	44 22	141 87	119 88	389 52	253 06	19 30	978 35	27
45 24	2,955 55	349 43	202 14	277 92	465 00	1,131 19		8 70	28
11 00	298 55		34 80				31 22		29
117 66	6,701 67	788 52	831 77	1,234 09	2,577 63	11,419 39	143 11	5,116 77	30
15 74	281 00	65 50	79 29	119 26		1,066 00			31
65 00	3,572 14		505 18	188 74	619 50	586 00			32
34 20	196 55		37 00						33
2 00	363 18	103 15	55 43	29 05				56 00	34
									35
3 50	325 00		104 72	11 00					36
36 00	2,939 01	25 33	344 74	128 50	712 20	1,425 33		1 50	37
82 70	3,446 70	21 89	827 06	1,597 44	747 81	4,810 24	130 00	888 50	38
142 74	2,717 03	555 70	674 63	442 65	702 42	2,816 13	64 00	2,057 22	39
157 81	2,639 02	619 00	414 34	1,257 04	3,247 10	1,974 49	2,587 16	5,828 36	40
									41
90 75	1,860 30	758 62	550 95	269 80	100 00	1,493 56	202 60	2,002 09	42
153 48	999 94	121 63	472 19	91 00		522 50	59 25	117 38	43
									44
338 72	2,150 47		544 98	388 00		3,328 71	137 18	2,199 98	45
	270 80	15 00	21 67	102 10				111 31	46
5,756 93	131,540 44	26,779 11	25,612 72	20,929 26	35,699 04	162,454 70	16,743 09	51,579 73	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XII.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

		EXPENDITURE.—Continued.							
Number.	Counties.	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Interest on loans and advances.	Sinking fund investments.			Support of the poor and other charities.	
					Mortgages.	Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.		
									\$
1	Essex .....	16,955 14	31,048 35	26,190 17				15,487 96	1,768 32
2	Kent .....	11,628 85	142,446 86	14,157 78					3,266 43
3	Elgin .....	1,884 47	8,625 00	3,162 85					48 63
4	Norfolk .....	2,711 00	7,000 00	3,640 32					650 85
5	Haldimand .....	1,125 00	2,322 25	1,221 21					149 20
6	Welland .....	4,160 09	14,953 54	3,898 60				2,400 00	1,971 65
7	Lambton .....	26,278 34	61,071 75	16,537 18				2,035 00	1,580 41
8	Huron .....	3,235 83	35,204 28	10,700 37	2,000 00			3,344 10	1,568 35
9	Bruce .....	3,226 81	5,479 60	4,397 49	4,482 40	6,500 00		2,602 90	977 93
10	Grey .....	2,340 00	8,100 00	10,122 95					993 97
11	Simcoe .....	15,294 00	34,304 50	16,462 03	2,000 00			5,802 78	2,005 22
12	Middlesex .....	6,977 80	46,622 50	4,989 00					340 70
13	Oxford .....	34,174 47	99,444 31	15,464 83	6,000 00	13,970 93		1,500 00	1,186 83
14	Brant .....	889 00	5,000 00	2,827 27				2,135 00	437 91
15	Perth .....	3,234 90	82,355 19	12,676 85					854 13
16	Wellington .....	6,330 65	26,888 00	13,110 69	8,150 00			584 75	370 01
17	Waterloo .....	4,152 95	30,114 20	9,193 83				8,364 15	410 41
18	Dufferin .....	1,399 93	27,581 37	5,651 99				271 33	118 94
19	Lincoln .....	2,228 80	4,556 12	528 41				150 00	559 01
20	Wentworth .....	992 50	2,000 00	3,300 43					726 22
21	Halton .....	4,660 00	2,500 17	3,713 28				500 00	406 83
22	Peel .....	12,673 97	2,460 71	737 81				5,200 00	656 63
23	York .....	2,300 41	2,109 33	20,802 59				30,960 91	605 91
24	Ontario .....	4,130 90	44,844 83	12,889 25					1,770 31
25	Durham .....	49,662 66	77,744 82	12,451 50				8,000 00	1,356 55
26	Northumberland .....	2,968 30	7,964 77	16,725 53				3,125 99	693 61
27	Prince Edward .....	1,392 71	22,331 51	1,639 62					894 11
28	Lennox and Addington .....		3,900 00	4,090 03					756 11
29	Frontenac .....			24 00					
30	Leeds and Grenville .....	4,935 00	18,058 53	7,280 47				2,076 00	2,411 81
31	Dundas .....	1,645 50	600 00						98 00
32	Stormont .....	2,791 00	23,174 82	4,275 10					79 77
33	Glengarry .....		150 00	2 25					21 51
34	Prescott .....	100 00	41 86	399 00				98 00	23 77
35	Russell .....								
36	Carleton .....	300 00		1,076 71				528 25	
37	Renfrew .....	1,359 64	1,607 09	6,867 07					111 81
38	Lanark .....	6,300 00	12,748 70	6,154 78					747 91
39	Victoria .....	5,915 32	17,945 35	10,729 74				1,004 00	850 22
40	Peterborough .....	14,120 00	11,904 65	11,381 23		*19,000 00		2,963 87	4,758 91
41	Haliburton .....								
42	Hastings .....		15,521 63	4,921 14				1,048 56	907 61
43	Muskoka .....	1,903 99	1,427 94	1,106 16					141 61
44	Parry Sound .....								
45	Algoma .....		4,761 45	5,549 46					569 00
46	Nipissing .....			77 50					5 00
Totals .....		266,379 93	946,915 98	311,128 47	22,632 40	39,470 93	100,183 55		37,852 50

\* Debentures of other municipalities.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Town and Village Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.					ASSETS.									
Board of Health.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	Balance December 31, 1886.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Mortgages.	Debentures.	Other investments.	Number.			
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.			
657 28		3,087 85		234,873 49	8,494 95	147,708 00	172,057 00	9,065 00	881 69	21,509 96	1			
615 03		1,622 46		285,799 25	2,640 60	132,007 00	29,275 52	24,814 05		6,515 06	2			
5 00		1,202 71		42,091 15	750 91	33,606 67		14,309 66			3			
20 00		2,476 81		37,753 72	4,956 91	44,000 00		25,033 00		139 95	4			
75		4,362 45		25,167 45	4,790 69	17,184 00					5			
51 00		2,877 29		100,595 83	5,491 76	120,630 00	36,000 00			11,534 41	6			
475 46		36,404 67		233,797 94	9,710 86	120,822 10	32,000 00		3,001 05	4,225 51	7			
26 00		14,660 36		127,828 09	13,380 36	91,510 00	5,700 00	23,500 00	1,000 00	9,204 07	8			
383 23		5,314 95		99,269 36	4,291 48	65,790 00	1,700 00	24,425 00	12,800 00	7,614 16	9			
422 14		3,348 96		71,683 97	12,504 71	84,600 00				11,462 80	10			
75 00		6,011 56		162,284 34	15,455 75	183,970 95	15,000 00	2,000 00	23,475 97	11,400 33	11			
331 11		826 37		114,741 59	4,997 37	77,600 00				4,700 00	12			
69 70		28,219 05		318,075 24	3,093 54	159,499 00	90,887 04	21,969 04	41,145 94	30,596 28	13			
20 50		3,414 81		29,147 78	663 57	40,115 46				2,135 00	14			
47 50		1,887 68		139,095 65	422 88	102,750 00					15			
30 98		3,136 59		112,626 69	13,173 36	84,415 00		19,750 00	6,400 00	3,111 13	16			
419 75		7,455 37		141,187 86	9,037 52	202,079 94		30,999 34		8,534 29	17			
		5,665 39		58,453 37	256 17	43,997 71		8,000 00		271 33	18			
123 50		267 47		29,695 93	1,125 32	31,550 00				862 56	19			
223 50		4,699 67		35,057 06	7,251 21	69,924 52			3,000 00	2,314 00	20			
223 98		8,953 08		45,449 97	4,258 15	38,130 72	10,000 00	2,000 00	7,500 00	1,000 00	21			
88 70		744 99		39,201 77	1,654 07	21,765 00	75,000 00	68,509 59		8,466 70	22			
275 90		7,481 12		234,380 28	34,137 04	55,520 00	218,325 45	4,700 00	4,450 85	31,814 91	23			
65 25		4,963 30		128,219 21	3,682 73	129,920 00	24,487 00				24			
		1,297 54		194,366 85	16,191 93	88,965 75	34,782 00			8,000 00	25			
		1,489 97		72,540 10	7,217 33	182,235 00	20,000 00			15,887 08	26			
42 70		80 89		41,717 01	1,257 54	32,800 00				1,000 00	27			
228 28		200 63		28,036 54	1,379 94	35,700 00			2,000 00		28			
		477 87		4,276 15	101 65	3,000 00					29			
1,470 11		13,559 19		128,883 92	8,682 34	162,653 00				10,594 12	30			
20 00		489 85		15,793 31	418 83	6,000 00					31			
223 59		1,085 66		55,253 41		59,000 00				2,205 00	32			
37 45		341 80		3,133 62	477 66	210 00					33			
		8 33		7,186 46	119 40	12,000 00	5,000 00			2,706 54	34			
											35			
		1,928 14		23,040 53	129 64	750 00				1,158 68	36			
30 26		539 77		42,907 90	5,192 57	26,331 71			15,000 00	26,800 00	37			
2,047 10		26,096 35		105,012 15	6,690 91	173,500 00				80 00	38			
490 06		3,407 73		75,386 01	1,433 40	77,925 00	10,000 00			204 00	39			
313 50		4,712 04		124,065 05	5,490 37	239,300 00	57,200 00		41,000 00	7,676 07	40			
											41			
1,662 70		2,115 16		97,376 61	3,438 30	64,650 00				8,390 43	42			
66 00		602 56		17,258 13	108 34	20,600 00		700 00			43			
											44			
471 02		6,444 17		40,434 29	3,569 64	11,376 48					45			
		135 08		3,318 74	943 61	3,000 00				300 00	46			
11,754 03		9		3,926,463 77	229,065 31	3,299,093 01	837,414 01	279,774 68	161,655 50	262,414 37				

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XII.—Summary statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets

		ASSETS—Continued.						
Number.	Counties.	Uncollected taxes for 1886.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated).	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	Essex .....	62,708 64	13,632 17	2,101 61	6,393 34	18,552 32	454,609 73	
2	Kent .....	65,318 49	5,865 93	1,433 32	1,207 28	25,985 27	292,421 92	
3	Elgin .....	2,078 41		153 12	597 79	11,147 75	61,893 40	
4	Norfolk .....	1,012 82	198 39	1,768 11	3,188 80		75,341 07	
5	Haldimand .....	988 87	227 00	2,717 27	2,073 42		23,190 56	
6	Welland .....	6,767 85	400 00	3,109 30	2,382 46	8,312 51	189,136 53	
7	Lambton .....	45,227 86	8,221 42	4,669 98	5,040 88	4,378 90	227,587 70	
8	Huron .....	7,013 99	2,664 41	2,811 35	10,569 01	5,140 00	159,112 83	
9	Bruce .....	26,493 79	2,453 78	3,046 93	1,244 55	106 75	145,674 96	
10	Grey .....	29,763 18	795 29	3,293 43	9,211 28	6,484 29	145,610 27	
11	Simcoe .....	26,041 91	1,535 91	2,576 65	12,879 10	12,358 41	291,239 23	
12	Middlesex .....	14,357 25	115 47	3,196 69	1,800 68	3,142 82	104,912 91	
13	Oxford .....	11,839 81	60 02	863 76	2,229 78	7,725 12	366,815 79	
14	Brant .....	182 88	464 03		663 57	9 32	43,570 26	
15	Perth .....	11,299 52	353 11	422 88		24,237 00	139,062 51	
16	Wellington .....	8,439 07	1,657 11	9,694 31	3,479 05	4,891 86	141,837 53	
17	Waterloo .....	9,797 45	407 00	3,433 59	5,603 93	13,794 23	274,649 77	
18	Dufferin .....	3,205 59	1,554 97	256 17		4,591 27	61,877 04	
19	Lincoln .....	2,172 94	188 32	1,125 32		1,426 48	37,325 62	
20	Wentworth .....	5,257 76	1,056 84	3,009 71	4,241 50	3,751 98	92,556 31	
21	Halton .....	8,132 23	1,335 22	489 78	3,768 37	4,062 91	76,419 23	
22	Peel .....	5,849 38	273 69	144 12	1,509 95	2,383 99	183,902 42	
23	York .....	13,452 97	9,903 19	5,047 71	29,089 33	46,024 89	418,329 30	
24	Ontario .....	17,193 94	1,965 85	521 49	3,161 24	15,224 95	192,474 47	
25	Durham .....	3,890 25	2,012 68	681 92	15,510 01	2,539 58	156,382 19	
26	Northumberland .....	8,848 73		419 04	6,798 29	10,800 00	244,988 14	
27	Prince Edward .....	9,325 38	435 87	206 53	1,051 01	78 75	44,897 54	
28	Lennox and Addington .....	10,376 46		1,379 94		4,050 00	53,508 40	
29	Frontenac .....	1,319 81	66 95	101 65		20 65	4,509 06	
30	Leeds and Grenville .....	20,075 87		7,682 34	1,000 00	22,793 60	224,798 93	
31	Dundas .....	29 43		418 83		3,455 00	9,903 26	
32	Stormont .....	554 34				5,000 00	66,759 34	
33	Glengarry .....	2,086 14	20 58	477 66			2,794 38	
34	Prescott .....	2,703 91	58 82	119 40			22,588 67	
35	Russell .....							
36	Carleton .....	956 48	290 97	129 64		64 00	3,349 77	
37	Renfrew .....	26,572 09		5,192 57		17,734 33	117,630 70	
38	Lanark .....	6,807 77	200 00	4,501 76	2,189 15	12,000 00	199,278 68	
39	Victoria .....	20,414 92	4,812 14	907 07	526 33	1,865 13	116,654 59	
40	Peterborough .....	8,578 71	367 57	1,237 65	4,252 72	7,480 00	367,092 72	
41	Haliburton .....							
42	Hastings .....	17,555 88	1,200 00	480 27	2,958 03	3,543 87	98,778 48	
43	Muskoka .....	3,042 60	375 11	108 34		7,600 00	32,426 05	
44	Parry Sound .....							
45	Algoma .....	43,565 54		3,569 64		16,141 66	74,653 32	
46	Nipissing .....	952 90		943 61		1,000 00	6,196 51	
Totals. ....		572,255 81	65,169 81	84,444 46	144,620 85	339,899 59	6,046,742 09	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

and Liabilities for the Town and Village Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

LIABILITIES.									
County rates.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest on same.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.	
		Aid to railways.	All other objects.						
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
2,005 46	4,667 22	24,000 00	434,197 52		45,288 15	11,088 01	521,246 36	1	
23,773 31	5,741 68	105,290 40	225,507 06		75,269 34	5,532 04	441,113 83	2	
1,088 00			35,745 73		1,887 96	146 93	38,868 62	3	
		15,000 00	43,829 00			4,647 95	63,476 95	4	
137 50	825 00	12,000 00	9,480 00		1,555 25	3,235 68	27,233 43	5	
645 18	4,453 02		68,999 89	835 86	1,423 79	913 21	77,270 95	6	
1,140 55	14,200 00	34,576 00	227,345 08	5,673 27	22,699 79	1,519 80	307,154 49	7	
2,473 68	1,738 72	57,132 00	127,531 44	504 00	2,500 00	4,520 30	196,400 14	8	
892 87	7,460 00	25,618 00	101,845 41	985 00	7,790 41	16,120 01	160,711 70	9	
2,008 94		74,000 00	91,600 00		3,850 00	14,078 97	185,537 91	10	
2,945 61	3,147 82	48,950 00	200,934 00	974 00	8,216 23	6,679 83	271,847 49	11	
2,097 54			71,324 44		13,087 44	212 45	86,721 87	12	
2,914 00	7,016 00	110,740 00	174,956 14	2,280 00	7,351 65	44,929 04	350,186 83	13	
			43,723 00			404 42	44,127 42	14	
658 04	737 30	30,000 00	119,291 29		15,975 00	2,367 32	169,028 95	15	
1,655 25	6,722 62	111,000 00	85,339 90		3,259 35	13,911 52	221,888 64	16	
	6,579 82	16,385 45	168,126 20	96 00	8,956 74	4,142 50	204,286 71	17	
1,116 25	1,900 00	29,500 00	53,325 60		1,023 40	6,596 74	93,461 99	18	
979 57			14,690 00		1,506 96	209 59	17,886 12	19	
	3,007 50		66,938 75			5,684 33	75,630 58	20	
446 98	449 00	34,850 00	32,995 00		1,577 00	97 53	70,415 51	21	
	3,700 00	20,500 00	129,660 61	300 00	725 25	76 04	154,961 90	22	
1,648 65	444 35		341,580 29		115,027 95	408 29	459,109 53	23	
801 00	240 40	55,000 00	134,124 10		12,300 00	11,196 07	213,661 57	24	
214 00	700 00		199,601 91		11,564 89	4,777 52	216,858 32	25	
	697 97	5,705 20	285,822 63		1,793 96	25,542 00	319,561 76	26	
1,419 00	4,209 50	14,909 04	2,650 00		7,250 00		30,437 54	27	
397 68		36,500 00	31,200 00				68,097 68	28	
171 66	899 74				419 00	57 50	1,547 90	29	
2,538 00	1,936 88	82,000 00	71,115 00		10,782 50	5,389 00	173,761 38	30	
			12,873 17		400 00	400 00	13,673 17	31	
			80,793 00		2,886 27		83,679 27	32	
133 93	861 29		902 00		749 75	2,120 20	4,767 17	33	
224 57	1,068 80		6,200 00			816 62	8,309 99	34	
								35	
330 00	495 75		15,241 32		2,000 00	2,550 00	20,617 07	36	
2,635 00	13,372 33	72,000 00	36,370 00		11,143 62		135,520 95	37	
	3,300 00	41,000 00	70,350 00		3,000 00		117,650 00	38	
3,719 40	9,530 00	113,062 56	42,350 00		9,000 00	3,561 91	181,223 87	39	
1,030 63	327 75		188,910 00	1,116 25	2,924 95	6,372 71	200,682 29	40	
								41	
3,924 76		20,000 00	42,600 00		40,812 00	13,699 59	121,036 35	42	
680 15	1,424 88		26,208 65		1,418 90	1,876 00	31,608 58	43	
								44	
	1,258 53	31,000 00	60,106 28	2,245 00	22,025 44	5,573 36	122,208 61	45	
	470 80		2,500 00			381 70	3,352 50	46	
66,847 16	113,584 67	1,220,718 65	4,178,884 41	15,009 38	479,442 94	231,836 68	6,306,323 89		



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. XIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities for

Number.	Cities.	RECEIPTS.						
		Balance from 1886.	Taxes, municipal and school.		Licenses, various.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends or in- terest on stock in pub- lic works or on other investments.	Received from Government on account of—	
			Per collector.	Non-resident taxes.			Schools.	Other purposes (except loans).
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleville.....	495 98	67,331 68	5,344 98	4,665 90	2,348 40	1,084 00	.....
2	Brantford .....	2,000 62	76,960 30	162 24	4,073 01	3,678 02	1,474 00	.....
3	Guelph .....	665 31	59,834 69	1,481 66	598 25	536 43	3,376 18	200 00
4	Hamilton .....	30,222 18	599,641 05	454 34	22,318 63	4,554 27	7,369 80	8,188 64
5	Kingston .....	5,089 28	104,790 74	372 20	9,872 08	6,707 39	1,433 00	402 13
6	London .....	30,314 26	254,693 92	2,029 23	9,759 86	4,657 15	4,738 82	5,789 01
7	Ottawa .....	197,780 35	230,547 52	301 38	17,491 62	17,662 44	2,036 00	.....
8	St. Catharines..	886 25	100,118 45	.....	3,101 65	.....	1,008 00	.....
9	St. Thomas .....	26,106 25	42,993 26	39 00	998 00	2,138 13	1,290 00	.....
10	Stratford .....	2,726 21	53,701 90	481 94	3,711 37	943 14	983 00	.....
11	Toronto .....	286,100 52	1,416,269 18	.....	61,619 36	102,083 85	12,885 00	5,767 64
	Totals .....	582,287 21	3,006,882 69	10,666 97	138,209 73	145,309 22	37,677 80	*20,347 42

\* Including \$6,151.00 received from Government on account of Administration

TABLE No. XIV.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities for

Number.	Cities.	RECEIPTS.						
		Balance from 1885.	Taxes, municipal and school.		Licenses, various.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends or in- terest on stock in pub- lic works or on other investments.	Received from Government on account of—	
			Per collector.	Non-resident taxes.			Schools.	Other purposes (except loans).
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleville.....	520 12	67,287 16	2,531 61	5,026 64	592 76	1,085 00	24 24
2	Brantford .....	3,415 89	71,993 19	399 84	4,087 39	3,734 74	1,441 00	22 44
3	Guelph .....	604 00	59,917 93	1,302 66	786 33	374 07	2,393 49	451 00
4	Hamilton .....	19,890 10	356,028 43	323 90	18,333 75	4,075 27	6,632 79	9,271 37
5	Kingston .....	1,065 19	106,383 07	280 45	9,228 36	1,384 76	1,555 00	457 19
6	London .....	19,020 09	304,375 68	.....	9,905 87	3,537 87	4,928 83	5,740 94
7	Ottawa .....	210,547 58	220,381 94	.....	17,634 98	15,308 72	1,997 00	90 25
8	St. Catharines..	1,471 28	95,963 19	.....	3,450 84	2,972 91	998 00	30 71
9	St. Thomas .....	34,830 57	60,504 00	.....	1,295 97	2,204 36	1,311 00	.....
10	Stratford .....	21,113 30	49,066 33	984 15	4,306 45	580 72	952 00	.....
11	Toronto .....	462,155 41	1,289,395 07	.....	53,925 43	65,035 91	12,640 00	4,569 34
	Totals .....	774,633 53	2,681,295 99	5,822 61	127,982 01	99,802 09	35,934 11	*20,657 48

\* Including \$4,810.65 received from Government on account of Administration

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

the City Municipalities in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1887.

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Taken from sinking fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
7,899 28		22,716 71		18,561 50	2,727 60	133,176 03	1
3,117 92	400 00	2,539 61		5,000 00	1,892 92	101,298 64	2
6,098 67		933,000 00	7,000 00	17,057 67	12,502 11	1,042,350 97	3
26,151 32		30,095 76	84,335 66		162,472 36	975,804 01	4
5,757 87		91,000 00	163,464 70		204 52	389,043 91	5
26,261 19	17,368 46	895,000 00	148,654 00	29,522 25	62,229 43	1,491,017 58	6
21,369 50		145,000 00	141,324 00		150,301 30	923,814 11	7
7,823 27		112,799 20	36,455 58	2,139 76	1,248 60	265,530 76	8
4,484 10		323,800 00	38,024 17		1,856 24	441,729 15	9
2,548 60		79,000 00	82,100 00	1,625 20	1,273 20	229,054 56	10
470,161 71	409 01	432,401 24	1,055,371 40		169,508 97	4,012,577 88	11
581,673 43	18,177 47	3,067,352 52	1,756,729 51	73,906 38	566,217 25	10,005,437 60	

of Justice—Hamilton \$264.65, London \$118.71 and Toronto \$5,767.64.

the City Municipalities in the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1886.

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Taken from sinking fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
6,533 87		30,893 81			2,234 98	116,730 19	1
2,570 40					1,739 25	89,404 14	2
4,568 36		110,000 00	11,960 00		11,076 46	203,434 30	3
19,426 21	90,968 00	171,973 69			158,977 59	855,901 10	4
5,587 60		68,000 00	16,121 62		295 49	210,358 73	5
24,033 22	39,074 00	940,000 00			31,605 56	1,382,222 06	6
16,674 80		90,000 00	107,583 82	9,325 93	126,579 89	816,124 91	7
6,308 79		113,570 93	6,472 48	929 67	758 15	232,926 95	8
979 12		22,500 00			1,889 97	125,514 99	9
2,116 34	15,825 00	69,000 00	22,603 75		1,307 19	187,855 23	10
432,489 77	75,000 00	331,381 22	668,820 16		307,231 61	3,702,643 92	11
521,288 48	220,867 00	1,947,319 65	833,561 83	10,255 60	643,696 14	7,923,116 52	

Justice—Belleville \$24.24, Hamilton \$307.78, London \$227.25 and Toronto \$4,251.38.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Cities.	EXPENDITURE.					
		School boards on account of school rates.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Roads, bridges, streets and parks.	Buildings and other property.	Expenses of municipal government.	
						Election of members of council.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleville.....	17,246 00	1,084 00	14,930 87	800 00	195 70	6,546 71
2	Brantford.....	20,069 04	1,715 00	17,101 83	738 82	223 50	4,380 00
3	Guelph.....	19,644 16	3,376 18	6,303 50	.....	140 00	4,080 71
4	Hamilton.....	134,517 35	7,369 80	82,593 97	20,464 32	207 35	15,303 74
5	Kingston.....	25,676 94	11,340 30	41,573 45	122,528 31	210 00	7,383 75
6	London.....	41,501 35	4,738 82	54,008 07	72,774 80	459 50	15,566 62
7	Ottawa.....	56,430 30	48,996 65	108,675 85	.....	736 25	12,566 18
8	St. Catharines.....	19,693 33	1,008 00	40,731 83	10,625 36	212 00	5,505 00
9	St. Thomas.....	16,845 00	2,460 00	31,292 14	706 56	203 46	3,527 55
10	Stratford.....	15,632 13	10,933 00	13,587 48	.....	123 00	2,400 00
11	Toronto.....	232,028 00	112,000 00	1,004,786 27	98,473 78	2,626 75	78,430 08
	Totals.....	599,283 60	205,071 75	1,415,585 26	327,111 95	5,339 51	155,690 34

TABLE NO. XIV.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure

Number.	Cities.	EXPENDITURE.					
		School boards on account of school rates.	Other payments on account of schools and education.	Roads, bridges, streets and parks.	Buildings and other property.	Expenses of municipal government.	
						Election of members of council.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleville.....	14,318 00	1,085 00	11,934 90	.....	197 77	6,358 31
2	Brantford.....	19,350 00	1,200 00	15,113 75	1,004 63	221 00	3,530 00
3	Guelph.....	19,022 19	2,630 00	6,014 80	.....	238 00	5,682 75
4	Hamilton.....	68,750 00	6,632 79	136,661 81	33,378 76	258 99	16,854 43
5	Kingston.....	20,921 59	11,756 70	28,428 15	.....	217 00	7,176 75
6	London.....	41,268 13	4,928 83	49,915 11	750 00	1,220 75	14,637 21
7	Ottawa.....	44,790 78	8,848 68	174,502 93	14,082 78	277 39	12,049 98
8	St. Catharines.....	18,978 19	998 00	26,782 15	868 50	321 10	5,340 41
9	St. Thomas.....	15,950 00	2,111 00	4,040 50	.....	135 00	3,955 15
10	Stratford.....	13,932 13	952 00	14,419 67	.....	105 00	2,200 00
11	Toronto.....	211,310 40	65,976 70	599,636 61	67,317 89	2,787 38	71,115 58
	Totals.....	488,591 41	107,119 70	1,067,450 38	117,402 56	5,979 38	148,900 52



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities for the City Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE—Continued.

## Expenses of municipal government—Continued.

Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of Justice, including police service.	Debentures redeemed.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
185 00	764 79	463 17	6,000 00	6,112 47	.....	4,170 31	18,000 00	1
19 00	571 97	669 25	3,831 47	7,461 86	606 30	5,533 86	5,200 00	2
491 92	1,163 52	4,306 22	.....	7,762 42	.....	9,041 56	27,200 00	3
1,500 00	2,149 78	1,376 60	21,109 99	29,680 45	10,962 41	48,558 00	49,668 91	4
46 80	1,205 25	1,351 09	2,152 88	9,324 17	1,304 64	10,404 72	26,900 00	5
1,657 73	2,554 48	3,218 07	10,010 41	20,213 21	7,543 09	29,747 89	8,000 00	6
2,830 77	2,440 89	6,278 86	15,867 31	37,854 80	10,664 96	29,105 68	.....	7
.....	1,206 57	255 75	5,409 15	4,341 29	.....	5,325 04	2,225 56	8
180 00	1,403 92	812 50	2,821 60	6,783 26	1,380 00	4,589 83	4,178 10	9
253 68	1,163 12	3,866 49	1,420 00	6,378 83	102 25	3,497 63	3,861 87	10
3,460 22	17,561 99	8,139 34	81,814 82	160,411 29	4,099 76	198,694 39	10,946 00	11
10,625 12	32,186 28	30,737 34	150,437 63	296,324 05	36,663 41	348,668 91	156,180 44	

Assets and Liabilities for the City Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

## EXPENDITURE—Continued.

## Expenses of municipal government—Continued.

Law costs.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of Justice, including police service.	Debentures redeemed.	Number.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
170 00	1,081 05	1,414 74	.....	11,366 01	.....	3,583 22	.....	1
158 93	209 00	575 75	3,856 47	6,449 32	.....	5,391 13	.....	2
.....	1,189 70	2,155 11	.....	7,985 93	.....	7,937 06	23,837 10	3
1,450 00	2,857 46	4,654 95	17,743 02	23,722 95	847 98	56,123 70	22,950 66	4
48 71	927 87	1,620 59	2,149 02	5,367 39	844 24	12,675 80	12,995 00	5
1,537 07	2,984 01	3,625 22	9,276 50	16,272 98	2,931 06	28,345 92	3,000 00	6
.....	2,022 46	576 00	15,311 90	17,815 22	3,490 95	49,891 26	.....	7
.....	1,137 10	284 25	4,833 03	5,362 26	.....	5,404 36	1,875 56	8
804 80	690 84	475 75	2,220 00	8,372 46	1,206 10	4,543 04	6,235 30	9
766 20	867 66	42 00	930 00	8,392 04	.....	6,692 20	18,036 67	10
4,529 38	14,297 94	4,380 16	84,679 09	137,136 48	3,621 12	194,895 16	48,072 00	11
9,465 09	28,265 09	19,804 52	140,999 03	248,243 04	12,941 45	375,482 85	137,002 29	

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE NO. XIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Cities.	EXPENDITURE—Continued.					
		Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Interest on loans and advances.	Sinking fund invest- ments.		Support of the poor and other charities.	Board of Health.
				Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.		
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleville .....	20,893 81	25,654 93		3,617 61	1,622 40	25 00
2	Brantford .....		14,021 36	*2,672 80	33 50	1,974 81	13 75
3	Guelph .....	808,000 00	17,997 62			1,780 13	280 00
4	Hamilton .....	171,973 69	148,005 42		3,145 90	26,538 96	10,764 62
5	Kingston .....	91,000 00	24,078 00			1,503 51	254 54
6	London .....	905,000 00	116,570 49	29,522 25	30,905 12	5,634 34	1,625 62
7	Ottawa .....	79,160 10	142,982 96			593 05	4,839 32
8	St. Catharines.....	102,327 69	36,054 95		5,220 07	1,460 18	526 18
9	St. Thomas .....	330,000 00	17,491 42		6,686 36	1,436 08	507 27
10	Stratford .....	68,000 00	18,736 03		2,879 97	1,309 37	
11	Toronto .....	331,381 22	535,149 73	218,441 00		40,941 51	71,229 19
	Totals.....	2,907,736 51	1,096,742 91	250,636 05	52,488 53	84,794 34	90,065 49

\*Debentures of other municipalities.

TABLE NO. XIV.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Cities.	EXPENDITURE—Continued.					
		Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure.	Interest on loans and advances.	Sinking fund invest- ments.		Support of the poor and other charities.	Board of Health.
				Debentures of the municipality.	Loans and deposits.		
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleville .....	24,508 62	27,289 25		5,099 91	1,596 10	39 25
2	Brantford .....		14,091 76	*2,782 40	26 12	2,161 32	100 00
3	Guelph .....	85,000 00	18,862 31			1,248 22	363 64
4	Hamilton .....	103,574 69	147,246 81		3,021 70	26,753 55	15,288 43
5	Kingston .....	68,000 00	23,847 02			1,250 00	104 34
6	London .....	985,000 00	111,218 83		30,976 22	5,753 16	901 61
7	Ottawa .....	81,418 04	136,783 42			221 00	4,944 23
8	St. Catharines.....	106,646 85	37,214 97		3,350 86	1,854 73	1,760 67
9	St. Thomas .....	22,500 00	14,191 17		5,686 36	1,530 27	161 00
10	Stratford .....	59,000 00	17,585 95		16,438 38	1,610 61	
11	Toronto .....	397,145 89	481,003 83	440,858 00		34,244 40	64,971 79
	Totals ..	1,932,794 09	1,029,335 32	443,640 40	64,599 55	78,223 36	88,634 96

\*Including \$1,782.40, debentures of other municipalities.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities for the City Municipalities, etc.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE—Continued.			ASSETS.					
Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance December 31, 1887.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Debentures.	Other investments.	Number.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
4,481 45	132,794 22	381 81	217,100 00	25,200 00		2,913 04	1	
14,460 52	101,298 64		225,600 00		34,272 80	18,671 42	2	
130,269 18	1,041,837 12	513 85	356,200 00	2,000 00	115,000 00	5,320 84	3	
140,594 03	926,485 29	49,318 72	518,374 73	1,930,598 63		19,619 76	4	
7,674 34	385,912 69	3,131 22	246,577 33	142,531 31		2,105 92	5	
111,229 02	1,472,480 88	18,536 70	700,705 71	856,378 00	68,212 89	113,178 92	6	
133,882 18	693,906 11	229,908 00	407,660 00	1,284,127 43	126,163 33		7	
10,246 24	252,374 19	13,156 57	205,568 24	376,558 74		87,056 82	8	
174 05	433,479 10	8,250 05	149,822 00	34,000 00	48,933 00	24,087 26	9	
60,410 00	214,606 85	14,487 71	129,900 00			9,798 25	10	
502,217 07	3,712,832 41	299,745 47	9,000,000 00	1,561,346 52	980,533 91		11	
1,115,638 08	9,368,007 50	637,430 10	12,157,508 01	6,212,740 63	1,373,115 93	*282,752 23		

\*Including \$611.80 in mortgages held by Brantford.

Assets and Liabilities for the City Municipalities, etc.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE—Continued.			ASSETS.						
Miscellaneous.		Total.	Balance December 31, 1886.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Stock in public works.	Debentures.	Other investments.	Number.	
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
6,192	08	116,234	21	495	98	176,000	00	25,200	00
11,181	94	87,403	52	2,000	62	225,600	00	36,600	00
20,602	18	202,768	99	665	31	341,200	00		
136,906	24	825,678	92	30,222	18	492,440	41	1,858,100	61
6,989	28	205,319	45	5,039	28	244,077	33	20,000	00
37,365	19	1,351,907	80	30,314	26	640,687	12	1,281,570	92
51,317	54	618,344	56	197,780	35	333,910	00	38,690	64
9,077	71	232,090	70	836	25	195,668	24	126,163	33
4,600	00	99,408	74	26,106	25	129,565	00		
23,158	51	185,129	02	2,726	21	105,750	00	48,933	00
488,563	65	3,416,543	40	286,100	52	8,500,000	00		
								762,092	91
795,954	32	7,340,829	31	582,287	21	11,384,898	10	6,138,287	60
								1,012,479	88
								*291,078	72

\*Including \$1,011.80 in mortgages held by Brantford.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. XIII.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure,

Number.	Cities.	ASSETS—Continued.					
		Uncollected taxes for 1887.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated).	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleveille.....	26,834 75		370 21	11 60	16,165 97	288,595 57
2	Brantford.....	551 22	257 94				279,353 38
3	Guelph.....	6,993 44	1,000 00	513 85			487,028 13
4	Hamilton.....	147,299 04	28,531 97	24 61	49,294 11	202,656 18	2,896,399 03
5	Kingston.....	17,233 04	4,581 09	1,250 87	1,880 35	3,763 49	419,923 40
6	London.....	189,026 94	7,134 29	2,639 39	15,897 31	587,202 51	2,540,375 96
7	Ottawa.....	231,600 00			229,908 00	48,715 07	2,328,173 83
8	St. Catharines.....	21,960 17	3,306 37	429 42	12,727 15	42,576 55	750,183 46
9	St. Thomas.....	31,715 00	400 97		8,250 05		297,208 28
10	Stratford.....	12,095 97	753 20		14,487 71	611 44	167,646 57
11	Toronto.....	160,046 94	20,405 00	1,366 57	298,378 90	1,068,761 60	12,090,839 44
	Totals.....	845,356 51	66,370 83	6,594 92	630,835 18	1,970,452 81	23,545,727 05

TABLE No. XIV.—Detailed statement of Receipts, Expenditure

Number.	Cities.	ASSETS—Continued.					
		Uncollected taxes for 1886.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated).	Cash in hand of treasurer.	Cash at credit in bank.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Belleveille.....	25,566 09	19,107 51	465 24	30 74	19,288 48	283,514 99
2	Brantford.....	1,777 71	168 80		2,000 62	40 00	285,225 05
3	Guelph.....	7,184 67	1,000 00	665 31			371,817 85
4	Hamilton.....	365,862 95	31,856 82	13 15	30,209 03	160,372 28	2,955,329 11
5	Kingston.....	15,236 80	3,523 09	97 20	4,942 08	1,833 75	291,722 25
6	London.....	168,965 87	7,526 25	4,956 17	25,358 09	89,808 10	2,361,572 41
7	Ottawa.....	217,750 00			197,780 35	52,311 38	2,091,374 17
8	St. Catharines.....	23,136 76	4,219 97		836 25	29,242 63	708,906 80
9	St. Thomas.....	12,604 88	282 13	26,106 25		1,532 81	270,424 97
10	Stratford.....	10,450 18	850 43		2,726 21	9,361 52	137,681 82
11	Toronto.....	95,179 49	43,893 48	896 10	285,204 42	678,802 88	11,750,199 80
	Totals.....	943,715 40	112,428 48	33,199 42	549,087 79	1,042,593 83	21,507,769 22

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

Assets and Liabilities of the City Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

LIABILITIES.								Number.
Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest on same.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Aid to railways.	All other objects.						
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1,839 15	175,000 00	212,000 00	1,967 50	22,716 71	6,527 81	420,051 17	1	
.....	.....	261,193 34	.....	2,539 61	.....	263,732 95	2	
.....	.....	194,439 50	.....	160,000 00	.....	354,439 50	3	
.....	48,220 00	2,430,112 22	515 13	30,095 76	53,139 83	2,562,082 94	4	
.....	211,800 00	299,616 71	9,470 50	.....	11,124 77	532,011 98	5	
25,822 39	175,000 00	1,744,523 47	168 00	190,000 00	41,422 90	2,176,936 76	6	
21,445 24	.....	2,450,949 76	.....	204,140 61	80,952 50	2,757,488 11	7	
708 48	79,813 88	658,916 98	3,212 00	33,042 44	16,352 71	792,046 49	8	
13,689 85	168,814 00	99,267 53	.....	.....	7,802 17	289,573 55	9	
2,921 05	145,000 00	198,510 13	.....	21,000 00	11,431 25	378,862 43	10	
3,341 32	1,179,610 00	8,715,013 21	171,992 09	432,401 24	1,383,487 33	11,885,845 19	11	
69,767 48	2,183,257 88	17,264,542 85	187,325 22	1,095,936 37	1,612,241 27	22,413,071 07		

Assets and Liabilities of the City Municipalities, etc.—Continued.

LIABILITIES.								Number.
Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding for—		Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.	Loans for current expenditure and interest on same.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Aid to railways.	All other objects.						
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1,167 15	175,000 00	230,000 00	1,001 50	20,893 81	2,663 34	430,725 80	1	
24 84		266,718 89			351 00	267,094 73	2	
		214,639 50		35,000 00		249,639 50	3	
	58,220 00	2,385,445 47	443 04	171,973 69	73,355 11	2,689,437 31	4	
189 59	220,300 00	158,616 71	9,468 50		13,435 30	402,010 10	5	
24,573 74	100,000 00	1,679,523 47	417 43	200,000 00	36,893 43	2,041,408 07	6	
29,152 84		2,329,197 32		138,300 71	71,308 60	2,567,959 47	7	
1,291 81	79,813 88	620,323 62		22,556 76	13,799 21	737,785 28	8	
13,189 85	170,744 56	63,490 90		6,200 00	4,400 00	258,025 31	9	
4,432 13	85,000 00	183,872 00		10,000 00	10,687 00	293,991 13	10	
3,042 32	1,179,610 00	7,665,353 81	158,392 58	331,381 22	925,448 21	10,263,228 14	11	
77,064 27	2,068,688 44	15,797,181 69	169,723 05	936,306 19	1,152,341 20	20,201,304 84		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE No. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties of Receipts (taxes and all other), Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities (bonded and floating) of the municipalities in the Province of Ontario, classified by counties, townships, cities, and towns and villages, for the calendar years 1886 and 1887.

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other *revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ESSEX:								
County ... { 1887	30,041	38,182	68,224	55,915	90,940	36,263	7,710	43,973
County ... { 1886	29,766	67,576	97,342	88,349	87,858	39,334	6,042	45,376
Townships { 1887	169,566	107,058	276,624	254,727	170,889	341,897	55,406	397,303
Townships { 1886	135,067	142,335	277,402	259,208	177,080	354,329	68,078	422,407
Towns and villages { 1887	105,554	182,151	287,705	279,982	444,700	495,308	57,462	552,770
Towns and villages { 1886	79,793	161,089	240,882	232,387	454,610	458,198	63,048	521,246
Totals.. { 1887	305,161	327,392	632,553	590,624	706,529	873,468	120,578	994,046
Totals.. { 1886	244,626	371,000	615,626	579,944	719,548	851,861	137,168	989,029
KENT:								
County ... { 1887	35,258	42,302	77,560	77,560	74,877	163,551	28,804	192,355
County ... { 1886	31,317	27,631	58,948	58,948	73,855	111,855	22,578	134,433
Townships { 1887	204,273	179,042	383,315	357,488	122,298	369,039	102,350	471,389
Townships { 1886	188,964	156,193	345,157	325,191	103,667	282,649	103,994	386,643
Towns and villages { 1887	97,860	294,801	392,661	385,828	322,639	360,682	114,007	474,689
Towns and villages { 1886	82,661	203,690	286,341	283,700	292,422	330,797	110,317	441,114
Totals.. { 1887	337,391	516,145	853,536	820,826	519,814	893,272	245,161	1,138,433
Totals.. { 1886	302,932	387,514	690,446	667,839	469,944	725,301	236,889	962,190
ELGIN:								
County ... { 1887	53,805	42,271	96,076	75,601	140,121	40,000	17,007	57,007
County ... { 1886	26,069	72,645	98,714	97,427	128,962	50,000	10,989	60,989
Townships { 1887	141,636	78,630	220,266	207,017	32,593	75,133	22,323	97,456
Townships { 1886	136,269	46,042	182,311	163,685	38,930	54,504	30,716	85,220
Town and villages { 1887	13,293	48,695	61,988	60,990	62,920	40,319	17,596	57,915
Town and villages { 1886	12,815	29,447	42,262	41,511	61,893	35,746	3,123	38,869
City of St. Thomas { 1887	43,032	397,407	440,439	432,189	297,208	268,082	21,492	289,574
City of St. Thomas { 1886	60,504	63,700	124,204	98,098	270,425	234,235	23,790	258,025
Totals.. { 1887	251,766	567,003	818,769	775,797	532,842	423,534	78,418	501,952
Totals.. { 1886	235,657	211,834	447,491	400,721	500,210	374,485	68,618	443,103
NORFOLK:								
County ... { 1887	17,714	20,370	38,084	36,436	45,876	.....	207	207
County ... { 1886	19,545	17,697	37,242	37,180	36,140	.....	177	177
Townships { 1887	78,869	21,716	100,585	97,123	49,538	26,407	18,998	45,405
Townships { 1886	80,104	13,338	93,442	88,897	49,608	30,100	13,910	44,010
Town and villages { 1887	21,891	8,407	30,298	26,835	73,844	58,182	4,166	62,348
Town and villages { 1886	21,340	19,758	41,098	36,141	75,341	58,829	4,648	63,477
Totals.. { 1887	118,474	50,493	168,967	160,394	169,258	84,589	23,371	107,960
Totals.. { 1886	120,989	50,793	171,782	162,218	161,089	88,929	18,735	107,664

NOTE.—The amounts entered as taxes in counties are the rates from local municipalities, and therefore duplicated in totals. Similar cross entries will necessarily appear in several other items of a reciprocal nature.

\* Including balances, proceeds from sale of debentures and moneys borrowed for current expenditure, but excluding, except in counties, amounts received from Government on account of schools.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE NO. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
<b>HALDIMAND :</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
County .. { 1887	21,356	13,330	34,686	26,057	53,487	44,000	.....	44,000
{ 1886	27,796	12,091	39,887	33,016	45,040	48,000	.....	48,000
Townships { 1887	76,364	15,308	91,672	86,090	27,670	7,870	2,123	9,993
{ 1886	71,357	18,415	89,772	82,478	23,929	8,920	3,811	12,731
Villages .. { 1887	16,928	15,958	32,886	29,741	23,153	20,325	6,995	27,320
{ 1886	16,329	13,302	29,631	24,840	23,191	21,480	5,753	27,233
Totals .. { 1887	114,648	44,596	159,244	141,888	104,310	72,195	9,118	81,313
{ 1886	115,482	43,808	159,290	140,334	97,160	78,400	9,564	87,964
<b>WELLAND :</b>								
County ... { 1887	26,656	26,054	52,710	52,554	80,190	.....	10,226	10,226
{ 1886	21,041	30,862	51,903	45,458	85,572	.....	18,000	18,000
Townships { 1887	63,414	22,526	85,940	79,734	77,609	7,023	9,696	16,719
{ 1886	57,205	18,860	76,065	69,004	72,628	7,935	6,306	14,241
Towns and { 1887	62,970	40,113	103,083	98,920	196,258	72,077	13,893	85,970
villages { 1886	60,486	44,399	104,885	99,393	189,137	69,000	8,271	77,271
Totals .. { 1887	153,040	88,693	241,733	231,208	354,057	79,100	33,815	112,915
{ 1886	138,732	94,121	232,853	213,855	347,337	76,935	32,577	109,512
<b>LAMETON :</b>								
County ... { 1887	25,781	50,608	76,389	71,436	34,953	2,800	.....	2,800
{ 1886	32,934	36,800	69,734	62,813	40,197	4,200	.....	4,200
Townships { 1887	191,705	83,896	275,601	262,582	94,010	183,555	149,208	332,763
{ 1886	187,760	70,614	258,374	241,554	88,465	201,437	147,151	348,588
Towns and { 1887	96,311	147,401	243,712	235,372	217,157	289,231	52,957	342,188
villages { 1886	92,373	148,932	241,305	231,594	227,588	261,921	45,233	307,154
Totals .. { 1887	313,797	281,905	595,702	569,390	346,120	475,586	202,165	677,751
{ 1886	313,067	256,346	569,413	535,961	356,250	467,558	192,384	659,942
<b>HURON :</b>								
County ... { 1887	64,654	49,891	114,545	110,971	205,153	282,800	19,229	302,029
{ 1886	70,889	30,523	101,412	99,496	178,971	282,800	6,444	289,244
Townships { 1887	200,447	68,937	269,384	245,360	160,907	167,215	25,634	192,849
{ 1886	201,384	56,534	257,918	233,342	155,901	168,685	22,479	191,164
Towns and { 1887	74,166	77,582	151,748	140,271	180,895	198,245	11,452	209,697
villages { 1886	77,577	60,533	138,110	124,730	159,113	184,663	11,737	196,400
Totals .. { 1887	339,267	196,410	535,677	496,602	546,955	648,260	56,315	704,575
{ 1886	349,850	147,590	497,440	457,568	493,985	636,148	40,660	676,808
<b>BRUCE :</b>								
County ... { 1887	63,902	90,666	154,568	149,477	149,986	113,000	830	113,830
{ 1886	79,215	49,899	129,114	120,015	123,403	113,000	3,127	116,127
Townships { 1887	175,893	63,212	239,105	214,416	150,320	231,774	17,848	249,622
{ 1886	170,921	77,178	248,099	217,129	157,062	232,218	21,785	254,003
Towns and { 1887	65,926	44,247	110,173	106,046	155,321	142,200	32,118	174,318
villages { 1886	60,512	41,276	101,788	97,496	145,675	127,463	33,249	160,712
Totals .. { 1887	305,721	198,125	503,846	469,939	455,627	486,974	50,796	537,770
{ 1886	310,648	168,353	479,001	434,640	426,140	472,681	58,161	530,842

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE NO. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
GREY :								
County ... { 1887	45,129	61,572	106,701	75,454	317,196	249,000	18,497	267,497
County ... { 1886	46,293	85,000	131,293	97,508	303,210	249,000	19,164	268,164
Townships { 1887	195,996	57,520	253,516	237,814	292,208	385,530	23,799	409,329
Townships { 1886	197,868	63,406	266,274	245,344	286,515	382,606	25,031	407,637
Towns.... { 1887	53,569	50,744	104,313	90,146	161,885	164,205	34,675	198,880
Towns.... { 1886	52,833	30,228	83,061	70,556	145,610	165,600	19,938	185,538
Totals.. { 1887	294,694	169,836	464,530	403,414	771,289	798,735	76,971	875,706
Totals.. { 1886	296,994	183,634	480,628	413,408	735,335	797,206	64,133	861,339
*SIMCOE :								
County ... { 1887	69,241	77,794	147,035	107,451	425,654	228,500	6,497	234,997
County ... { 1886	78,563	74,818	153,381	114,297	431,230	248,200	15,602	263,802
Townships { 1887	203,165	33,846	237,011	219,543	118,477	160,300	47,862	208,162
Townships { 1886	203,149	33,380	236,529	219,941	124,452	165,730	56,155	221,885
Towns and villages { 1887	98,377	130,975	229,352	215,860	324,486	277,083	28,575	305,658
Towns and villages { 1886	104,076	70,907	174,983	159,527	291,239	249,884	21,963	271,847
Totals.. { 1887	370,783	242,615	613,398	542,854	868,617	665,883	82,934	748,817
Totals.. { 1886	385,788	179,105	564,893	493,765	846,921	663,814	93,720	757,534
MIDDLESEX :								
County ... { 1887	82,345	67,270	149,615	149,134	220,328	526,900	32,993	559,893
County ... { 1886	86,460	45,274	131,734	129,124	221,733	526,900	47,076	573,976
Townships { 1887	248,568	67,708	316,276	293,002	159,436	73,634	81,950	155,584
Townships { 1886	272,158	68,446	340,604	307,397	164,274	71,297	74,741	146,038
Towns and villages { 1887	42,166	49,558	91,724	89,563	103,726	70,475	16,938	87,413
Towns and villages { 1886	44,941	71,813	116,754	111,757	104,913	71,324	15,398	86,722
City of London { 1887	256,723	1,229,556	1,486,279	1,467,742	2,540,876	1,919,523	257,414	2,176,937
City of London { 1886	304,376	1,072,917	1,377,293	1,346,979	2,361,572	1,779,523	261,835	2,041,408
Totals.. { 1887	629,802	1,414,092	2,043,894	1,999,441	3,023,866	2,590,532	389,295	2,979,827
Totals.. { 1886	707,935	1,258,450	1,966,385	1,895,277	2,852,492	2,449,044	399,100	2,848,144
OXFORD :								
County ... { 1887	51,840	84,082	135,922	95,348	504,292	233,400	110,532	343,932
County ... { 1886	57,936	66,847	124,783	82,190	470,862	243,100	91,585	331,685
Townships { 1887	143,031	55,922	198,953	179,052	77,857	44,659	20,261	64,920
Townships { 1886	142,314	56,751	199,065	179,220	76,779	44,854	10,290	55,144
Towns and villages { 1887	82,877	244,408	327,285	321,551	439,963	319,396	100,329	419,725
Towns and villages { 1886	81,499	237,819	319,318	316,224	366,816	285,696	64,491	350,187
Totals.. { 1887	277,748	384,412	662,160	595,951	1,022,112	597,455	231,122	828,577
Totals.. { 1886	281,749	361,417	643,166	577,634	914,457	570,650	166,366	737,016
BRANT :								
County ... { 1887	16,167	35,069	51,236	40,124	91,112	15,300	.....	15,300
County ... { 1886	19,154	20,036	39,190	30,052	109,138	.....	.....	.....
Townships { 1887	61,507	22,243	83,750	82,964	93,228	14,948	4,713	19,661
Townships { 1886	58,038	35,597	93,635	92,457	93,833	17,176	2,311	19,487
Town .... { 1887	21,156	9,552	30,708	28,630	45,991	42,780	311	43,091
Town .... { 1886	19,680	9,755	29,435	28,772	43,570	43,723	404	44,127
City of Brantford { 1887	77,123	22,702	99,825	99,825	279,335	261,193	2,540	263,733
City of Brantford { 1886	72,393	15,570	87,963	85,962	285,253	266,719	376	267,095
Totals.. { 1887	175,953	89,566	265,519	251,543	509,684	334,221	7,564	341,785
Totals.. { 1886	169,265	80,958	250,223	237,243	531,766	327,618	3,091	330,709

\* The local municipalities of Muskoka and Parry Sound, attached to Simcoe for municipal purposes, are not included here.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE No. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERTH :								
County ... { 1887	52,737	71,474	124,211	121,234	153,670	257,980	30,780	288,760
{ 1886	51,384	71,796	123,180	114,302	102,183	261,873	5,550	267,423
Townships { 1887	157,911	38,683	196,594	183,833	58,216	141,205	15,521	156,726
{ 1886	153,782	50,309	204,091	197,751	57,723	153,828	16,312	170,140
Towns and { 1887	45,949	90,405	136,354	135,385	132,819	149,296	21,249	170,545
village { 1886	52,148	86,601	138,749	138,326	139,063	149,291	19,738	169,029
City of { 1887	54,184	173,927	228,111	213,624	167,647	343,510	35,352	378,862
Stratford { 1886	50,051	136,852	186,903	184,177	137,682	268,872	25,119	293,991
Totals. { 1887	310,781	374,489	685,270	654,076	512,352	891,991	102,902	994,893
{ 1886	307,365	345,558	652,923	634,556	436,651	833,864	66,719	900,583
WELLINGTON :								
County ... { 1887	59,068	51,643	110,711	110,272	131,101	67,900	31,774	99,674
{ 1886	65,050	49,625	114,675	110,665	130,186	85,700	31,389	117,089
Townships { 1887	153,582	45,810	199,392	179,872	116,982	83,768	26,255	110,023
{ 1886	175,389	48,600	223,989	208,755	105,071	86,994	18,105	105,099
Towns and { 1887	56,620	50,696	107,316	94,285	142,868	202,435	20,409	222,844
villages { 1886	57,243	67,303	124,546	111,373	141,837	196,340	25,549	221,889
City of { 1887	61,316	977,659	1,038,975	1,038,461	487,028	194,440	160,000	354,440
Guelph { 1886	61,221	139,820	201,041	200,376	371,818	214,640	35,000	249,640
Totals. { 1887	330,586	1,125,808	1,456,394	1,422,890	877,979	548,543	238,438	786,981
{ 1886	358,903	305,348	664,251	631,169	748,912	583,674	110,043	693,717
WATERLOO :								
County ... { 1887	36,672	31,040	67,712	65,727	97,138	67,300	4,400	71,700
{ 1886	37,451	31,593	69,044	62,198	98,331	74,700	4,400	79,100
Townships { 1887	94,406	40,882	135,288	129,259	65,973	22,875	3,020	25,895
{ 1886	95,241	40,827	136,068	123,733	73,987	17,993	5,115	23,108
Towns and { 1887	91,672	102,366	194,038	184,204	286,847	186,015	34,553	220,568
villages { 1886	73,485	74,305	147,790	138,753	274,650	184,512	19,775	204,287
Totals. { 1887	222,750	174,288	397,038	378,190	449,958	276,190	41,973	318,163
{ 1886	206,177	146,725	352,902	324,684	446,968	277,205	29,290	306,495
DUFFERIN :								
County ... { 1887	26,163	17,088	43,251	42,796	45,960	36,000	4,953	40,953
{ 1886	14,138	21,669	35,807	35,553	53,641	37,300	11,314	48,614
Townships { 1887	88,789	24,358	113,147	107,563	59,043	121,819	29,487	151,306
{ 1886	73,441	20,322	93,763	84,442	74,194	123,951	48,123	172,074
Town and { 1887	17,501	20,500	38,001	37,800	61,008	83,725	11,868	95,593
village { 1886	17,237	40,915	58,152	57,896	61,877	82,826	10,636	93,462
Totals. { 1887	132,453	61,946	194,399	188,159	166,011	241,544	46,308	287,852
{ 1886	104,816	82,906	187,722	177,891	189,712	244,077	70,073	314,150
LINCOLN :								
County ... { 1887	21,355	44,741	66,096	62,886	108,744	30,600	10,465	41,065
{ 1886	22,140	37,779	59,919	55,383	105,765	15,800	15,412	30,712
Townships { 1887	58,218	8,657	66,875	63,412	12,732	.....	8,256	8,256
{ 1886	58,759	7,685	66,444	62,223	12,023	2,773	4,059	6,832
Town and { 1887	22,169	68,410	90,579	89,241	99,926	73,422	2,709	76,131
villages { 1886	22,300	8,009	30,309	29,184	37,326	14,690	2,696	17,386
City of St. { 1887	100,118	164,405	264,523	251,366	750,183	738,731	53,315	792,046
Catharines { 1886	95,963	135,966	231,929	231,093	708,907	700,138	37,647	737,785
Totals. { 1887	201,860	286,213	488,073	466,905	971,585	842,753	74,745	917,498
{ 1886	199,162	189,439	388,601	377,883	864,021	732,901	59,814	792,715



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE No. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>WENTWORTH :</b>								
County ... { 1887	16,259	59,291	75,550	47,302	290,370	71,000	7,502	78,502
{ 1886	22,114	51,950	74,064	47,787	289,118	75,000	8,014	83,014
Townships { 1887	72,168	36,923	109,091	94,158	144,294	4,946	7,384	12,330
{ 1886	71,861	32,496	104,357	88,977	141,698	6,272	4,092	10,364
Town and village { 1887	20,793	16,062	36,855	33,354	85,068	64,946	6,393	71,339
{ 1886	34,063	7,809	41,872	34,621	92,556	66,939	8,692	75,631
City of Hamilton { 1887	600,096	368,338	968,434	919,115	2,896,399	2,478,332	83,751	2,562,083
{ 1886	356,352	492,916	849,268	819,046	2,955,329	2,443,665	245,772	2,689,437
Totals... { 1887	709,316	480,614	1,189,930	1,093,929	3,416,131	2,619,224	105,030	2,724,254
{ 1886	484,390	585,171	1,069,561	990,431	3,478,701	2,591,876	266,570	2,858,446
<b>HALTON :</b>								
County ... { 1887	25,815	32,502	58,317	40,156	124,478	100,500	212	100,712
{ 1886	35,274	33,673	68,947	55,074	112,445	105,300	154	105,454
Townships { 1887	61,510	15,768	77,278	75,797	77,954	.....	3,219	3,219
{ 1886	62,080	10,581	72,661	70,213	77,897	.....	2,521	2,521
Towns and villages { 1887	26,231	13,114	39,345	35,881	80,942	69,962	2,883	72,845
{ 1886	25,742	22,386	48,128	43,870	76,419	67,845	2,570	70,415
Totals... { 1887	113,556	61,384	174,940	151,834	283,374	170,462	6,314	176,776
{ 1886	123,096	66,640	189,736	169,157	266,761	173,145	5,245	178,390
<b>PEEL :</b>								
County ... { 1887	22,864	19,592	42,456	39,492	56,224	30,000	2,252	32,252
{ 1886	21,399	19,379	40,778	38,853	53,411	35,500	68	35,568
Townships { 1887	70,996	26,270	97,266	88,176	99,688	26,720	5,184	31,904
{ 1886	68,326	28,092	96,418	94,178	94,334	31,440	.....	31,440
Town and villages { 1887	22,379	19,339	41,718	38,406	197,387	146,714	11,799	158,513
{ 1886	21,538	18,686	40,224	38,570	183,902	150,161	4,801	154,962
Totals... { 1887	116,239	65,201	181,440	166,074	353,299	203,434	19,235	222,669
{ 1886	111,263	66,157	177,420	171,601	331,647	217,101	4,869	221,970
<b>YORK :</b>								
County ... { 1887	35,060	54,062	89,122	89,122	195,665	40,210	17,192	57,402
{ 1886	36,888	68,115	105,003	104,755	193,216	44,300	8,462	52,762
Townships { 1887	163,052	62,778	225,830	209,931	255,545	79,614	36,479	116,093
{ 1886	148,371	81,207	229,578	211,615	248,810	78,546	27,635	106,181
Towns and villages { 1887	91,238	405,863	497,101	478,709	621,430	524,291	144,731	669,022
{ 1886	75,453	191,427	266,880	232,743	418,329	341,580	117,530	459,110
City of Toronto { 1887	1,416,269	2,583,424	3,999,693	3,699,948	13,090,839	9,894,623	1,991,222	11,885,845
{ 1886	1,289,395	2,400,609	3,690,004	3,403,903	11,750,200	8,844,964	1,418,264	10,263,228
Totals... { 1887	1,705,619	3,106,127	4,811,746	4,477,710	14,163,479	10,538,738	2,189,624	12,728,362
{ 1886	1,550,107	2,741,358	4,291,465	3,953,016	12,610,555	9,309,390	1,571,891	10,881,281
<b>ONTARIO :</b>								
County ... { 1887	20,022	32,220	52,242	52,242	66,797	20,000	876	20,876
{ 1886	17,859	34,823	52,682	52,682	59,869	20,000	5,210	25,210
Townships { 1887	116,885	52,976	169,861	164,920	103,550	137,941	11,202	149,143
{ 1886	113,343	32,677	146,020	137,929	103,192	140,593	8,043	148,636
Towns and villages { 1887	67,016	88,825	155,841	148,434	214,814	203,883	35,263	239,146
{ 1886	67,417	65,517	128,934	125,251	192,474	189,124	24,538	213,662
Totals... { 1887	203,923	174,021	377,944	365,596	385,161	361,824	47,341	409,165
{ 1886	194,619	133,017	327,636	315,862	355,535	349,717	37,791	387,508

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE NO. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>DURHAM AND N'RTHUMBERL'D:</b>								
Counties { 1887	23,098	33,186	56,284	38,494	71,880			
(united) { 1886	21,008	28,322	49,330	34,528	70,982			
Townships { 1887	154,096	32,194	186,290	171,145	107,525	43,251	14,179	57,430
{ 1886	153,762	33,693	192,455	177,118	106,414	48,390	12,017	60,407
Towns and villages { 1887	108,113	135,526	243,639	233,437	365,004	422,598	52,067	474,665
{ 1886	109,715	178,801	288,516	265,107	401,370	491,130	45,290	536,420
Totals.. { 1887	285,307	200,906	486,213	443,076	544,409	465,849	66,246	532,095
{ 1886	284,485	245,816	530,301	476,753	578,766	539,520	57,307	596,827
<b>PRINCE EDWARD:</b>								
County... { 1887	26,804	22,527	49,331	49,004	49,934	89,469	1,333	90,802
{ 1886	5,161	35,615	40,776	37,377	61,892	73,640	32,283	105,923
Townships { 1887	49,904	17,401	67,305	64,838	60,700	300	11,270	11,570
{ 1886	54,822	16,185	71,007	64,762	69,347	400	18,163	18,563
Town and village { 1887	22,093	12,252	34,345	33,964	37,586	16,470	4,851	21,321
{ 1886	15,277	27,309	42,586	41,328	44,898	17,559	12,879	30,438
Totals.. { 1887	98,801	52,180	150,981	147,806	148,220	106,239	17,454	123,693
{ 1886	75,260	79,109	154,369	143,467	176,137	91,599	63,325	154,924
<b>LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:</b>								
Counties { 1887	40,617	7,990	48,607	47,572	78,910	148,400	2,602	151,002
(united) { 1886	27,506	32,626	60,132	60,084	80,436	151,100	3,234	154,334
Townships { 1887	67,240	35,165	102,405	96,324	101,280	34,035	22,214	56,249
{ 1886	69,685	18,145	87,830	83,288	98,731	34,894	20,231	55,125
Town and villages { 1887	26,497	10,307	36,804	32,006	55,428	66,900	260	67,160
{ 1886	21,631	7,622	29,253	27,873	53,508	67,700	398	68,098
Totals.. { 1887	134,354	53,462	187,816	175,902	235,618	249,335	25,076	274,411
{ 1886	118,822	58,393	177,215	171,245	232,675	253,694	23,863	277,557
<b>FRONTENAC:</b>								
County... { 1887	30,879	34,213	65,092	62,811	161,731	232,000	55,055	287,055
{ 1886	28,020	39,246	67,266	62,994	163,655	232,000	56,368	288,368
Townships { 1887	70,425	14,607	85,032	80,963	57,277	840	23,304	24,144
{ 1886	70,075	21,129	91,204	88,481	63,170	1,040	21,920	22,960
Villages.. { 1887	4,104	171	4,275	4,061	4,702		1,765	1,765
{ 1886	3,838	390	4,228	4,126	4,509		1,548	1,548
City of Kingston { 1887	105,163	282,448	387,611	384,480	419,924	511,417	20,595	532,012
{ 1886	106,663	102,141	208,804	203,765	291,722	378,917	23,093	402,010
Totals.. { 1887	210,571	331,439	542,010	532,315	643,634	744,257	100,719	844,976
{ 1886	208,596	162,906	371,502	359,366	523,056	611,957	102,929	714,886
<b>LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:</b>								
Counties { 1887	20,259	21,645	41,904	38,061	105,831	15,000	1,121	16,121
(united) { 1886	23,737	40,827	64,564	56,820	106,287	15,000	5,500	20,500
Townships { 1887	105,418	33,571	138,989	126,222	120,308	46,010	9,397	55,407
{ 1886	103,529	23,865	132,394	118,027	117,684	41,810	5,087	46,897
Towns and villages { 1887	77,649	62,663	140,312	132,579	245,947	156,360	33,270	189,630
{ 1886	85,563	49,634	135,197	126,515	224,799	153,115	20,646	173,761
Totals.. { 1887	203,326	117,879	321,205	296,862	472,086	217,370	43,788	261,158
{ 1886	217,829	114,326	332,155	301,362	448,770	209,925	31,233	241,158

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE NO. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—Continued.

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY :	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Counties { 1887 12,270 63,062 75,332 68,076 156,209 25,935 26,787 52,722								
(united) { 1886 16,020 36,791 52,811 50,041 122,770 25,995 3,000 28,995								
Townships { 1887 123,958 16,310 140,268 134,250 79,241 66,280 42,740 109,020								
{ 1886 130,203 21,433 151,636 147,161 70,858 67,245 30,581 97,826								
Town and { 1887 38,302 51,466 89,758 87,762 100,003 134,534 16,286 150,820								
villages { 1886 37,575 36,773 74,348 73,451 79,457 94,568 7,551 102,119								
Totals.. { 1887 174,530 130,828 305,358 290,088 335,453 226,749 85,513 312,562								
{ 1886 183,798 94,997 278,795 270,653 273,085 187,808 41,132 228,940								
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL :								
Counties { 1887 13,315 14,132 27,447 25,725 35,544 3,000 6,451 9,451								
(united) { 1886 10,858 19,878 30,736 27,809 34,951 4,000 8,415 12,415								
Townships { 1887 61,020 14,676 75,696 70,485 43,909 8,551 25,735 34,286								
{ 1886 72,862 19,108 91,970 86,572 52,513 14,806 27,593 42,399								
Villages.. { 1887 7,691 1,305 8,996 8,525 23,228 6,200 2,408 8,608								
{ 1886 5,693 835 6,528 6,409 22,589 6,200 2,110 8,310								
Totals.. { 1887 82,026 30,113 112,139 104,735 102,681 17,751 34,594 52,345								
{ 1886 89,413 39,821 129,234 120,790 110,053 25,006 38,118 63,124								
CARLETON :								
County... { 1887 21,446 23,077 44,523 36,624 309,758 55,000 ..... 55,000								
{ 1886 20,577 37,485 58,062 54,589 306,770 55,000 ..... 55,000								
Townships { 1887 88,386 14,368 102,754 101,124 84,560 28,873 41,756 70,629								
{ 1886 87,969 19,499 107,468 103,031 83,876 28,143 38,603 66,746								
*Villages.. { 1887 1,316 10 1,326 1,287 2,309 ..... 1,157								
{ 1886 8,239 14,723 22,962 22,833 3,350 15,241 5,376 20,617								
City of { 1887 230,849 690,929 921,778 691,870 2,328,174 2,450,950 306,538 2,757,488								
Ottawa { 1886 220,382 593,746 814,128 616,347 2,091,374 2,329,197 238,703 2,567,960								
Totals.. { 1887 341,997 728,384 1,070,381 830,905 2,724,801 2,534,823 349,451 2,884,274								
{ 1886 337,167 665,453 1,002,620 796,800 2,485,370 2,427,581 282,742 2,710,323								
RENFREW :								
County... { 1887 13,249 24,972 38,221 35,351 68,594 31,933 6,764 38,697								
{ 1886 10,311 38,658 48,969 42,018 70,989 34,427 5,325 39,752								
Townships { 1887 50,696 10,624 61,320 54,020 35,477 11,553 13,845 25,398								
{ 1886 54,701 12,139 66,840 57,190 34,518 12,255 11,132 23,367								
Town and { 1887 36,633 77,337 113,970 105,594 121,161 149,389 16,711 166,100								
villages { 1886 29,572 17,466 47,038 41,845 117,631 108,370 27,151 135,521								
Totals.. { 1887 100,578 112,933 213,511 194,965 225,232 192,875 37,320 230,195								
{ 1886 94,584 68,263 162,847 141,053 223,138 155,032 43,608 198,640								
LANARK :								
County... { 1887 13,526 19,835 33,361 20,825 62,717 ..... 271								
{ 1886 12,369 19,924 32,293 20,290 62,575 ..... 385								
Townships { 1887 58,618 7,626 66,244 61,638 27,222 9,382 1,770 11,152								
{ 1886 61,214 7,623 68,837 63,267 27,515 10,537 1,616 12,153								
Towns and { 1887 68,572 55,504 124,076 118,358 211,215 110,657 20,500 131,157								
villages { 1886 57,965 52,962 110,927 104,236 199,279 111,350 6,300 117,650								
Totals.. { 1887 140,716 82,965 223,681 200,821 301,154 120,039 22,541 142,580								
{ 1886 131,548 80,509 212,057 187,793 289,369 121,887 8,301 130,188								

\*New Edinburgh annexed to Ottawa in 1887.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE NO. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
<b>*VICTORIA :</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
County ... { 1887	41,772	43,672	85,444	84,869	136,485	85,000	36,937	121,937
{ 1886	40,144	89,233	129,377	129,180	132,436	85,000	43,428	128,428
Township { 1887	92,261	13,341	105,602	99,449	100,601	95,363	31,826	127,189
{ 1886	96,560	19,135	115,695	109,666	121,297	122,233	36,398	158,631
Town and villages { 1887	46,663	24,560	72,223	69,523	113,577	154,097	26,994	181,091
{ 1886	46,860	29,103	75,963	74,530	116,655	155,413	25,811	181,224
Totals.. { 1887	181,696	81,573	263,269	253,841	350,663	334,460	95,757	430,217
{ 1886	183,564	137,471	321,035	313,376	370,388	362,646	105,637	468,283
<b>PETERBOROUGH :</b>								
County ... { 1887	20,805	31,811	52,616	50,716	139,995	32,000	39,858	71,858
{ 1886	19,726	22,687	42,412	40,744	132,161	32,000	34,206	66,206
Townships { 1887	64,682	9,619	74,301	66,920	40,686	3,454	24,513	27,967
{ 1886	61,952	9,493	71,445	66,828	35,938	3,919	18,610	22,529
Town and villages { 1887	60,596	39,522	100,118	97,210	367,913	189,490	11,026	200,516
{ 1886	69,382	59,062	128,444	122,954	367,093	188,910	11,772	200,682
Totals.. { 1887	146,083	80,952	227,035	214,846	548,594	224,944	75,397	300,341
{ 1886	151,060	91,242	242,302	230,526	535,192	224,829	64,588	289,417
<b>HALIBURTON :</b>								
County ... { 1887	9,354	17,710	27,064	26,608	10,571	29,160	4,160	33,320
{ 1886	5,093	21,447	26,540	25,885	11,508	32,008	5,874	37,882
Townships { 1887	20,663	6,172	26,835	26,103	14,090	.....	10,189	10,189
{ 1886	24,479	3,405	27,884	25,925	15,393	108	10,326	10,434
Totals.. { 1887	30,017	23,882	53,899	52,711	24,661	29,160	14,349	43,509
{ 1886	29,572	24,852	54,424	51,810	26,901	32,116	16,200	48,316
<b>HASTINGS :</b>								
County ... { 1887	62,200	45,135	107,335	107,165	198,755	105,000	12,105	117,105
{ 1886	53,949	38,526	92,475	92,464	198,854	105,000	19,761	124,761
Townships { 1887	135,719	14,257	149,976	144,842	93,830	65,959	47,912	113,871
{ 1886	131,533	14,762	146,295	141,478	91,699	69,924	51,988	121,912
Town and villages { 1887	41,244	65,261	106,505	104,675	89,471	96,265	21,588	117,853
{ 1886	28,930	71,335	100,265	96,827	98,778	62,600	58,436	121,036
City of Belleville { 1887	72,677	59,415	132,092	131,710	288,596	387,000	33,051	420,051
{ 1886	69,819	45,826	115,645	115,149	283,515	405,000	25,726	430,726
Totals.. { 1887	311,840	184,068	495,908	488,392	670,652	654,224	114,656	768,880
{ 1886	284,231	170,449	454,680	445,918	672,846	642,524	155,911	798,435
<b>MUSKOKA :</b>								
Townships { 1887	24,977	7,895	32,872	28,809	19,386	3,855	7,072	10,927
{ 1886	25,547	7,313	32,860	28,197	18,994	5,048	6,420	11,468
Town and villages { 1887	14,569	5,858	20,427	19,072	37,575	25,437	4,513	29,950
{ 1886	12,413	4,617	17,030	16,921	32,426	26,209	5,400	31,609
Totals.. { 1887	39,546	13,753	53,299	47,881	56,961	29,292	11,585	40,877
{ 1886	37,960	11,930	49,890	45,118	51,420	31,257	11,820	43,077

\* The local municipalities of Muskoka attached to Victoria for municipal purposes are not included here. See page 29.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE NO. XV.—Comparative summary statement by Counties, etc.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Receipts.			Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.		
	Taxes.	Other Revenue.	Total.			Bonded.	Floating.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PARRY SOUND :								
Townships { 1887	12,497	6,415	18,912	17,057	16,146	5,646	8,128	13,774
{ 1886	17,168	5,197	22,365	20,778	11,922	7,949	4,739	12,688
Town..... 1887	16	1,802	1,818	1,602	5,930	.....	8,533	8,533
Totals.. { 1887	12,513	8,217	20,730	18,659	22,076	5,646	16,661	22,307
{ 1886	17,168	5,197	22,365	20,778	11,922	7,949	4,739	12,688
ALGOMA :								
Townships { 1887	40,338	18,882	59,220	55,609	52,623	23,203	17,024	40,227
{ 1886	37,525	13,644	51,169	47,397	52,923	20,135	14,345	34,480
Towns.... { 1887	27,251	49,465	76,716	76,617	77,978	108,106	33,982	142,088
{ 1886	6,728	36,773	43,501	39,931	74,653	91,106	31,103	122,209
Totals.. { 1887	67,589	68,347	135,936	132,226	130,601	131,309	51,006	182,315
{ 1886	44,253	50,417	94,670	87,328	127,576	111,241	45,448	156,689
NIPISSING :								
Townships { 1887	2,375	1,157	3,532	3,062	2,601	.....	1,917	1,917
{ 1886	1,443	730	2,173	1,008	1,091	.....	494	494
Village... { 1887	2,561	2,392	4,953	4,502	5,852	2,500	1,345	3,845
{ 1886	2,547	1,715	4,262	3,319	6,196	2,500	852	3,352
Totals.. { 1887	4,936	3,549	8,485	7,564	8,453	2,500	3,262	5,762
{ 1886	3,990	2,445	6,435	5,227	7,287	2,500	1,346	3,846
THE PROVINCE :								
Counties.. { 1887	1,269,498	1,516,082	2,785,580	2,486,648	5,291,226	3,508,901	556,382	4,065,283
{ 1886	1,245,154	1,559,366	2,804,520	2,507,948	5,090,602	3,513,532	548,536	4,062,068
Townships { 1887	4,415,224	1,504,949	5,920,173	5,516,643	3,678,479	3,154,427	1,082,969	4,237,396
{ 1886	4,383,180	1,486,383	5,869,563	5,435,737	3,680,935	3,153,646	1,051,026	4,204,672
Towns and { 1887	1,899,482	2,815,563	4,715,045	4,516,208	6,540,926	5,894,200	1,040,587	6,934,787
villages { 1886	1,791,459	2,315,026	4,106,485	3,877,420	6,046,742	5,399,603	906,721	6,306,324
Cities .... { 1887	3,017,550	6,950,210	9,967,760	9,330,330	23,545,727	19,447,801	2,965,270	22,413,071
{ 1886	2,687,119	5,200,063	7,887,182	7,304,895	21,507,769	17,865,870	2,335,435	20,201,305
Totals.. { 1887	10,601,754	12,786,804	23,388,558	21,849,829	39,056,358	32,005,329	5,645,208	37,650,537
{ 1886	10,106,912	10,560,838	20,667,750	19,126,000	36,326,048	29,932,651	4,841,718	34,774,369

## SCHEDULES TO MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

### EXTRACT FROM THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

(*Placed on back of schedules.*)

Chapter 29, Statutes of 1887, being an Act to further amend the Municipal Act.

11. Section 262 of *The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1883*, is repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

262. The auditors shall prepare in duplicate an abstract of the receipts, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the Corporation, and also a detailed statement of the same in such form as the Council directs. They shall make a report on all accounts audited by them and a special report of any expenditure made contrary to law. The auditors shall transmit one copy of the abstract to the secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, and shall file the other together with the detailed statement and reports in the office of the clerk of the council within one month after their appointment, and thereafter any inhabitant or ratepayer of the municipality may inspect the same at all reasonable hours and may by himself or his agent at his own expense take a copy thereof or extracts therefrom.

12. The treasurer of every municipality shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, under a penalty of \$20 in case of default, furnish to the secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, on schedules or forms furnished by said secretary and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council such information or statistics regarding the finances or accounts of the municipality as such schedules or forms call for.

13. The clerk of every municipality shall in each year, within one week after the final revision of the assessment roll, under a penalty of \$20 in case of default, make a return to the secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, on schedules or forms furnished by the said secretary, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of such statistics or information as the assessment roll or other records of his office afford, and as such schedules or forms call for.

14. The secretary of the Bureau of Industries shall, as soon as may be after the opening of every Session of the Legislature, report to the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, a tabulated statement of all the returns hereinbefore required to be made.

15. The treasurer of the Province shall retain in his hands any moneys payable to any municipality, if it is certified to him by the secretary of the Bureau of Industries that the treasurer or clerk of such municipality has not made the returns hereinbefore required.

[These sections have been further amended by Chapter 36, Statutes of 1889.]

#### THE CLERK'S DECLARATION.

I certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct in every particular, according to the entries in the Assessment and Collection Rolls of the Municipality.

Date.....

Post office .....

*Municipal Clerk.*

#### THE TREASURER'S DECLARATION.

I, ..... Treasurer of the ..... of ..... do certify that the annexed is a true abstract statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the said Municipality for the year 1887, and also a true copy of the Assets and Liabilities of said Municipality for said year.

Date.....

Post office.....

*Treasurer.*



## 1. SCHEDULE TO MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

(Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, November 12, 1887.)

STATISTICS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ..... IN THE COUNTY OF .....  
FOR THE YEAR 1887.

FROM THE ASSESSMENT ROLL.		FROM THE COLLECTION ROLL.	\$	c.
1. Population .....		1. Assessed value of—		
2. No. of ratepayers on Roll .....		(1) Real Property .....		
3. No. of acres assessed as—		(2) Personal Property .....		
(1) Resident .....		(3) Taxable Income .....		
(2) Non-Resident .....		2. Taxes imposed for—		
4. No. of acres cleared land .....		(1) County Rates .....		
5. No. of acres woodland .....		(2) School Rates .....		
6. No. of acres swamp, marsh or waste land .....		(3) Statute labor (in Cities, Towns and Villages) .....		
7. No. of acres in Orchard and Garden .....		(4) Dogs and Bitches .....		
8. No. of acres in Fall wheat .....		(5) All other Rates .....		
9. No. of days liable for Statute labor, (in Townships) .....				
10. No. of Cattle .....				
11. No. of Sheep .....				
12. No. of Hogs .....				
13. No. of Horses .....				

## 2. SCHEDULE TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

(Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, November 12, 1887.)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY  
OF ..... FOR THE YEAR 1887.

No.	RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	REMARKS.
1.	Balance from 1886 .....			
2.	Rates from local municipalities .....			
3.	Non-resident taxes collected .....			
4.	Licenses, various .....			
5.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends or interest on stock in public works or on other investments .....			
6.	Received from Government on account of—			
	(1) Schools .....			
	(2) Administration of Justice .....			
	(3) Other purposes (except loans) .....			
7.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc .....			
8.	Towns or cities separated from counties, for various services .....			
9.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....			
10.	Money borrowed for current expenditure .....			
11.	Money borrowed on debentures .....			
12.	Taken from sinking fund .....			
13.	Redemption lands sold for taxes .....			
14.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total receipts .....			

\* Under the head of "Miscellaneous" include all items not named in the schedule, specifying important items in the column for Remarks.

2. SCHEDULE TO COUNTY TREASURERS.—*Continued.*STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*Continued.*

No.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.	REMARKS.
1.	Grants to High, Public and Separate schools .....			
2.	Other payments on account of schools and education ..			
3.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities .....			
4.	Roads and bridges .....			
5.	Buildings and other property .....			
6.	Expenses of municipal government, viz—			
	(1) Attendance and mileage at meetings of Council and committees thereof .....			
	(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions .....			
	(3) Law costs .....			
	(4) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery ...			
	(5) Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings			
	(6) Other expenses of municipal government .....			
7.	Administration of Justice (including gaol maintenance, juries and inquests) .....			
8.	Debentures redeemed .....			
9.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure ...			
10.	Interest on loans and advances .....			
11.	Sinking fund investments—			
	(1) Mortgages .....			
	(2) Debentures of other municipalities .....			
	(3) Debentures of the municipality .....			
12.	Redemption money paid lands sold for taxes .....			
13.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total expenditure .....			
	Balance December 31, 1887 .....			
ASSETS: December 31, 1887.				
1.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc .....			
2.	Stock in public works .....			
3.	Mortgages .....			
4.	Debentures .....			
5.	Other investments .....			
6.	Due from local municipalities .....			
7.	Cash in hand of treasurer .....			
8.	Cash at credit in bank .....			
9.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total assets .....			
LIABILITIES: December 31, 1887.				
1.	School grants unpaid .....			
2.	Debentures outstanding for—			
	(1) Aid to railways .....			
	(2) All other objects .....			
3.	Coupons on debentures due and unpaid .....			
4.	Loans for current expenditure and interest due on same			
5.	Due to local municipalities for non-resident taxes col- lected .....			
6.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total liabilities .....			

\* Under the head of "Miscellaneous" include all items not named in the schedule, specifying important items in the column for *Remarks*.

## 3. SCHEDULE TO TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.

(Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council November 12, 1887.)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE TOWNSHIP  
OF ..... FOR THE YEAR 1887.

No.	RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	REMARKS.
1.	Balance from 1886.....			
2.	Taxes, municipal and school—			
	(1) per collector .....			
	(2) per county treasurer (non-resident taxes).....			
3.	Licenses, various.....			
4.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends or interest on stock in public works or on other investments .....			
5.	Received from Government on account of—			
	(1) Schools .....			
	(2) Other purposes (except loans) .....			
6.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc .....			
7.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....			
8.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.....			
9.	Money borrowed on debentures—			
	(1) For tile drainage .....			
	(2) Municipal drainage.....			
	(3) Other purposes.....			
10.	Taken from sinking fund.....			
11.	Miscellaneous*.....			
	Total receipts .....			
	EXPENDITURE.			
1.	Taxes paid county treasurer .....			
2.	School boards on account of school rates.....			
3.	Other payments on account of schools and education..			
4.	Roads and bridges .....			
5.	Buildings and other property.....			
6.	Drainage works and expenses of—			
	(1) Tile drainage .....			
	(2) Other drainage works.....			
7.	Expenses of municipal government, viz—			
	(1) Election of members of council.....			
	(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions .....			
	(3) Law costs.....			
	(4) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery ...			
	(5) Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings			
	(6) Other expenses of municipal government .....			
8.	Debentures redeemed .....			
9.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure...			
10.	Interest on loans and advances .....			
11.	Sinking fund investments—			
	(1) Mortgages .....			
	(2) Debentures of other municipalities .....			
	(3) Debentures of the municipality .....			
12.	Sheep killed by dogs .....			
13.	Support of the poor and other charities .....			
14.	Board of Health.....			
15.	Miscellaneous*.....			
	Total expenditure .....			
	Balance December 31, 1887.....			

\* Under the head of "Miscellaneous" include all items not named in the schedule, specifying important items in the column for *Remarks*.



3. SCHEDULE TO TOWNSHIP TREASURERS.—*Continued.*STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*Continued.*

No.	ASSETS : December 31, 1887.	\$	c.	REMARKS.
1.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.....			
2.	Stock in public works .....			
3.	Mortgages.....			
4.	Debentures .....			
5.	Other investments .....			
6.	Uncollected taxes for 1887.....			
7.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated) .....			
8.	Cash in hand of treasurer.....			
9.	Cash at credit in bank .....			
10.	Miscellaneous*.....			
	Total assets .....			
	LIABILITIES : December 31, 1887.			
1.	County rates.....			
2.	Local school rates.....			
3.	Debentures outstanding for—			
	(1) Aid to railways .....			
	(2) All other objects .....			
4.	Coupons on debentures due and unpaid.....			
5.	Loans for current expenditure and interest on same....			
6.	Miscellaneous*.....			
	Total liabilities. ....			

## 4. SCHEDULE TO CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE TREASURERS.

(Approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council November 12, 1887.)

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF.....FOR THE YEAR 1887.

No.	RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	REMARKS.
1.	Balance from 1886 .....			
2.	Taxes, municipal and school—			
	(1) per collector .....			
	(2) Non-resident taxes .....			
3.	Licenses, various .....			
4.	Interest on bank deposits and dividends or interest on stock in public works or on other investments.....			
5.	Received from Government on account of—			
	(1) Schools .....			
	(2) Administration of Justice .....			
	(3) Other purposes (except loans).....			
6.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc .....			
7.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested .....			
8.	Money borrowed for current expenditure.....			
9.	Money borrowed on debentures .....			
10.	Taken from sinking fund.....			
11.	Miscellaneous*.....			
	Total receipts .....			

\* Under the head of "Miscellaneous" include all items not named in the schedule, specifying important items in the column for *Remarks*.

4. SCHEDULE TO CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE TREASURERS.—*Continued.*STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*Continued.*

No.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	c.	REMARKS.
1.	Taxes paid county treasurer .....			
2.	School boards on account of school rates .....			
3.	Other payments on account of schools and education ..			
4.	Streets, bridges and parks .....			
5.	Buildings and other property .....			
6.	Expenses of municipal government, viz—			
	(1) Election of members of council .....			
	(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions .....			
	(3) Law costs .....			
	(4) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery .....			
	(5) Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings ..			
	(6) Lighting of streets .....			
	(7) Water supply and fire protection .....			
	(8) Other expenses of municipal government .....			
7.	Administration of Justice, including police service .....			
8.	Debentures redeemed .....			
9.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenditure .....			
10.	Interest on loans and advances .....			
11.	Sinking fund investments—			
	(1) Mortgages .....			
	(2) Debentures of other municipalities .....			
	(3) Debentures of the municipality .....			
12.	Support of the poor and other charities .....			
13.	Board of Health .....			
14.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total expenditure .....			
	Balance December 31, 1887 .....			
	ASSETS: December 31, 1887.			
1.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc. ....			
2.	Stock in public works .....			
3.	Mortgages .....			
4.	Debentures .....			
5.	Other investments .....			
6.	Uncollected taxes for 1887 .....			
7.	Other arrears of taxes (estimated) .....			
8.	Cash in hand of treasurer .....			
9.	Cash at credit in bank .....			
10.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total assets .....			
	LIABILITIES: December 31, 1887.			
1.	County rates .....			
2.	Local school rates .....			
3.	Debentures outstanding for—			
	(1) Aid to railways .....			
	(2) All other objects .....			
4.	Coupons on debentures due and unpaid ..			
5.	Loans for current expenditure and interest on same ..			
6.	Miscellaneous* .....			
	Total liabilities .....			

\* Under the head of "Miscellaneous" include all items not named in the schedule, specifying important items in the column for *Remarks*.











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